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AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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THE ANTI-JAPANESE PICKETS.

BY SAPAJOU

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A Welcome Pause

It is satisfactory to learn that the report of General Chen Yi has not yet been submitted to the Chinese Government on the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn. The statement that further information has come to the notice of the Chinese authorities thus gives a welcome pause in which, it may be hoped, due consideration will be given to the gravity of the issues involved. Whether General Chen himself has been responsible for the discovery of another clue, cannot be ascertained. The opportunity might also be taken by him to establish more direct contact with the evidence collected by the British consular authorities. In the interests of expedition, which should be borne sedulously in mind, this step has obvious merits.

A Comedy of Editions

In the late London edition of the "Times" of July 24 the following message appeared from that journal's Shanghai correspondent: "The Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai announces that the foreign members have considered the Feetham Report and unanimously commend it." On this message Mr. W. J. Keswick wrote to the "Times" in some indignation over what he imagined to be this clear proof that there had been a lack of co-operation between the Foreign and Chinese members of the Council. Mr. H. E. Arnold immediately rushed into print the next day to reassure Mr. Keswick with his own accurate deduction of what had actually occurred. Mr. Keswick was reassured but conveyed a reproof to the Shanghai Municipal Council for revealing the opinions of only one section of its members. Mr. O. M. Green the defatigable and faithful correspondent in London of this journal, was also unhappy and

forwarded the whole correspondence here with doleful comment. The explanation is simple. These three commentators had been the victims of an unfortunate curtailment of the Shanghai message, in the passage of the "Times" from its country to its town edition. In the country edition the message went on to say, after the words quoted above:

"The Chinese members are still awaiting a translation of the Report and are, therefore, unable to express their views. The Council believes that the appropriate procedure at this stage will be to note the Report and to arrange through diplomatic channels, for its submission to the Chinese and foreign Governments for their consideration."

Had this complete message been read by Mr. Keswick, he and his two fellow Shanghaiers would have been spared much anxiety—and ink.

An Unpleasant Incident

The further details given yesterday of the unpleasant incident in which, according to the message published in the "North-China Daily News" on Tuesday, two foreign ladies were disgracefully attacked by coolies in Hankow after one of the men of their party had been violently assaulted, with the connivance and, apparently, the active assistance of the police, show clearly that the British and American authorities will have to make very firm representations to the Chinese Government on the subject. The account of the affair cannot be read by anyone without noticing how extremely restrained was the conduct of the little group of foreigners in the face of provocation of the most outrageous kind. The attitude of the Hankow police towards foreigners has for several months been reported as exceedingly unsatisfactory. Hankow coolies have an unenviable reputation

among the Chinese themselves. It has been common knowledge that the police there have consistently refused to apply even the mildest disciplinary measures to the richa coolies and that foreigners, in consequence, have had to exercise an almost fantastic forbearance. The influence of the Communists who have been very active in Hankow is said to be partly responsible. In view of the incident now recorded, it would seem to be highly desirable that the Chinese authorities should be brought to a sense of their remissness in permitting this police negligence—to use no stronger term—to find such scope. At a time, when foreigners, in Shanghai and elsewhere are endeavouring to raise funds for succouring the victims of the floods by which Hankow is so grievously afflicted, it is bitterly ironical that such an unwarrantable attack should have to be recorded. The incident is on a par with the action of the boycotters in Shanghai in preventing the despatch to Hankow of Japanese medical stores.

China's New Stamps

Philatelists will read with interest the announcement that the first consignment of China's new postage stamps has arrived in Shanghai and that the new issue will be put on sale on September 1. The distinguishing characteristic of the new stamps is the portrait of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the "Father of the Republic," a design which replaces the present junk design, and represents a new attitude towards postage stamps in China. Hedged in by an autocratic royalty which had commune more with the gods than with the people, the Emperors of China never permitted their portraits to appear on postage stamps. Defacement by the cancellation machine was an insult to imperial dignity which no Son of Heaven would allow. With the advent of the Republic and its more democratic spirit, no such prohibition exists and the portrait of Dr. Sun, appearing on stamps, is one of the greatest national honours a coun-

try can confer. Another point, bearing more on the new spirit of the times, is to be seen in the change. The junk, picturesque and quaint among stamp designs, is too obvious a symbol of a slow and lumbering age, and by no means accords with the spirit of progress which actuates young China.

Police and Military

The reputation of the police of Peking as one of the most efficiently organised and controlled of all native constabulary bodies will be intimidated by the soldiery at present stationed in the city. The rivalry between the military and the police in China's old capital has been long-standing, and to-day's reported clash is by no means the first which has taken place between them. Since they were placed upon a sound footing by General Munthe the police have enjoyed an unusual esprit de corps. They have not knuckled down to any uproarious private who happens to be spending a night out. They represent the civil authority and resent interference with their functions by unauthorised members of the military. In the circumstances, then, it is to be hoped that the serious affray reported will not be allowed to vanish into the limbo of the forgotten but will be pressed on to an inquiry into the rights of the two sides. The National authorities have more than once issued regulations defining the status of the military in relation to the civil power, but these regulations have generally been ignored. Here is an opportunity for a test case. Let the government support the police, provided inquiry shows them to have been justified in their action, and insist upon the riotous soldiery being brought to justice, and much will have been done towards strengthening the hand of the lawful guardians of the peace against the tyranny and encroachments of the military such as reached their climax in the scandal of the Thorburn case.

A New Editor

"The Shanghai Times" announces that, in succession to Mr. G. Burton Sayer who has been appointed Information Officer to the Shanghai Municipal Council, Mr. Alfred Morley, of the Hongkong "Telegraph" and the "South China Morning Post," will assume his duties as Editor of that journal in the last week of next month. The "Shanghai Times" is to be congratulated on this appointment. Mr. Morley will come as no stranger to Chinese affairs for he has been on the staff of his present excellently-edited newspapers since 1915, with the exception of a period of war service. His fellow-craftsmen will give Mr. Morley a warm welcome to Shanghai and they are convinced that in his hands, "The Shanghai Times" will maintain its honourable place in foreign journalism in China.

Vigorous Newspapers

Newspapers are hard to kill. They suffer disabilities which would wreck less vigorous institutions, and although they may walk with a limp for a short period they come up smiling with a vitality which makes Father Time and his woes look negligible. The Far East is peculiar in the obstacles which strew the pathway of newspapers, but little discouragement seems to be caused. As a result of the floods at Hankow the "Central China Post" and the "Hankow Herald" have been compelled to suspend publication for it is impossible to run linotypes with water up to the level of the metal pot. Such a situation extends the range of difficulties faced by Far Eastern Newspapers. Within the last eight or nine years far more serious calamities have been suffered. One newspaper was wrecked by earthquake, rebuilt and re-equipped to be subsequently gutted by fire. Another was levelled to the ground with only four walls standing. Another suspended publication owing to typhoon damage, but not one of them passed out of existence. These calamities were merely stages in bigger and better newspapers dedicated to a larger sphere of service to the increasing reading public in the Far East.

CHINESE POLITICS

PEACE TERMS FOR CANTON

Dismissal of Two Chiefs Insisted Upon

Canton, Aug. 7.

A high official in the Canton Government says he learned that as far as Nanking is concerned all that has gone before will be forgotten if two of the present southern leaders are dismissed. He would not go so far, however, as to give the names of the two whom President Chiang Kai-shek has on the proscribed list.

Former Governor Chen Ming-chu is known to be the principal peace advocate. While his 19th Route Army is expected to try to get back into Kuangtung, officials here are inclined to the belief that General Chen will exhaust every effort to come to an understanding before fighting.

Troops of the 1st Army are now marching across into Hunan. Their objective is the city of Hengchow, and the 4th Army is also heading that way. The date set for the juncture of the two forces is August 8. Changsha is the second city which the united forces are aiming to occupy, and the proposed occupation of Hankow would complete the third stage of the northward journey.

Aug. 8.

Members of the Southern Government and the different Kuomintang organs are talking a great deal about local autonomy, which it is said, is to be introduced throughout Kuangtung and Kuangsi in a very short time.

These leaders take the stand that during the present period of political tutelage it is possible to put into force autonomy for the numerous districts or hsien in the two southern provinces and that the Government will assist the people as far as possible in exercising their democratic rights on the ground that self-government was one of the main planks of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's political scheme.

Messrs. Sun Fo and Wang Ching-wei, members of the Southern Government, have made several statements on the necessity of early enforcement of district autonomy, which in their opinion is a sure cure of Communism. This point is emphasised in memorial service speeches and in articles in the "Central Leader," the weekly organ of the so-called Central Kuomintang. As China is a republic, they say, it is necessary for the people to have a voice in their Government, otherwise the country is under a dictatorship.

The local leaders maintain that if the people in the districts or hsien are given self-government, they will run the local administration in the way they want with a majority rule. When the people are given the opportunity to express their will, their material welfare will be safeguarded, hence they will not lend a willing ear to the Communist agitators.

It is pointed out that many ignorant farmers and peasants join the Communists because they have a grievance against the local government or officials or because they have no way to make a living. However, in a district or county where autonomy is really enforced the people's livelihood will be improved and they will be freed from oppression by officialdom, local ruffians and unscrupulous gentry.

Officials are of opinion that while force is necessary to wipe out the Communist-bands, it is also necessary to better the living conditions of the masses so that they will not augment the rank and file of the Red army. Therefore the adoption of local autonomy means, according to local officials, the carrying out of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teachings and the prevention of increasing the Communist elements in the country.

Provisions concerning local autonomy have been drafted and passed by the Government and the regulations may be put into force this week. Officials to supervise this new system are going through intensive training and will be despatched to the different districts before August 15 to explain to the masses the new move.—Reuter.

OWING to the heavy floods, the Tientsin-Pukow and Lung-Hai Railways authorities have announced the temporary suspension of their freight services.

SHANSI LEADER RESIGNS

Gen. Shang Cheng Vacates Provincial Post

Nanking, Aug. 11.

At the State-Council meeting of the National Government this morning, it was decided to accept the resignation of General Shang Cheng and to appoint General Hsu Yung-chang to be Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government.

Although it was believed for some time that it would be impossible for General Shang Cheng to return to his post, to-day's decision was a surprise. It will be recalled that at the time of the Shih Yu-san uprising, General Shang Cheng, former Chairman of Shansi Provincial Government and loyal to the Central Government, moved his troops from Shansi towards Shih-chia-chuang to cut off the retreat of the rebel forces and to co-operate with the other Government units which were fighting along the Peking-Hankow Railway against the rebels. In the meantime, other Shansi generals took advantage of General Shang's absence from Shansi and called a mass meeting in Taiyuanfu.

Demands were made that General Shang Cheng be removed and that General Hsu Yung-chang be appointed Chairman of Shansi Provincial Government. General Shang left Shansi and has been in Peking since.

The decision of the State Council to-day to appoint General Hsu to the Shansi post indicates that the Government has accepted the suggestion of the other Shansi commanders. The Shansi situation is attracting the close attention of North China.

It is learned here that an important military conference is being held in Peking to-night to discuss this matter. Important Nanking commanders including General Liu Shih, General Ku Chu-tung, and General Liu Cheng-hua will attend the meeting. General Wang Shu-hang, important Mukden commander and Chairman of Hopei Provincial Government, has left his field headquarters on the Tientsin-Pekow Railway front for Peking to be present at the important conference.—Reuter.

WAR LOOMS IN SZECHUAN

General Angered with Gen. Liu Wen-hui

Chengtu, July 24.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu is staying in a temple just outside one of the city and is receiving many visitors. He is reported to be very uncommunicative with reference to political conditions in China, but enthusiastic about the beauties of this province. He is expected to make a visit to a celebrated temple just beyond Kwanhsien before leaving for down river.

The newspapers continue to print statements that in a day or two General Liu Wen-hui will leave Chungking and return here. But these same statements have been appearing for at least a month, and rumour-mongers grow more insistent that there are difficulties in the way of General Liu's return. The belief is that, having been unsuccessful in securing the release of the large quantities of supplies said to have been seized by the Chungking and Wanhshien military authorities, several of the leading generals of General Liu's army are very much displeased. Fears are now expressed in many quarters that another trial of strength in this province is not far distant.—Reuter.

BRITISH PLANES FOR NANKING

London, Aug. 11.

The De Havilland Company, one of the largest British aeroplane manufacturers, to-day announced that it has received an order to supply the Chinese National Government at Nanking with six military Moth training biplanes.

The De Havilland interests also have an order to supply the Nanking Government with two Puss Moth high speed communication monoplanes which will be assigned to the Changsha Aerodrome in Hunan Province.—United Press.

RENDITION OF THE CONCESSIONS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Definite Steps

The Nationalist Government is continuing with its efforts to bring about the rendition of the foreign concessions, according to reports in the vernacular press.

A telegram from Nanking published in the "Shun Pao" states that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is undertaking definite steps for the retrocession of the French and Japanese Concessions in Hankow, and is drafting a memorandum to be sent to the governments of the two countries concerned. Formal steps will be proceeded with when replies are received.

Schemes to bring about the rendition of the International Settlement of Shanghai and at Kulung-su are also under consideration. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is reported as considering that the French and Japanese Concessions at Hankow should be restored first and that the other settlements will then be treated similarly.

SENSATION IN NANKING

Examination Yuan Head Submits Resignation

Nanking, Aug. 14.

A mild sensation was created to-day in political circles in the Capital when Mr. Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan and one of the most important civilian leaders in the National Government, suddenly sent in his resignation. At this morning's meeting of the National Government Council, Mr. Tai personally reported on his alleged carelessness in the handling of the recent State Examination and asked that he be properly punished by the Government.

It will be recalled that a few weeks ago a State Examination was held under the supervision and direction of the Examination Yuan. The object of this examination was to select the best trained men for various Government positions, including posts in the Foreign Office, Ministry of the Interior, and other Government departments.

Great significance was attached to this examination for it was felt that this was the first attempt of the Government to abolish the "spoils" system in the Chinese Government and to bring greater efficiency into the Government service.

Special experts from the various Government offices and universities were engaged to conduct the State Examination, which was open to the public and a great number of scholars from all parts of the country came to Nanking to enter. In order to prevent any unfair dealings the experts engaged by the Government and those who took the examination were not permitted to leave the premises until the examination lasted more than one month.

With the conclusion of the examination and the announcement of its results, it was later discovered that a mistake had been made in the compilation of points of the examination papers of a certain Mr. Liu Shih-chang who took the examination for the diplomatic service. Mr. Liu was not selected although he would have been but for the mistake in the compilation of points.

Mr. Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan, held himself personally responsible for the error. He therefore to-day sent in his resignation and asked that he be properly punished by the Government.

At the National Government Council meeting this morning it was decided to appoint a special committee to investigate this matter. The members of the committee include Mr. Yu Yu-jen, President of the Control Yuan, Mr. Yeh Chu-tsang, Member of Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, and Mr. Ting Wei-feng, Secretary-General of the Central Kuomintang.

Mr. Chen Ta-chi, secretary of the Examination Yuan, also has sent in a petition to the Government asking that he be properly disciplined for the mishandling of the State Examination.—Reuter.

JAPANESE WITHDRAWN FROM WANPAOSHAN

Mukden, Aug. 10.

The Japanese police at Wanpaoshan were withdrawn on August 8. All the Koreans there, comprising 20 families numbering 60 persons, will probably be leaving shortly.—Reuter.

GEN. HSU HAS TOOTHACHE

New Rumour Added to Existing Flock

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, July 28.

They are across the line. Delegated by the Commander-in-Chief, to have charge of all the troops on the northern front, General Li Yang-chien has taken his vanguard into southern Kiangsi and occupied the county of Tayu. Yesterday came the report that he has chosen Liu Mo-yang, a staff officer of his 7th Division, to be the military 'governor' or magistrate of Tayu.

Swerving towards the east, Chiang Kai-shek's troops, in hot pursuit of the communists, have gone over towards Fukien, and are far away from Li Yang-chien's most advanced positions. It would seem that there is no thought of advancing on Kuangtung by way of Kiangsi, for if the northerners keep the trail of the Reds they will soon land in Fukien to which some of the radicals have already fled. It will be a simpler matter to move south by way of Fukien Province, for Kuangtung has not got its 5th Army beyond the Fukien-Kuangtung border to stop an invasion as it was expected it would. The battlefield in which the contest that may decide whether or not the southern government will endure will likely be the East River area of this province.

General Hsu Tsung-chi is going to the front to make Fukien safe for the cause of Chen Chi-tang and his colleagues. General Hsu is suffering from a bad tooth and cannot go right away. General Hsu has packed up his household effects and has left Canton for Hongkong, and will not return. Successively these reports have got about. And to them must now be added the latest: General Hsu Tsung-chi is taking command of the army that will invade Fukien, but it will be known as the 6th Army, for the honour of commanding the 5th has been reserved for General Shih Yu-shan. The ordinary run of people in Canton do not know what to believe, and neither do those of the news fraternity. But this much can be broadcasted: little has been done to get the 6th Army in readiness for the long-delayed, long-promised triumphal march through Fukien Province.

The conference up in Kuangsi with both Kuangtung and Kuangsi leaders in attendance has occurred, and for the sake of convenience the meeting place was changed from Nanning, provincial capital, to Wuchow, most important river port of Kuangsi. From here went Wang Ching-wei and Sun Fo and others. Those from Canton have come back, and the Kuangsi triumvirate, Li Chung-jen, Pei Tsung-hsi and Chang Fa-kuei, have left Wuchow and are journeying towards Kueilin. To Pressmen they have given out that they are on their way to lead their warriors forth to battle.

In a small way improvements are being made in this municipality, but some major projects have had to be held up for lack of funds. Money for the construction of the inner harbour was to have come from the Financial Chamber of Commerce, \$19,000 a month, but the Chamber's President, Chow Tien-pang, has gone away, 'sick' like so many other of the elite, and no money has been raised recently. Piles sunk in the river right off Shameen bear mute evidence of the incompleteness of the work.

Overcoming engineering difficulties, the engineers building the big suspension bridge joining Canton and its suburb, Honan, are forging ahead with their project. On August 2 the long distance Hong-kong-Canton telephone system will have been completely installed, though it will be September 1 before the public will be served. Some road construction is under way, and street paving is being kept in pretty good condition. Shortly the big stadium where schools and athletic clubs can hold their meetings will be dedicated and formally opened. A field of good size with level track, and concrete grandstand and facade at the entrance.

Probably the greatest contribution to progress has been made by those responsible for the public safety. Whereas ten years ago the police went about mostly 'shod' in sandals, all of them sport real honest-to-goodness leather boots these days, and in their spick and span uniforms, white ducks for

EUGENE CHEN'S MISSION

Canton Official's Visit to Japan Ends

Tokyo, Aug. 13.

Speaking to Reuters shortly before leaving Tokyo, Mr. Eugene Chen, foreign Minister in the Canton Government, stated that he came to Japan for the purpose of making personal observations on the Japanese attitude towards China so as to obtain a correct background upon which the Canton Government would be able to formulate its foreign policy, as it recognised the importance of friendly Sino-Japanese relations.

Emphatically denying reports that he came to Japan to buy arms, to intrigue against Nanking, or to offer Japan concessions in Manchuria in return for Japanese help, Mr. Chen emphasised that the Canton Government was not a separatist government but a national government aiming to remove General Chiang Kai-shek, owing to his virtual reversion to the dynastic system which the 1911 revolution aimed to destroy.

Stating that Canton was already communicating with General Feng Yu-shiang and General Yen Hsi-shan Mr. Chen said both had pledged Canton their support and other leaders were likely to join Canton shortly.

In conclusion he said it was his intention to send a strong protest to President Hoover against the sale of arms to General Chiang Kai-shek. He asserted that General Chiang no longer represents China but only his own personal interests.—Reuter.

Kobe, Aug. 14.

Mr. Eugene Chen, who is acting as Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Canton authorities, and his party have concluded their visit to Japan and left here this afternoon aboard the Kitano Maru for Hongkong.

All manner of reports were current regarding the object of his visit when Mr. Chen first arrived. According to Mr. Chen himself, he simply wished to make personal observations of the Japanese attitude towards China so as to obtain a correct background upon which the Canton Government would be able to formulate its foreign policy, as it recognised the importance of friendly Sino-Japanese relations.

The Japanese Government, however, made it very plain to Mr. Chen that they did not recognise him in any official capacity.—Reuter.

CUSTOMS REVENUE INCREASES

Estimate Larger Than Last Year by \$60,000,000

Nanking, Aug. 12.

According to an official report submitted to the National Government by the Ministry of Finance, the Chinese customs revenues for the fiscal year 1931-1932 based on recent figures are estimated to total more than \$350,000,000, an increase of approximately \$60,000,000 compared with 1930.—Reuter.

summer, and blue woollens for winter, they are truly making a presentable appearance. Drilled in tactics, marching and saluting, they hold their heads up, keep their shoulders back, and are quite soldierly in their bearing.

Nearly every precinct has a new police station. Brand new, some of them, others are reconstructed, but all are to-day modern with sanitary barracks at the rear, sleeping quarters of Canton's up-to-the-minute force. With better pay and better treatment than ever before, it is small wonder that crime has decreased materially; that there is little if any evidence of protection being given to the criminal element so that they can ply their vocation without molestation as was true so recently.

Anybody who has visited other of the metropol of the Republic is pleasantly surprised on dropping into Canton to see how clean a city it is getting to be. Garbage collection is efficiently handled, and householders are got after if they dump refuse on the streets. The collection gangs—ring their little bells, and at this signal doors open and garbage is brought down to the carts that take it away.

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WITHOUT PREJUDICE

Aug. 14.

No one can accuse the foreign community in China of a lack of generosity. Even in the times of acute economic stringency the hearts of foreigners here are able successfully to unloose their purse strings. A good cause, with a good advocate, can win ready sympathy of the most practical kind. Therefore criticism of the Flood Relief Fund cannot be dismissed as emanating from men and women impervious to the dictates of humanity. Of the letters received deprecating the efforts now being made to raise funds for the relief of sufferers from the terrible Yangtze floods that from Mr. W. Bruce Lockhart is printed elsewhere because it crystallises the arguments which many readers seem to adduce as a reason for withholding from the Fund support otherwise willingly forthcoming. Disagreement with Mr. Lockhart cannot blind anyone to the fact that he is voicing a view which, at this particular moment, is finding expression. At the outset let me misapprehension be removed. The action of the Pekin Syndicate in leading the movement for the collection of funds has been solely dictated by regard for the representations of certain Chinese residents who invited the cooperation of Major Nathan and Mr. Harold Porter as foreigners well-known to them as likely to be sympathetic with the distressed victims of the floods. As Mr. Porter has indicated the idea is to link up the Shanghai effort with the International Benevolent Association for Flood Relief which is under the skilled direction of Mr. C. H. Lee. Major Nathan and Mr. Porter have consented to give the movement a start entirely in the belief that it will have the considered support of the foreign community in Shanghai. They are prepared to fall in with any feasible proposals for giving the Fund a completely international status. They are, in fact, anxious, as this journal is, that the practical question of collecting as much money as possible and as quickly as possible should be considered to the exclusion of all other considerations. They will welcome constructive suggestions calculated to help in the most effective attainment of their object.

At this juncture it is perhaps unnecessary to elaborate the case for a generous response to this appeal. The terrible consequences of this vast inundation have yet to be fully gauged. The Chinese Government, as will be seen to-day, have recognised that they are faced with a national calamity which will test to the utmost their resources. They have taken the unusual step of despatching to the scene the head of the Customs Service in order that they may have at the earliest possible moment the most authoritative information regarding the magnitude and probable scope of the disaster. They have intimated their intention of applying remedial measures of relief on a national scale. They would have been wanting in the most elementary principles of humanity; they would have been guilty of a grave dereliction of duty had they done otherwise. It will, however, be admitted that they are acting on the very proper conviction that the main responsibility for bringing relief to the sufferers lies on the shoulders of the Government. It is the part of generosity to recognise the colossal character of the task thus confronting the Government, who, whether on account of their own deficiencies

or because of the inherent weaknesses of the national institutions, they are deeply involved in problems of the utmost complexity. Great as is the power of resistance of the Chinese people to the tribulations which seem to afflict them with relentless pertinacity, the access of this flood peril, with the certain advent in its train of famine and pestilence, must give birth to suffering and horror likely to test their fortitude to the limit. At such a picture of human woe the least imaginative mind must shudder.

Generous sympathy in such a case has no use for political doubts. It does not trouble to ask whether due attention has been paid in the past to the means for keeping these manifestations of Nature's wildest moods within bounds. The imputation of blame or the assertion of credit for unheeded wisdom in such an event is irrelevant. Nor is it suggested that the encouragement of measures for the relief of the sufferers should be infused with a lively sense of favours subsequently to be received. Mr. Lockhart rightly deprecates certain political eccentricities in the China of to-day. He sees in them evidence of a hostility which will be placated only by the complete elimination of the foreigner from China. On that account, presumably, he would discourage support of the Flood Relief Fund. Anti-foreign feeling is no new ebullition of nationalism in China or anywhere else. Whether it has now reached specially dangerous heights is a matter of opinion. Probably the worst possible judges of that issue are the men and women of the present generation, whether Chinese or foreigners. It may, however, be asserted and Mr. Lockhart, on reflection, will agree, that in no age has the spirit of philanthropy considered itself bound by racial or national prejudices. No age has more earnestly striven for the creation of a better understanding between the nations of the world than that in which we live to-day. It is not possible always in the complexities of international politics to give this feeling as ample a scope as it should have. Yet when it comes to the question of succouring the distressed, international comradeship can surely obtain a hearing unhampered by political and racial prejudices. He would indeed be foolish who pretended that a few thousand dollars subscribed to this or that relief fund, would find a return in the relaxation of certain disabilities—just or otherwise—under which the foreigner in China suffers. The German seamen, who the other day rendered such noble service off the French coast to the families of the victims of the disaster to the Philibert, did not permit their humane actions to be governed by consideration of the extent to which the French Government were prepared to meet German claims for financial assistance in the present politico-economic crisis. To any humane man or woman who lives in China to-day the idea of contributing to the relief of the helpless victims of the floods is natural. It represents a privilege of which anyone will be glad to avail himself or herself without thought of imposing conditions. In the best and, yet, in the most legal sense of the term, such donations are given "without prejudice." They do not presume to remove responsibility from the shoulders on which the main responsibility must rest. They do not convey endorsement of any political creed. They do not imply an undignified bid for favours unwillingly bestowed. They merely give expression to that spirit of charity which, in spite of sad lapses and faltering efforts, nations calling themselves Christian have endeavoured sincerely to cherish. They also afford further proofs of a desire to cultivate that international amity on which, in the last resort, the future of this country and all associated with its fortunes must inevitably depend.

GENTIL DEDIS

Aug. 17.

If the sufferers from the widespread floods, now devastating the Yangtze Valley, were the impudent boycotters of Japanese goods, the neglectful custodians of funds collected to maintain the Hankow dykes or the irresponsible instigators of attacks on foreigners, there would be no great quarrel with some of the sentiments expressed in the letters published in protest against the Flood Relief Fund. There are limits to the extent to which newspapers can protect folly against itself. Withholding of the publication of letters from the columns of the "North-China Daily News" is a process constantly at work; it must, however, be governed by certain considerations. The understanding that those columns are free to the expression of views, on which editorial endorsement is not necessarily forthcoming, renders it impossible and, indeed, undesirable rigidly to apply what might be accounted a benevolent censorship. If foreign opinion as a whole is faithfully reflected in some of the letters published on Saturday, the "North-China Daily News" is disposed to say: "God help foreign opinion." No more valid reason could be adduced for the alleged increase in anti-foreign feeling in China, than the discovery that the writers of the letters in question spoke on behalf of a large section of their community. This journal firmly believes that this discovery would be ill-founded; if not, the "North-China Daily News" in any way, voiced foreign opinion. Nor is it believed that the writers of such letters are fully seized of the implications of their attitude. Men and women cannot live for a long period of years in a country and remain so utterly out of sympathy with the people among whom they dwell and so little appreciative of the virtues of a race which transcends all others in virility and age. Just as one of the defects of the attitude of certain foreign writers and residents in China is to be found in an apparent misconception of their duty constantly to treat the Chinese people as a sort of pathological study, so the expression of opinions such as have been adduced in vehement protest against the Flood Relief Fund, requires sympathetic examination on pathological lines.

Pathology is appropriate and useful only in its own sphere—the diagnosis of disease with a view to cure. It is misleading as a means of portraying an accurate picture of national or racial tendencies. Thus, when it was stated here that it was a matter of opinion whether anti-foreign feeling to-day was worse than it had ever been, the would-be pathologists regarded that refusal to pass judgment as a direct denial of the existence of certain disquieting symptoms to which the news columns and, indeed, comments of this journal have recently drawn attention. Granting the reality of anti-foreign ebullitions in China, it is surely the part of the wise man to endeavour to devise ways and means of discouraging them, not to assume an attitude of Podsnapian aloofness. Would it not be useful, too, to look round and detect signs of genuine success in improving the relations between the foreigners and the people of the country of their sojourn? There is much in China to-day giving rise to justifiable grief over sino-foreign estrangement. There is also evidence of the most cordial and not unsuccessful endeavour to find a basis of honourable understanding, instinct with a mutual tolerance of defects and an equally mutual appreciation of good qualities. No one would deny that certain actions and attitudes of the Chinese Government call for severe criticism. The Thorburn case provides an example. Criticism there may be unparaphrasing, but, to be effective, it should recognise the grave difficulties

which have contributed to confirm the Government in their ineptly pertinacious adherence to untenable position. There are other grounds of criticism, as, for example, the persistence with which Chinese observers like Mr. L. T. Chen trot out threadbare fallacies in the vain hope of explaining away the foreigners' just and logical contentions in regard to the basis of extraterritorial rights. These defects stand in the way of understanding no less obstinately than the venomous indictment of the whole Chinese character so lightly heartedly framed by the foreigners whose letters were published on Saturday. Thus both sides become impregnated with an emotional unreason against which the efforts of conciliatory compromise are levelled in vain. It is necessary to state the problem in the most general terms for specific references are apt to lead to diversion of argument. What recipe can be given for the inculcation of good feeling? Leaving the Chinese side out of account, it may perhaps be urged, with the diffidence appropriate in the circumstances, that foreigners should more strictly revise their criticisms. They should dissipate the notion that they set up for Chinese attainment standards which could not be applied to any other race in the world. They should realise that long residence does not of itself connote competence to pass sweeping judgment on the manners, morals and modes of the people, otherwise the work of explaining the nations of the world to each other could never be performed. They should repudiate the notion that their judgment is based on a pathological study of diseased tendencies, to the exclusion of all consideration of healthy movements and achievements. Women will remember the indignation aroused by the intrusion of a distinguished authority on their nervous diseases into discussion of their general capacity for political and professional enterprises. Authorities, distinguished and undistinguished, seem to think that their intimate acquaintance with the seamy side of Chinese life and character justifies their acting as destructive critics, in season and out, of Chinese culture and civilisation. Pertinently it is asked why those authorities continue to live in such a terribly perverted atmosphere.

Therefore, in meeting objections to a philanthropic endeavour which would disregard politics and racial prejudices, it is maintained that association with the work of Flood Relief is a privilege, devoid of any surrender of principles or policy. Those who affect to believe that there is any quality of gratitude to be sought by such philanthropy are in error. Gratitude cannot be demanded of any nation. Foreigners do not come to China for their health; the castigators of "sickly sentiment" should applaud that statement. They cannot, therefore, be so childish as to pretend that the absence or presence of "gratitude" moves them one jot. When nature's vindictiveness is whirling millions of men, women and children in a maelstrom of death and destruction, there is only one thought uppermost in the mind of the decent man or woman: can anything be done to help? There has been no appeal from the Chinese to the foreigner. The Chinese Government—culpable though their neglect may have been in the past—have assumed their proper responsibility in the matter. The extent to which the foreigner can help may be comparatively small, in the face of a catastrophe so enormous. That consideration did not deter Chinese subscribers from sending their donations to the Possidon Relief Fund. It has never stood in the way of some of the noblest manifestations of human sympathy for human suffering. When, with a perverted sense of logic, foreigners ask why they should help the distressed peasantry of a nation

which fritters its resources away in senseless civil wars, which produces perpetrators of outrages such as the recent Hankow incident and which cannot set up a Government capable, in all respects, of observing international obligations they are egregiously begging the question. The issue really boils itself down to the plain, blunt answer given to Podsnapery by Mr. Twemlow: "I am disposed to think that this is a question of the feelings of a gentleman". And, if a definition is now required, let Chaucer speak: "He is gentil that doth gentil dedis".

GROSS LEVITY

Aug. 15.

Assuming, as there seems every ground for doing, the Nanking message published to-day accurately gives the gist of the report submitted to the Government by General Chen Yi, as the result of his special inquiry into the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, the opinion must at once be expressed in the most emphatic terms that the British Government's representations to the President of the National Government of China have not been satisfactorily met. The Nanking message reports in effect that there is no change in the finding of the new official investigators. Blank denials still continue to be given. In spite of the waiver of the British authorities of their desire for a foreign representative to be appointed to the commission of inquiry no effort seems to have been made to convince the world at large that anything more than a mere pretence at investigation has been attempted. It is well-known that the new commission of inquiry were able to obtain from Mr. A. L. Scott personally such guidance as might be necessary. Even supposing it were thought that Mr. Scott's evidence had but a limited value, from the Chinese point of view, it would have been but courteous—to put the argument on no higher plane—to give attention to the man who was virtually the first in the field of investigation. General Chen Yi seems to have thought of none of these things. He is declared to have been unable to add anything material to the report which this journal described as "not even a creditable or competent work of fiction." It would seem that either his authority has been insufficient to reassure the local officials and non-officials whose mouths had been closed by pressure from the military authorities, even although he carried a direct commission to find out the truth from the head of the Government and of the Army, or he has cynically decided to maintain the preposterous make-believe which has characterised Chinese resistance to the pressure brought to bear upon them from the British side. If the Foreign Minister at Nanking decides to forward this report with the endorsement of his Government to the British Minister he will be committing a blunder of the greatest magnitude. Dr. C. T. Wang is an astute judge of men and affairs. If he imagines, by any chance, that the Thorburn case is a mere nine-day mystery to which the British Government attach but a fugitive importance, his usual astuteness is grievously at fault. If, moreover, from his conversations with Sir Miles Lampson, he gathered the impression that Mr. Arthur Henderson's strongly worded but friendly representation to General Chiang Kai-shek could be satisfied with the simulacrum of an inquiry into an affair, on which most definite evidence of Chinese official wrongdoing had been secured by the British authorities, he was grievously misunderstanding the character of the instructions which brought Sir Miles post-haste from Peking to Nanking.

The British Government are to-day faced with a struggle in which their own position is possibly at stake. The preoccupa-

tions of the financial crisis will necessarily be overwhelming. But that gives them additional ground for adhering strictly to the line of firm insistence of proper attention to the justice of their claim in this affair. When the possibility of an appeal to the electorate is by no means remote, the Government in power are likely to be especially careful to leave no loophole for their opponents to allege indifference to the interests of British nationals abroad. The Labour Government are particularly sensitive to the risks of this kind of political attack, for they know that, traditionally, their Conservative opponents carry more of the public confidence in such aspects of foreign policy. The mere fact that Sir Austen Chamberlain felt impelled to show that he is no laggard on this particular issue should be highly significant to so acute an observer as Dr. Wang. And it is by no means certain that Sir Austen, in the next Conservative Government, will be Foreign Secretary, for the simple reason that his wisdom is not so highly regarded by his party as in the halcyon days of Locarno. It is most unlikely, indeed, that the British Government or any possible alternative to them can ignore the blatant challenge which would be implied by the submission of a report such as that outlined in the messages to-day. However friendly may be their attitude towards the Government which they have recognized at Nanking, they cannot, for the sake of their own reputation, permit so impudent an affront to pass unheeded.

Threadbare are the salient facts of the Thorburn case. It is sufficient here to repeat that the Chinese Government are confronted by an acid test of the reality of their claims to be able to afford foreigners the protection which any administration, recognised as sovereign within its own domain and as possessor of the attributes of civilisation, must offer. When, as in this case, there is clear evidence that a foreign national has been arrested, and put away without any semblance of legal sanction, it is the duty of the Government, whose servants have committed such wrongs, to make searching and effective investigation, identify the wrong-doers, inflict punishment and decide upon such compensation as may be fairly made in respect on the misdeeds committed. It must be plain now that the energies of the Chinese Government have been directed, not to the discharge of this elementary duty but to the most elaborate elimination of all traces of such material evidence as were at one time available. If they adopt the fantastic report, said to be submitted by General Chen Yi, they are blandly persisting in a denial which can be justified by no known system of logic or ethics. They are acquiescing in what is nothing more than a plain affront to the intelligence of the British Minister and of the Government behind him. Even if no further material evidence had been procured by the British authorities since the first report was published on the basis of Mr. Scott's visit to Soochow, the definite and damning fact that the words "sea scout troop," which had special relationship to Mr. Thorburn's presence on the scene and which were written on the post on the station platform at Quinsan, were carefully erased after Mr. Scott had seen them, would be sufficient to give the most emphatic lie to the sweeping and absurd affectation of ignorance assumed by the special investigators appointed by the Chinese Government. The British Government have been prepared to give every credit to the Government at Nanking for a desire to arrive honestly at the facts of this unfortunate episode. They were prepared to believe that the insolent dominance of the local military authorities prevented an early discovery of the truth. They are not likely, however, to agree that, with the express orders of the General-

issimo at his back, the latest investigator could not break down the well-schooled conspiracy of silence. Should this report be officially adopted by the Chinese Government there will be a choice of two conclusions. Either the Government are totally unable to control their subordinate military despots or they are ready to identify themselves with a truculent defiance of the accepted laws of conduct toward the nationals of a friendly Power. Whichever conclusion is correct the British Government will have no difficulty in deciding upon the necessary course of action. Obviously they cannot regard such a Chinese Government as possessing the qualities of authority and responsibility requisite for the discussion of grave diplomatic issues. The acid test, in fact, has been applied. If this report is the final result, then the British Minister must be called upon urgently to indicate the logical consequences, in terms calculated most severely to shock the gross levity apparently prevalent in Nanking.

DOUBTFUL PREMISES

Aug. 13.

The palliative for unemployment in the United States which has been put forward by the American Federation of Labour just at the time the President was seriously contemplating a revision of his economic philosophy, which has consistently been opposed to unemployment insurance and has favoured private enterprise for the relief of public distress, assumes two premises which are, to say the least, doubtful. The palliative, as outlined in a despatch published on Monday, was, briefly, the revision of the prohibition amendment, which revision, it was contended in the abbreviated report received over the cables, would provide the national exchequer with sufficient funds to mitigate if not completely cure the present privations under which a large section of the population of the United States is labouring. If it were simply a case of figures, there would be something to be said on behalf of the suggestion. For it has been conservatively estimated that bootleggers and others concerned in the manufacture and distribution of liquor, in violation of the prohibition laws, derive an annual revenue of between two and three thousand million dollars. Even if the total of the unemployed in the United States should reach the figure of seven million, which it is sincerely to be hoped it will not do, the sum of between two and three thousand million dollars would go a long way to abolishing distress. The division of this sum among the jobless, many of whom are now dependent upon charity for the very bread which preserves their life, would mean an income of between \$285 and \$430 per annum for each man, without taking into consideration the saving to the national exchequer of the vast amounts spent upon prohibition enforcement and preventive services, which are at present a burden upon the tax payer and upon revenue producing industry. On the face of it, therefore, the proposal appears to be eminently sound.

But the problem is not so simple as that. Ignoring the fact that prohibition has never lain far beneath the surface of American politics and its effects upon the presidential nominations of next year, the revision of the 18th Amendment or the abolition of the Volstead Act would create a fresh set of problems almost as grave as those of prohibition itself. It should be remembered that the social system of the United States has been adapting itself to the facts of prohibition. The most visible part of this adaptation has been seen in the growth of lawlessness and a contempt for the spirit of the law which has had its extreme manifestations in the gangs of the larger cities and the cor-

ruption fostered by their ill-gotten wealth. Should prohibition be abolished immediately, there would be hundreds of thousands of men who have been making good money outside the law thrown on the employment market: men whose habits of silk-shirted luxury would be ill-adapted for a return to the common cotton and flannel of labour and whose predatory instincts would be as great a menace to society when they were deprived of their easy and lucrative grafts as they are at present. The abolition or even revision of the prohibition laws is not a matter simply for a vote in the legislature. It is far greater. It would create a problem as difficult of solution as the "noble experiment" itself. This vital fact is apparently forgotten in the assumption of the Federation of Labour that revision of the "dry" laws would prove the answer to the pressing difficulties of the moment.

Hardly less doubtful is the other premise set forth by the Federation—the statement that the American worker does not want the dole. This would be more accurate if it stated that the American worker does not want the abuses of the dole. For the last fifty years there has been a steadily growing movement in the United States in favour of social insurance. The truth of this statement is not to be found in the arguments for and against such measures, but in the history of their growth. This shows that not once have any of the gradual steps taken in the direction of social insurance been retraced: never has industry been forced to go back and re-legislate where once it has sanctioned legislation in favour of bettering the lot of the employed classes. Social insurance, however, still remains a bogey to the unthinking masses. And there is small wonder at this. The progress it has made has been almost imperceptible. There has been legislation step by step—the American movement speaks of workmen's compensation, mother's pensions, sick benefits, medical organisation, old age security, wage fund reserves, and what not. But in the sum these things are only what Europe calls social insurance. It is, however, over that most important branch of social insurance, unemployment insurance, that the articulate sections of American capital and labour have stuck most immovably. It is important not to forget the adjective "articulate". For the American Federation of Labour, though the most powerful political group of organized labour in the United States, is by no means as representative as, say, the Trades Union Congress might be called representative of British labour. It has a membership of only 3,000,000, which is a small proportion of the workers of the country. Nor can it be truthfully said that American capital is opposed to unemployment insurance. The majority of it may be opposed to state insurance, but American industry has taken the lead in many ways of bettering the condition of the employee, and the method of unemployment insurance has been successfully tried in many branches. In the Chicago clothing trade, for instance, a contractual unemployment insurance scheme was inaugurated in 1922, about 41 per cent. of the wage scale being set aside for the rainy day. The experiment has had remarkable results. Since it was started about six million dollars have been paid out to 22,000 workers. This year the reserve fund will be called upon for one million dollars, but it can meet the demand without difficulty. Not once has the industry been forced to ask for outside aid. It has been able to fend for itself. This contractual system of unemployment insurance or unemployment reserve funds has proved successful in other lines of industry also. It has provided the worker with a security which has not existed in other trades. And after all, security of employ-

ment is the worker's fundamental need, more important than high wages or short hours which might suddenly become no wages or hours at all.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the British system of the dole has been held up as an exhibit both by those favouring and those opposing unemployment insurance in the United States. The abuses of the system in Britain are manifest. They have been discussed openly in the recent report of the Royal Commission. The leading papers have uttered grave warnings. The "Times" has pointed out that the weekly increase in the National Debt is in the neighbourhood of £900,000. These figures "threaten the solvency of the national finances and therefore the employment of every man and woman now at work," the paper states. In the circumstances, then, there would seem to be ample cause for American reluctance to follow the system. On the other hand, however, there is a school of economic thought in the United States, a school which has the sympathy of the constructive section of the labour movement, which indicates the advantages of the British system. Does the dole demoralise? What, ask these friendly critics, can be the meaning of the tearing down of British prisons while America is building fresh prisons to accommodate its thousands of criminals? How is it that the English rate of infant mortality is thirty or forty per cent. below that of the United States? Do these things point to demoralisation? Throughout unprecedented depression the standard of living of the British worker has remained high. Does the American worker want the dole? Yes, reply the economic thinkers of the country. But the American worker does not want the abuses which have made the dole an Old Man of the Sea to the nation which has allowed unemployment to control it instead of controlling unemployment.

THE SLUMP IN RAW COTTON

Aug. 13.

American cotton has slumped in Liverpool and New York in a manner which has caused the markets of the world to reverberate with excitement. It is easy to understand dislocation of business in the principal centres of the cotton trade, and depression because of losses incurred by those who have been buying cotton forward. A reference to the telegrams contained in the commercial pages of this issue will show no suggestion anywhere that such depression or the present period of low prices is likely to be short-lived. For this there is the excellent reason that the estimates of crop production issued by the United States Government Bureau which devotes itself to cotton are compiled after so exhaustive an inquiry that they are unlikely to be greatly at fault. Thus, while private estimates have recently hesitated to go beyond a crop of 13,000,000 bales, the fact that the Bureau has come out with an estimate of over 15,500,000 is practically accepted without question. The point is that the Bureau does not rely solely upon its own investigators, although these are steadily at work, but farmers, bankers and others in the cotton belt contribute their knowledge of conditions which enables the Bureau to compile the highly scientific estimate which is given to the world. Had the private estimate of 13,000,000 bales proved correct at the present juncture there would have been no cause for surprise, notwithstanding that the official one is so much larger. July and August are the two most dangerous months for the growing cotton, and the ravages of boll weevil during this period may easily reduce the visible crop by as much as twenty per cent., and this is why at the be-

ginning of July estimates are always made on the most conservative basis. This year July and the first quarter of August have been ideal for the growth of cotton and inimical to the boll weevil, hence the Bureau's large estimate. It is true that there are still three dangerous weeks to go, but there is no hint of much apprehension at the moment.

This unexpectedly large Bureau estimate, with its corresponding collapse in prices, opens out a wide field of discussion, but it is convenient to consider one or two points to the exclusion of others. It does not seem possible to get away from the fact that the cotton farmers are still suffering from the mistaken policy of the United States Farm Board when during April and May, 1930, it decided to stimulate the market by purchasing surplus cotton. This action was taken in the planting season, and but for its artificial maintenance of the price of the staple, the farmers would probably have come to the conclusion that the only policy for their salvation lay in the reduction of the acreage planted. Nothing of the sort was done, and there was a carry-over of roughly 9,000,000 bales on the year. The result is that with a potential output for this year of 15,500,000 bales, there is 24,500,000 bales of American cotton available for the world's consumption. Against this it has to be borne in mind that the world consumption between August, 1930, and August, 1931, was about 12,000,000 bales, and even if this figure is quite largely exceeded the surplus twelve months hence is still likely to be considerable. Mills and individuals in Shanghai and most other manufacturing centres of the world have lost money already through their forward purchases of American cotton, and so far as can be gauged from the position just explained, it is not likely to be recovered. That, however, is only incidental to the general situation, for the position now comes about that with this latest drop American cotton is favourably situated to compete with the Indian staple. As the latter variety has been on such a cheap basis for a considerable time, it is unlikely that it will be able to withstand such a heavy drop as to eliminate keen American competition.

From the local point of view the effect which cheap American cotton is to have upon industry is most interesting of all. Already China holds the position of the fifth largest consumer of American cotton, and during the past twelve months her consumption came to 429,000 bales, roughly a third of what Japan took. The obvious tendency in the near future will be for China to import still more American cotton. Although details are still lacking, there seems no longer any doubt that the portions of the cotton belt situated in the flood areas are undergoing considerable damage, and that supplies from abroad will be necessary on a larger scale than ever before. This is where China, if the industry is wisely managed, may recoup herself of a portion of the appalling loss which floods are now causing her. It will be perfectly possible for her to purchase all the American cotton she wants, no matter how low exchange may go, and this is where the advocates of cheap silver for China can always score. China is already an exporter of yarn and cotton cloth, the former even to Japan and the latter to places as far distant as Africa and Europe. The American raw cotton is bought on a gold basis, and the manufactured article where exported equally on a gold basis, but wages remain on a silver basis, so that there need be no fear of exchange proving a factor to operate against America's surplus cotton coming to China. In fact with the continuance of labour on a silver basis, the lower the exchange the better should prove China's export capacity and ability to show profits.

INDIAN DOUBTS

Aug. 18.

The resumption of the Indian Conference in London promises to be staged without Mr. Gandhi and his Congress friends. If the space accorded to the Mahatma by the Press of three continents were any guide this would be tantamount to omitting the Prince of Denmark from a performance of Hamlet. In point of brutal fact it is nothing of the kind. Even if he were to go to London after all Mr. Gandhi could only speak for the Indian Congress and that body, as the months go by, seems determined to prove its ingrained incapacity for representing anything but the irresponsibility of Indian politicians. The latest messages giving more oracular comments from his tongue show that he is disposed to accept the deprivation of a trip to London with equanimity. The truth of the matter is that he would be quite out of place in a gathering of men charged with the duty of thrashing out serious and practical political problems on the basis of reason, compromise and actuality. His assumption of the role of the mystical sage demands a constant inspiration from the incense of surrounding admirers. His habit of meeting rejections of his demands by threatening withdrawal from conference or the initiation of mass civil disobedience would be seriously out of place in Westminster. It would not impress even the policemen on duty. But there is little doubt that his present intentions are by no means benevolent. During the past six months he has given the Government the impression that he has been keeping the extremists of his party within bounds, under great difficulty. By this device he has obtained the most generous leniency for flagrant breaches of the Delhi pact. Now, with characteristic effrontery which he has found by past experience to pay only too well, he is attempting to suggest that the breaches have been entirely or mainly on the side of the Government. It is not necessary to recall his own confessions of wrongdoing. They were thrown out only to prepare the world to endorse his eventual claim that the Conference had the right to regard the pact as at an end. The pronouncement just made by him at Bombay shows yet another move to that position. The early resumption of civil disobedience may therefore be expected. The probability is however that the Government will not be disposed to permit it to gain another lease of life, in view of the revulsion of feeling against the Congress, the resentment of the Moslems and the serious financial position.

Turning to the coming activities of Indians in London, it is difficult to see exactly what definite progress can be made with the working out in detail of the proposals tentatively put forward last year. The Conference is not called upon to draft a new Constitution. That will be the duty of the British Government and it will be for parliament to decide the measure of advance to be granted to India. It may be assumed however that if the Congress can come unanimously to a conclusion on the broad lines which the new Constitution should take, the draft ultimately to be submitted to Parliament is likely to correspond very closely therewith. The new Constitution, which some expect with an optimism unjustified by the facts, to come into force in 1933, must have the cooperation of the majority of the people of India. If a new civil disobedience movement were successfully launched, this requirement would be difficult to establish immediately. The facts, however, that the Conference is sitting in London, that the people are tired of the havoc wrought by Congress mischief, leading as it has done to acute communal dissension, and that Mr. Gandhi will have completely exposed his unreason to the world, suggest the ability of the

Government to obtain general support for swift measures of correction. It must however be realized that the economic difficulties of the moment are accentuating agrarian unrest. Landlords in certain parts of India, especially in the United Provinces, are not angels of light. The Government have done much to remedy the grievances of tenants by inducing the Legislature to pass remedial Tenancy Acts in the teeth of the landowners' opposition, but there are still grounds for justifiable resentment of which, in times of economic stringency, Mr. Gandhi and his associates are ready to take full advantage.

This also applies to the threat of non-payment of revenue in Gujarat, where Mr. Vallabhai Patel is a veteran inciter of strife. The broad issue as between Mr. Gandhi and the British Government can be readily crystallised. Lord Willingdon achieves that feat in his despatch rejecting Mr. Gandhi's demands for an inquiry into the alleged breaches of the Delhi Pact. After all the discussions between the representatives of the Congress and the Government and the extreme forbearance which has inspired the Government to make provision for Congress participation in the Round Table Conference, the Mahatma throws his hand in at the last moment, simply because he alleges that, on certain points of detail, the Pact has not been kept. That reading of the situation assumes—unwarranted though the assumption undoubtedly is—that he is correct in his interpretation of Government action. The plain truth is that Mr. Gandhi does not want to test the possibilities of the Conference. They would expose his own weakness too vividly. His occupation as a Mahatma would be gone. The recent debate in the House of Commons showed that there was, on the part of all three parties, a sincere sympathy with India's claim for responsible self-government, great though the practical difficulties are in the way of meeting that claim with an immediate completeness satisfactory to some ardent idealists. The communal issue remains the great stumbling block. Fortunately the British nation has learnt, in the last twelve months, to pay closer attention to Moslem doubts. Hindu delegates possessors of any sense of responsibility must realise too that they cannot obstinately harp on the string of joint electorates in the face of the exposure vouchsafed at Cawnpore and elsewhere. The best that can happen is that a spirit of greater modesty and more determined moderation may be infused into all parties, so that some form of practical agreement may be reached, whether the Congress exquisites grace the ceremony with their presence or not.

FATHER FROC

Aug. 12.

Over a week ago the "North-China Daily News" published a specially contributed appreciation of the services which Father Froc has so efficiently and unostentatiously given to China. Yesterday he was the recipient of a special presentation from the official representatives of his own country and also the guest of honour at a dinner given by the head of the Customs Service, which has particular cause to be grateful to the Siccawei Observatory. To-day the Shanghai Municipal Council are rightly joining in the general tribute to the devoted labours of this Jesuit scientist.

Father Froc has served China for fifty years. In the course of that time he has seen the science of meteorology developed in a remarkable degree. This applies specially to the developments of the last decade. The advent of wireless in its various forms of broadcasting, radio-telegraphy, radio-telephony and the like has enabled the weather expert to obtain his information rapidly from a far wider field

and to disseminate that information with such rapidity that the maximum amount of benefit can be derived from it. Thus, whereas in the past the meteorologist, scientific though his work was, had invariably to contend against the prejudice of those who believed that his forecasts were almost in the nature of guess-work, nowadays the possession of a greater wealth of data and the ability to send out information at far shorter notice has combined to produce an accuracy which has made jest and ridicule completely out-of-date. The meteorologist is not only the friend of the sailor, whom he warns to keep clear of typhoons and other disturbing apparitions at sea, but is of real benefit to the farmer inland. The warning which he can give of the coming of storms, the accuracy with which he can forecast the probable deficiencies or excesses of rainfall make him a most valuable mentor to the agriculturist.

On these practical considerations alone the community has done well to pay honour to Father Froc, and, as speeches delivered yesterday show, he has won as much esteem as a man as he has as a scientist. That, in view of the reputation which Siccawei Observatory has, is saying a very great deal. It is no light thing to harness genius to such work as that on which Father Froc has been employed for half a century. Although the benefits which he has conferred on his fellow-men have been inestimable it must be recognised that he has brilliantly vindicated the reputation of his Order by the self-sacrifice involved in thus confining his scientific activities to this comparatively out-of-the-way part of the world. In so doing his work has been fortified by his great gifts of modesty and single-minded devotion to the service of the community. In proof of Father Froc's possession of these qualities in great degree his speech at the dinner last night can be noted, for there it will be seen that he is generous in his appreciation of the assistance which he has been able to command from the Maritime Customs Service throughout the period of his long time of office. In this regard it is particularly pleasant to note that Father Froc went out of his way to pay a tribute to the Coast Inspectors' work in the interests of safe navigation, which will be cordially recognised by all who have knowledge of the sea. It remains to wish Father Froc God-speed and a long and happy retirement in his beloved France.

THE "Sinwanpa" reports that the National Government is contemplating the issue of \$20,000,000 worth of bonds, the proceeds of the sale of which will be used in connection with the development of a new harbour.

New stamps bearing imprints of deceased revolutionary leaders will be placed on sale on September 1. There are seven different kinds and they bear the likeness of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Gen. Huang Hsing, Gen. Chen Chi-mei, Mr. Sung Chiao-jen, Mr. Liao Chung-hoi, Mr. Chu Chi-hsin and General Teng Heng.

ACCORDING to the "Sinwanpa", the Italian portion of the Boxer Indemnity Fund will be used for the reconstruction of Peking, the development of Haichow Harbour, the construction of a steel bridge over the Tsao-ngo River (to connect the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway) and the conservancy of the Huai River.

Vova Lukomsky makes it a habit of disappearing and causing great anxiety to his mother in spite of the fact that he is only ten years old. Last year, he absented himself for 62 days and since then has slipped away occasionally. Recently he disappeared again for 25 days and several days ago he was found by the Chinese police in the vicinity of Woosung and handed over to the Russian Emigrants Committee. On the insistence of the latter, Vova gave a formal promise in writing and his word of honour not to run away but to obey his mother. He speaks Chinese and English well.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

MENACE OF PESTILENCE IN FLOOD AREAS

Waters Continue to Rise in Hankow with New Dyke Collapse

Hankow, Aug. 11.

THE flood situation in the Wuhan area attained catastrophic proportions to-day as the customs indicator recorded the depth of the Yangtze River as 50 feet and seven inches.

The Taikiasan section of the great Changkung Dyke, Hankow's major protection against floods, has collapsed. The collapse has intensified the catastrophe.

Concession policemen are now perched on stands five feet high, directing sampan traffic as the muddy, dirty water swirls about their feet. A number of foreign houses in the Jardine estate are now completely submerged.

The authorities announced to-day that 500 workers have been recruited to battle the Hankow floods. The latest plan is to build a dam entirely about the business district. When the dam has been built the flood waters will be pumped out as an emergency measure. The authorities, in their project, plan to employ 500 native water wheels in addition to a number of electric pumps. The latest project is to cost \$10,000.

The danger of disease is growing greater as the stagnant waters increase in depth rather than show any sign of subsiding. As the authorities attempt to enforce measures designed to meet the disaster their problems increase hourly and the possibility of even deeper water looms as there are received reports of further floods resulting from the freshets in Szechuan.

The fear of an epidemic of disease is at present causing most concern here.

Meanwhile, at Shasi the water has established a new record by rising to 35.1 feet. A rise of another foot, and it is expected to occur, will result in the inundation of all Shasi.

Because of the growing seriousness of the floods the air service from Shasi to Ichang has been suspended. At present 20 military aeroplanes are submerged at the Hankow aerodrome.

Flood refugees in Hankow to-day were estimated as numbering 350,000 persons as the authorities levied surtaxes designed to raise \$700,000 for flood relief work.

It was officially announced this afternoon that in Hupeh Province alone 32 large districts are inundated.

A new element was injected into the situation when General Ho Chen-chun, the Provincial Governor of Hupeh, branded press attacks on authorities as a "Communist conspiracy." General Ho Chen-chun vigorously denied that laxity on the part of the authorities is responsible for the disaster effected by the inundation.

The efforts to cope with the situation were hampered to-day when further dams broke. Wind forced the flood waters into waves and as the dykes burst pumping operations were crippled.

At 12.40 o'clock this afternoon rain began falling again in Hankow, adding to the troubles of the homeless. High wind accompanied to-day's rain and in the Japanese Concession sirens were sounded to summon volunteers to aid in strengthening emergency dykes. The Japanese Concession is again under water and late this afternoon the storm was still on. The skies were overcast, indicating that the rain will continue to fall. —United Press.

Aug. 12.

Rain and wind, which swept Hankow for 12 hours, ceased at one o'clock this morning, giving relief to volunteer workers who had laboured under great difficulties, especially in the Japanese Concession, to prevent further flood disasters.

The storm wrought havoc in the Chinese City where thousands of the homeless were at the mercy of the elements throughout the night.

At the height of the storm yesterday afternoon a passenger plane of the Hankow-Ichang airline capsized when an attempt was made to alight on the bosom of the swollen Yangtze River just below the Japanese Concession. There were no passengers aboard the plane and its pilot was rescued by the members of the crew of the Hinode Maru, a Japanese naval launch.

Despite the rain there has been a slight drop in the level of the flood waters since yesterday. However, the decline of approximately one inch has not served to diminish the dangers being faced here and

there are no indications that a further decline of the flood waters can be expected for some time.

The Japanese Concession bund is still under five feet of water and the Concession itself was saved from disaster last night only because of the tireless activity of relief workers in creating and strengthening emergency dykes and in keeping the pumps and water wheels going.—United Press.

Aug. 12.

Heavy rainfall accompanied by a strong north wind occurred in this unfortunate city yesterday, considerably weakening the various repaired dykes. Five hundred houses in the Liuchiamiao district collapsed during the downpour burying many of the inhabitants.

According to estimates prepared by the Hupeh Provincial authorities, the damage to property and crops in the outlying districts of Wu-chang as a result of the collapse of the Wu-chang waterlock exceeds \$10,000,000. Practically all farm crops and live-stock in the entire suburbs of Hankow were lost when the dam at Tansuichi gave way. About 30 per cent. of the arable land in Hanyang is now under water.

Latest reports received by the Provincial Government indicate that a total of 32 districts in Hupeh has been seriously affected by the deluge. Deputies from the Provincial Government carrying relief supplies are proceeding to the afflicted areas.—Kuo Min.

Aug. 13.

The gravity of the flood situation in the Hankow area increased to-day when the level of the Yangtze River broke all records. The water is rising at an alarming rate and at two o'clock this afternoon a new high mark of 51 feet, two inches was recorded on the Customs gauge.

Overnight the river rose nearly six inches due to a freshet from the Han River meeting Tungting Lake.

The peak in the water from Huanan is expected to pass Hankow to-day. And then the crisis may be over. Once the crisis has been reached a definite fall in the flood water level could be expected to commence.

The refugees on the railway embankment are now facing the loss of their last place of safety. Many of the refugees, whose sufferings beggar description, are being sent north by train.

The suffering in the Wuhan area has been intensified by the mid-summer heat. The thermometer to-day registered 95 degrees. Fears are entertained that if the freshets continue in the basin of the Han River the water here will rise to 51 feet or higher.

Fire and the fears of serious Communist disturbances increased the emergency situation created by the floods in the Hankow area to-day, as new rises in the level of the Yangtze river were recorded and as tales of catastrophe were brought from outlying points.

Flames were sweeping the Chisen Road district of the inundated Chinese City yesterday as the air mail aeroplane from Shanghai arrived at Hankow only to meet with disaster. The plane, piloted by Captain Cecil Sells, plunged into the river as its propeller broke on the final stage of the flight from Shanghai.

Captain Sellers and three passengers, two of whom were foreign-

ers, were rescued from the swollen river. The plane, however, sank. Some of the mail was damaged and it is understood that some mail was lost. Only speedy and effective rescue work saved the wrecking of the arriving air mail plane from becoming a tragedy.

The fires which have added to the horror in Hankow began yesterday. Hundreds of houses have been burned and many of the refugees in the inundated Chisen Road section were trapped. Because of the deep water it was found impossible to fight the fires. There were scenes of chaos everywhere as the flames consumed those portions of flimsy, crowded structures which still reared above the flood waters.

Authorities here contend that Communist elements are responsible for the starting of the fires. Precautions against a "Red" outbreak have been redoubled.

Following a slight decline in the flood level yesterday the water to-day rose another two inches, bringing it back to the record high mark of 50 feet and seven inches. The wind and rain storms of two days ago weakened the remaining embankments and further inundation is feared as a consequence.

The extent of the damage and casualties caused by the fires in the Chinese City is still to be determined. Many rumours are current but they are difficult to confirm.

All along the river above and Hankow there are vast flooded areas. From Itu to Chenglingchi the dykes are broken in many places. Refugees, with their cattle and few personal possessions, are perched atop the dykes waiting in desperation for the floods to subside—which will be a matter of weeks.

Tsai Lake has been so flooded that it now extends to the Yangtze. Shashi is so submerged that all buildings below the second storey are under water. Even the Socony installation is just above water. Floods have inundated Kiensi and the Chenglingchi and Yochow shores are under water. Because the Tungting Lake area is so completely inundated refugees are being evacuated aboard Chinese steamers. Changsha, however, has escaped the flood waters so far.

Aug. 14.

Shortly after noon to-day the level of the flood swollen Yangtze River rose one more inch to a new high level of 51 feet and 6 inches.

The latest rise in the flood waters has caused the overflowing of all Concession dams. Both the "Hankow Herald" and the "Central China Post" have been forced to suspend publication. Business in this most important commercial centre in inland China is paralyzed.

The threat of famine looms more ominously than ever before. The plight of hundreds of thousands of homeless refugees is appalling. The former British Concession is now under ten feet of water and the water in the former German Concession is nearly as deep. All factories and other large places of employment have been forced to close their doors and the jobless workmen are threatening to cause trouble. No business is being transacted in Hankow.

Despite desperate efforts to keep the dykes in the Japanese Concession intact even that area is under water. At two o'clock this afternoon, the water in front of the Japanese Consulate General was three feet deep. Marines from the gunboats Hirado and Ataka have been landed to assist the civilian populace in meeting the menace.

Dykes throughout the city are rapidly crumbling. The water defies all efforts to stop its flood now. In the Chinese City there are pitiful scenes and along the now-flooded railway embankment the refugees are losing their last place of refuge. Many are living in trees, which have been stripped bare of foliage by the hungry.

Aug. 15.

Hankow spent a night of horror as the constantly rising flood waters put the power plants out of commission and plunged the city into darkness.

The Yangtze River, rising above a level of 52 feet, submerged all of Hankow in water from four feet to 15 feet deep, causing houses and other buildings to collapse.

The godown of Brunner Mond & Company, China, Ltd., located in the former British Concession, collapsed late yesterday afternoon. Even in the Japanese Concession efforts to keep the dykes in order during the night were abandoned. The Japanese Concession, a portion of which was dry until yesterday, is now

under water four feet deep. The power plant failed in the Japanese Concession so that throughout Hankow there can be no light to-night.

To-day the thermometer registered 96 degrees before noon and the intense heat added to the sufferings of the already terribly stricken populace.

By two o'clock this morning there was not a spot in all Hankow which was not under water at least four feet deep. Even in the Japanese Concession there was water seven feet deep. Scarcely a house remains above water in the Chinese City and in the former British and German Concessions the murky water is from ten to 15 feet deep. Fires broke out in a godown on the Japanese bund last night and the flames were extinguished only after heroic efforts had been exerted.

Two other buildings in addition to the Brunner Mond godown collapsed in the former British Concession.—United Press.

Aug. 15.

Conditions are daily growing more dreadful in Hankow. The water rose four inches last night, and is still rising. To make matters worse the weather was intensely hot to-day, adding to the sufferings of the people.

The San Peh building is in a dangerous state and may collapse at any time. Scores of Chinese dwelling houses are crumbling daily. The staffs of the Chartered Bank, the British American Tobacco Company, and several other firms are working knee-deep in water.

The ex-German Concession is in total darkness, the power plant being washed out. In spite of heroic endeavours on the part of the residents the Japanese Concession is again flooded. Water is coming up through the floor of the Hankow Club, while the Hankow Pure Ice Company has been put out of action by the rising water.

Pumping operations have almost ceased in all parts of the town as with the unprecedented rise of the last few days, no pumps could keep the water down whatever the effort. The staff of the "Central China Post," whose premises were flooded to a depth of 10 feet or more, is making a brave show and with the aid of one machine intends to publish a flood edition to-day.

It is touch and go with the Hankow Light and Power Co.'s power plant. It is stated that another rise of 12 inches will put the plant out of action. If this does happen, the ex-British, ex-Russian and the French Concessions will be in darkness, as well as the ex-German Concession, whose power plant failed yesterday. This would leave both the Chinese city and the Japanese Concession with no light at all.—Reuter.

Aug. 16.

Hankow to-night faced its third successive night of utter darkness as the swollen waters of the Yangtze and Han rivers continued to rise, as food became scarcer and dread disease more prevalent.

The flood water has now reached a level of 52 feet and 3 inches and the level continues to rise. All relief efforts of necessity must be concentrated on attempts to provide food for the starving. Little medical relief is being offered. Cholera and typhoid fever have broken out seriously in the submerged native city and in the former Concessions conditions are but little better.

There is scarcely a spot in Hankow which is not under at least six feet of water. Buildings and godowns continue to collapse.

Officials estimate that refugees are dying from disease, starvation and drowning at the rate of 50 a day. But it is believed that these figures are much too conservative, that the casualties are higher.

With the flood waters continuing to rise it is impossible to restore the power plants to normal operation. Candles and oil lamps are needed urgently but with the shops closed and with many ruined and completely under water the necessities of life are impossible to obtain.

Hankow is a city of stark horror. Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang and the vast area surrounding the Wuhan cities are in a great lake. Water in places is as deep as 20 feet.

Electric current simply does not exist. Ice cannot be obtained. Water fit to drink is lacking. Telephone lines are functioning only in limited areas and even the postal service is virtually suspended.

There has been no business in Hankow for at least two days. Since early yesterday the depth of the Yangtze has increased five inches and there are no signs of abatement. Disease is spreading so rapidly that thousands of patients, without treatment, are simply left to wait for death.

In the Japanese Concession the only points where the water is not from four feet to seven feet deep are the Consulate-General, the Dojin Hospital, the Navy Club, and the Japanese Primary School. These will be submerged if the dykes at their gates crumble.

Not a newspaper is being published in Hankow.

Marines from the Japanese gunboats Uji, Sumida, Toba, and Atami are cruising in small boats to prevent outbreaks of looting in the darkness of night. Sampan traffic is becoming congested but in many cases the boats are able to glide over submerged roofs.

The Mitsubishi godown has followed that of Brunner Mond and others into collapse. Virtually every dyke and emergency flood dam in Hankow has crumbled under the force of the waters which successfully defied all puny human efforts to control them. Human bodies and the carcasses of animals float on the murky waters. The midsummer heat continues terrific, adding to the suffering.

There are continued sporadic outbreaks of fire.

Relief on a large scale is urgently needed. It is impossible to evacuate all the human beings here and if the death toll is not to be still more appalling organized relief must be conducted by competent agencies speedily.

Aug. 17.

The Yangtze River to-day had risen to a new high level of 52 feet 73 inches as the destruction wrought by flood increased in the Wuhan area.

With the collapse of the Peichen-kuo dyke at Wuchang ten houses were demolished as the water swept all before it. The famous Chop Sticks Street is under ten feet of water. The authorities have set 3,000 additional coolies to work in Wuchang. They are engaged in strengthening other embankments.

Yesterday the Huangchingting dyke also broke, inundating the entire Chiao-kow industrial centre south-west of Hankow. Big silk, flour and cotton mills are affected. Fire continues to wreak havoc in the flood area. Yesterday the godown of Deutsche Farben Handelsgesellschaft Waibel & Company was gutted by fire. Large quantities of hydrosulphuric were burned. Cotton worth several lakhs narrowly escaped destruction.

With the minor dykes in Wuchang collapsing, the main ones are expected to break at any moment. A disaster of this sort would mean the end of food supplies in the Wuhan district.

Throughout the entire Wuhan area the water is now too deep for anything but sampan traffic. The problem is increasing for the authorities. To-day 5,000 coolies were added to the hundreds of thousands of refugees already in Hankow.

The danger from disease is growing as pestilence spreads. The danger of famine daily becomes more acute. Countless houses are now completely submerged and there are still no signs that the water is to abate. In many cases families living on even upper storeys have been forced to evacuate their homes.

Because business is at a standstill there are thousands without employment and consequently unable to purchase food, which is selling what there is of it, at sky-rocket prices. In some instances, however, the coolies are reaping a rich harvest. So great is the urgent need for removing threatened stores that coolies are receiving ten-times normal wages from employers whose anxiety is to avoid labour troubles of any sort.

Efforts have been made to restore the power and ice plants but they are still proving futile. Candles, lamps and illuminating oil are selling at a premium. Foreigners are still able to obtain food but only at almost prohibitive prices. Milk, fresh vegetables, and other normal articles of diet are completely lacking.

For miles and miles the one-time countryside is a vast lake. It is still impossible to make even approximate estimates of the casualties and property damage. The destruction in the Wuhan cities alone is enormous, to say nothing of the losses suffered in ruined crops.

The evacuation of foreigners from Hankow has started. Numerous Japanese women and children are being sent from Hankow to Shanghai. The men, for the most part, are remaining here to salvage what they can from the disaster.

Along the railway embankment where for days hundreds of thousands of refugees sought comparative safety there are now scenes of dire suffering. The railway tracks are covered and the refugees, with illness rampant among

them and with food lacking, are suffering terribly. Many are dying.

It is feared that before the day is out the gauge at the Customs will show that the river has topped the 53 feet mark.

Yesterday a hotel and two other large buildings collapsed in the native city. It is reported that in this collapse alone more than 1,000 persons died. They were plunged into the water and many were trapped beneath the debris of the fallen structure.

The water in the streets of Hankow is now so deep that Chinese junks of 100 tons are able to navigate without danger of being stranded on a rooftop. They are able to cruise to submerged commercial godowns and remove stores to places of comparative safety.

Aug. 17.

A new high record of 53 feet and 2 inches in the depth of the Yangtze River off Hankow was recorded on the Customs gauge to-day. The rise is continuing with no indication as to when the ultimate high mark will be reached.

Every boat now leaving Hankow is crowded with refugees and their families, especially foreigners, who are evacuating to Shanghai.

With the continuing rise of the river the water hourly grows deeper in what once were the streets of Hankow. In Wuchang and Hanyang the emergency is growing acute. The Naval Club in the Japanese Concession was submerged to-day as a brick wall which hitherto had protected that spot of refuge collapsed.—United Press.

Aug. 17.

The first glimmer of hope in the terrible situation created by the floods appeared to-day.

The river rose three inches during the night, but there was a slight drop this afternoon and all ports up-river announced a falling water level. It was not much upon which to base any great hope of immediate improvement, but the position is so disastrous and the outlook so gloomy that residents cluck at any suggestion of good news, and this was sufficient to create the belief that the worst might now be over.

Food prices are soaring and there is little fresh food available. Each day the charges for sampans go higher and higher and now as much as \$6 a day is asked.

The damage done to the foundations of buildings cannot be estimated but it is believed to be enormous. Many are developing serious cracks and scores of Chinese houses are collapsing and drowning the occupants.

The refugees who are now evacuating the railway embankment with their meagre possessions, present many pitiable sights. Some of them have improvised rafts from a few planks and boxes. Others are to be seen struggling along with the water up to their chins and their trifling belongings on their heads.

A few refugees are still clinging to the embankment, although only the rails now are left exposed by the water.

The carcasses of cattle and dogs are to be seen floating in the streets and many human bodies are coming slowly to the surface.—Reuter.

The Consequence of Neglect

That the disastrous floods at Hankow are mainly, if not wholly, due to neglect of the protective dykes by the authorities supposedly concerned is the opinion of a reader of the "North-China Daily News" who has arrived in Shanghai from the stricken area.

The burning question is, he says, what has become of the large sum of money paid in the form of Dyke Tax since obviously none of it has been expended on the object for which it was ostensibly intended?

Giving facts and figures to substantiate his contention, he states that in 1926 when the high water mark was only one and a half feet lower than the present level of 50 1/2 feet the British Concession at Hankow suffered no inconvenience whatsoever other than dribbling from the drains which was soon disposed of. Energetic measures were then taken to see that the streets were not inundated and pumps were held in readiness for possible eventualities. That part of the city is now a sewage-stricken lake.

In recent years the dykes have been permitted to take care of themselves, with the result that when the high water came they were swept aside like so much paper.

That the so-called Dyke Tax has, therefore, been misapplied, to say the least, is, he says, the unanim-

ous opinion of all those whose interests have suffered in consequence of the still-rising waters.

Not only has the neglect of the dykes contributed to the miserable condition of the central China city, failure to take adequate precautions when it became obvious that the dykes could not hold out was, this informant avers, another lamentable factor in the record of ruin. The native authorities adopted a *laissez faire* attitude and the water was allowed to creep up and up without anything being done to stem its destructive course. The Japanese, on the other hand, fought the water tooth and nail, erecting strong dams.

Grave Danger at Hankow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
Hankow, Aug. 6.

In the opinion of Chinese and foreign observers in close touch with the situation in the Wuhan cities it is impossible to exaggerate the dangers to which the business area is exposed.

Whilst not in any way suggesting that the safety of other areas is unimportant, it is clear that unless the section of Hankow which includes the old concession area, the Model District and the Chinese city as far as the new road from the China Merchants wharves to the Water Tower can be cleared of water, the business life of the port will come to a standstill.

The Postal Commissioner and his staff are working manfully and letters are being distributed twice a day, but many telephone wires are down and repair work is impossible. The Light and Power Co. has fought a stern battle and has apparently won.

The Sewage Ejector has kept on working steadily, though the seeping of water into the sewers still continues. And a careful inspection of the Waterworks shows that the bunding on the bank of the Han is still well above the level of the river, and as the settling tank bundings are from three to six feet higher still the danger of flood water contaminating the water supply is remote.

In enumerating the elements of danger one can begin with the Waterworks. The pumping capacity of the plant is 21,000,000 gallons a day, and this meets all normal needs. But three out of the six pumps are driven by electric current supplied by the Hankow City Generating Station, and that Station is in a dangerous position near the Han River.

The police have issued orders for all houses and shops to be provided with lamps and also to hang out lamps at night in case the current should fail. There is already a very heavy loss through broken cables and there is reason to fear that further breaks will occur as the stability of the poles is further impaired. If two or three of the pumps are out of action at the Pumping Station there will still be a supply of water on the ground level, but there will be no pressure in the mains.

The second element of danger is the impossibility of effective police work over a large area. A prompt response to an emergency appeal would be impossible. Police squads are moving about in boats or wading through water in sodden uniforms. Even in the S.A.D.3 the policemen perched on tables or boxes have been furnished with weapons, but their mobility is impaired. With about 70,000 persons homeless and with many thousands more unable to work, the necessary material for disturbances is present in abundance. It speaks well for the vigilance of the Garrison Commander that thus far the elements which make for disorder have been kept in subjection.

But the gravest danger of all is that of cholera and other summer epidemics. It is true that the terrible congestion on the dykes has been relieved by the removal of thousands of persons into the foreign godowns beyond the railway, and into the New World and the unopened Department Store on the Sinseng Road. But even so, hundreds of persons still squat as near as possible to their flooded homes and refuse to move away lest their water should fall or some opportunity arise to rescue their furniture. Even in the properties that have been thrown open to the refugees the sanitary arrangements are sadly defective, and out on the dykes the stench is overwhelming. Bodies of men and animals are rising to the surface of the water and even on the embankment itself many unburied corpses are to be seen.

If cholera and typhus begin to levy a toll among these people, the germs will be carried far and wide as the water becomes more and more contaminated. And if an attempt is made to drain these flooded

areas at the back of the city by pumping the water out to the river, all the stagnant water in the business district will be infected. An influential committee of residents, foreign and Chinese, with expert knowledge has been formed to co-operate with the Council in S.A.D.3 and this may be the nucleus of an international committee which will attempt to solve the problems of getting rid of the flood water without spreading disease and of cleaning up the areas from which the water recedes or is pumped.

So severe is the criticism of the City and Railway Administrations by the community that money is being found for relief work and for attempts to clear the flooded areas and restore the home of the poor. The only possible way seems to be to subdivide the flooded areas by constructing embankments and pumping one section after another, but if this means that untold gallons of filthy water will have to be pumped out through the business area into the river the situation will indeed be desperate. Meanwhile the news from up-river of further rises in the level are causing much disquietude because a rise of even another foot would lead to the flooding of the ground floor in most of the buildings.

Of course there are many serious economic happenings. Pianos seem to have figured largely in many removals. A resident had to secure coolies to move a piano from a room that was rapidly filling with water and before the ropes were adjusted the coolies had to plunge right under the water. Another resident got into a flooded house to have a piano moved for one of his friends. The ropes adjusted the instrument was carried up the first flight and then stuck at the bend and is there still, half in and half out of the water.

Gruesome Sight at Hankow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

August 8.

It is reported by the police authorities of the flooded areas at the back of the business section of Hankow that 600 bodies have already been gathered by the men sent out to perform this task. It will be a long time before the work is completed, as witness the fact that one of the boats carrying relief to the folk on the embankment struck the mat roof of a submerged house. The impact carried away a large section of matting and three corpses at once rose to the surface of the water. Hundreds must have made for the upper stories and have been trapped in this way.

The foreign community is settling down to bear its ills as best it can. Horses are taken out for exercise in the flooded streets by energetic riders of both sexes. Tennis is being played on the roof of at least one godown. Punting and rowing have their attractions, one young lady usually going about in a sampan vigorously rowed in Chinese style by herself while the boatman rests at his ease. Wading has lost its charms even for the Chinese as the water has become more filthy. A rise of another two inches here, and reported rises at Chungking and Ichang, leave no hope for an immediate improvement. Wet weather adds to the general discomfort even for those who have houses.

Out on the dyke and railway embankment the relief workers find that many people would be quite willing to move provided all their remaining belongings are taken too. They will not respond to invitations to move without what they have saved. The authorities have therefore arranged to send a fleet of boats to move the folks and their belongings to various points where they can squat or from which they can make a trek into the country. But the continuous rain and the steady accumulation of water inland is becoming a serious menace. Word arrived, for example, from Siackan, 60 miles away, this morning that the breaking of a small dyke has meant the inundation of many houses in the city. So rapid was the rise of the water that folks who ran out with a few things to the higher ground, found themselves up to their waists in water when they came for a second load. Under these circumstances there is a steady trek of refugees from the country to Hankow which counterbalances the number who try to leave.

At present the Benevolent Halls and others have met the need for rice-gruel and bread very well. In fact the crowds on the embankment yesterday said that they had enough food but that they could not eat it because they had neither water nor tea.

Damage Estimated at \$200,000,000

Nanking, Aug. 11.

According to the latest estimates of the flood disaster along the Yangtze River, the total damage in the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Anhui and Kiangsu is placed at over \$200,000,000. Four million homes have been destroyed, and 23,000,000 people are in dire straits. Twelve per cent. of the arable land has been submerged. Buildings and farms damaged exceed 10,000.

Among the stricken provinces, Hupeh is undoubtedly the worst sufferer. When the Yangtze overflowed its banks, a number of villages were entirely buried in a watery grave overnight. An area of 18,000 square miles in the province is now under water.

As a result of the unprecedented deluge, the five provinces will sustain a loss of over 50 per cent. of their crops this year. Many districts on both banks of the Yangtze, which have hitherto been regarded as the richest agricultural areas of the country, are now inundated.

Months will be required for the complete drainage of the flood waters. According to expert opinions, many parts will still be under water even when winter approaches. Peasants in the various afflicted areas have given up all hope of harvest this autumn.

The inundation of the various districts on the upper and lower reaches of the Yangtze took place after four weeks of incessant heavy rainfall beginning in the early part of July. Traffic in all cities bordering on the river has been practically at a standstill in consequence of the floods. The deluge is said to be without parallel in the past 61 years.

It is learned that the Central Authorities have decided to float a \$20,000,000 loan to meet the expenses of flood relief. In the meantime a grant of \$2,000,000 has been made to the General Relief Committee for emergency relief.

Reports on the dire flood conditions in Hankow were considered at yesterday's meeting of the State Council. A telegram from President Chiang Kai-shek requesting that steps be taken for the relief of the people in the Wu-han Area was read. It was decided that the Ministry of Interior be instructed to devise necessary relief measures in conjunction with the General Relief Committee.

A concrete programme for the relief of the fifty million unfortunate people in 16 flood-stricken provinces of the country has been formulated by the General Relief Committee, it is announced. According to the programme, steps will first be taken to carry out emergency relief in the afflicted areas. The next stage calls for the employment of able-bodied refugees to undertake the repair as well as the building of embankments. Finally, rehabilitation measures in the various ill-fated provinces will be undertaken.

The family of the late Madame K.T. Soong, mother of the Finance Minister, Mr. T. V. Soong, and Mesdames Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek and H. H. Kung, has decided that all monetary gifts tendered in memory of the deceased lady will be entirely contributed towards the National Flood Relief Fund, it is learned.

The General Relief Committee, in the meantime, has launched a campaign for public contributions. Public organizations as well as individual political and commercial leaders are being invited to assist in the urgent cause. Already a campaign has been launched in Nanking and Shanghai where groups are being formed to solicit public contributions with a view to obtaining a fund of half a million for immediate relief.

Mr. Chuang Sun-fu, Acting Chairman of the Hwai River Conservancy Board, is urging the people to adopt wheat as their staple food as to relieve the heavy demand for rice, the supply of which has been considerably reduced by the flood disasters. As the flood victims are estimated at 50 millions, a total of \$5,000,000 piculs of rice would be required to maintain them for half a year. It is doubtful whether the nation, under present economic circumstances, can raise the required sum of \$600,000,000 to purchase enough rice at the rate of \$12 per picul.

The National Government has today created the National Flood Relief Commission to deal with the unprecedented flood situation in the Yangtze Valley and else

where. The Commission will be national in scope, with supreme authority to coordinate and supervise all relief operations. The Government realizes the extreme gravity of the disaster, which undoubtedly constitutes the most serious natural calamity in China in recent times. The Government therefore is exerting every effort to provide effective relief for the tens of millions of people directly affected.

The Government has appointed five members on this Commission: Mr. T. V. Soong, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, who will be Chairman of the Commission; Mr. Liu Shang-ching, Minister of the Interior; Mr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry; Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, head of the

POPE SENDS FLOOD RELIEF DONATION

Vatican City, Aug. 14.

The Pope has forwarded \$3,000 for distribution through the Apostolic Delegation in Shanghai to sufferers from the floods in China. —Reuter.

existing Government famine relief organization, and Mr. Chu Ching-ian, who has been in charge of relief operations in the North-west. A number of specially qualified persons, both Chinese and foreign, will be appointed to serve as additional members of the Commission.

Headquarters of the Commission have already been established at 10 Kuikiang Road, Shanghai, next to the Central Bank of China, and Mr. T. K. Tseng has been appointed Secretary-General. The code address of the Commission will be "Floodrel, Shanghai."

An official spokesman of the Commission emphasized that the effort will not be purely governmental, but rather a nation-wide movement in which all useful elements will be asked to co-operate. The Government has received numerous offers of help from Chinese and foreign organizations and individuals, and these offers are greatly appreciated. It was further emphasized that the steps being taken by the Government are in no wise a substitute for private relief efforts, the importance of which is fully realized. Indeed, a special section of the Commission, under the direction of Mr. H. H. Kung, is being established in order to stimulate and co-ordinate private relief activities.

Although all reports agree that the extent of the flooded area is tremendous, and there can be no doubt of the urgent need of large-scale relief, steps are being immediately taken to make a detailed survey of the flood situation. A preliminary aeroplane reconnaissance of the flooded areas is being arranged for, to be conducted by river experts and engineers. Full use will be made of facilities of existing agencies of the National Government, including the Maritime Customs, the Post Office and the Telegraphic service. A separate survey is being made through the provincial and local authorities. Moreover, the Commission is also arranging for the co-operation of various large private organizations with offices in the territory affected, including the Bank of China, the Millers' Association, the Standard Oil Company, the British-American Tobacco Company, and the various Mission Boards.

While the Commission has been officially created only to-day, the various members of the Commission individually have already been giving intensive consideration to the problem involved and have carefully worked out preliminary plans. The Commission is organizing sections to deal with the following special functions:

Information, finance, audit and accounts, hygiene and sanitation, field operations, transport, and co-ordination of private charity. Mr. John Earl Baker, Adviser to the Ministry of Railways, who has had extensive experience in organizing relief work on several occasions in North China, has been lent to the Commission.

The conduct of field work is not of a transitory character, but will extend over a number of months. Many millions of farmers find their autumn crops swept away by the waters, and a considerable proportion have lost their livestock, tools and other personal belongings. These people must be carried before the spring planting. So far as conditions permit, however, efforts will be made to stimulate planting of vegetables and other crops, such as buckwheat, which can

be expected to mature before winter. But in order to meet the emergency, the Commission intends to give relief, so far as proves practicable and humane, by providing work to be paid for in terms of food. The work will comprise repair and construction of dykes, rehabilitation of flooded areas where the water recedes, and, meanwhile, other needed local improvements in the affected districts such as road construction. For supervising the field work, a large staff of experienced engineers is being organized.

The catastrophe is of such gigantic proportions that the Government cannot, as in the case of previous disasters, appropriate comparatively small sums of money and leave relief principally to local and private enterprise. The Yangtze basin is the most prosperous and economically the most important part of China. It is a matter of pre-eminent national necessity that efforts be designed not merely to save the unfortunate inhabitants but also to restore the productivity of this region.

At a meeting of the General Relief Committee, it was decided that the sum of \$1,000,000 be immediately remitted for emergency relief to the seven provinces most seriously affected by the floods, namely, Hupeh, Anhwei, Hunan, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Honan and Chekiang. In view of the exceptionally grave conditions at Hankow, a special relief fund of \$70,000 will be allotted to that city while an additional sum of \$20,000 will also be remitted for the expenses of plague-prevention measures in Hankow.

Allotments to the various stricken areas are understood to be as follows: Anhwei and Hunan, \$170,000 each; Hupeh \$100,000 and Hankow \$70,000; Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Honan, \$130,000 each; and Chekiang, \$80,000.

A set of regulations for the proposed issue of a \$10,000,000 Flood Relief Loan is being drafted by the Ministry of Finance, it is learned. The loan will be secured on the revenue from the wine and tobacco tax. According to Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Chairman of the General Relief Committee, proceeds from the loan will be applied partly to provide employment for the countless flood victims and partly for the rehabilitation of the devastated farms. Fundamental flood prevention measures will also be instituted.

Plague-prevention corps will shortly be despatched to the flood-stricken areas in the country to inoculate the refugees against epidemic diseases and adopt other preventive measures, according to a decision reached by the General Relief Committee in compliance with a proposal of the Ministry of Interior. The plague-prevention corps will be jointly organized by the Public Health Administration of the Ministry of Interior and various Central medical organs.

Subject to the approval of the National Government, special deputies in charge of relief have been appointed by the General Relief Committee. Messrs. Wang Chen will attend to relief work in the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang; Yen Hsiang-yan in Anhwei and Kiangsi; Wang Shou-chun in Honan; Li Huan-yung in Hunan; and Li Chun in Hupeh. The deputies, all of whom are members of the General Committee, will co-operate with the Provincial Governments concerned in providing immediate relief to those districts where succor is more urgently needed.

Urgent telegrams from Kaifeng report that the Honan provincial capital and its neighbouring districts are threatened with inundation as a result of the further rise of the Yellow River in Honan. During the past two days, the waters of the river have suddenly risen over one foot. Should the river embankment near Kaifeng, which is already crained to its utmost capacity, widespread havoc will be brought to the inhabitants. The provincial authorities are now trying to find an outlet to drain off some of the water.

Two districts in Shantung through which the Yellow River passes have also become flooded. At Likung in the upper reaches of the river, leakages in three dams have occurred; in Tangchia, in the lower reaches, the situation is equally grave. Inhabitants working hand in hand with the local authorities are frantically engaged in repairs to the damaged embankments.

After showing signs of receding, the Yangtze River at Wuhu has risen again. Yesterday morning a portion of the embankment opposite Wuhu collapsed, inundating several hundred thousand mow of rice fields.

The Wuhu Emergency Flood Relief Committee has telegraphed to Mr. Hsu Hsih-ying, Chairman of the General Relief Committee, appealing for special funds to meet the expenses for relief.

A more hopeful outlook is reported from the districts on both banks of the Hwai River and Chishui River as the waters of both waterways are subsiding. With fine weather continuing, it is anticipated that before long the danger of inundation in Kiangsu province by these two rivers will be over.—Kuo Min.

Grand Canal Area Inundated

Chinkiang, Aug. 11.

According to urgent reports received at the Kiangsu provincial capital the continual rise of the Grand Canal has resulted in the inundation of a large number of districts between Sze-yang, in north Kiangsu, and Linhuai and Mingkwang, in north Anhui. In many places sampans are sailing over submerged paddy fields which but for the deluge would have yielded luscious crops in the forthcoming autumn.

Vast areas along the banks of both the Grand Canal and the Chishui River in north Kiangsu have been inundated, according to Mr. Sun Hung-chieh, Provincial Reconstruction Commissioner for Kiangsu, who has just returned here after an inspection tour of the flooded districts. In view of the seriousness of the situation, Mr. Mao, the Director, and the Chief Engineer of the Provincial River Conservancy Bureau have been despatched to Tsingkiangpu and Kaoyu respectively to supervise the flood prevention work there.

According to a Hsuehwan despatch, the districts along the east section of the Lung-Hai Railway are now submerged by the waters of the Grand Canal. It is stated that the refugees in their anxiety to drain the flood waters have destroyed the road-bed of the railway tracks between Hsinanchen and Yayao.

A section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway between Mingkwang and Tsoloshi is partly submerged. Trains have to proceed at a very slow speed so as to avoid accidents. —Kuo Min.

\$40,000,000 Loss in Chihli

Tientsin, Aug. 12.

The section of the Grand Canal passing through Chihli province has again risen to a dangerous height following on two days of torrential rain. The Hai Ho is in a silted state causing inconvenience to shipping.

It is reckoned that the loss to various districts in Chihli from floods is \$40,000,000 while that resulting from the recent war totals \$70,000,000.—Kuo Min.

China's Sorrow Again

Tsinan, Aug. 11.

Latest reports indicate that the various districts in Shantung on the southern bank of the Yellow River and near the mouth of the Lo River are in danger of immediate inundation. Mr. Chang Lin-chia, Director of Shantung Provincial River Conservancy Bureau, is hastening to the imperiled regions to carry out emergency measures.—Kuo Min.

Local Appeals for Relief Funds

With the growing intensity of the distress in the Yangtze Valley, the appeal sponsored by local residents on behalf of victims in the inundated areas is emphasised. Subscriptions will be received at the offices of the Peking Syndicate, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, 12 The Bund.

The Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee, 12 Jinkee Road, has started a fund for the relief of the sufferers from the recent floods; and at a meeting of the Governing Board, to be held early next week, further steps will be taken, both for the raising of more funds, and to secure an efficient distribution of all contributions entrusted to them. They have over ten years experience in work of this kind.

The present floods are likely to prove much more extensive than is now generally known, and it will take some time to secure accurate details from the affected areas. But the present dreadful famine conditions warrant an appeal for the people in the flooded districts; and contributions can be sent through the Committee's Hon. Treasurers, the Managers of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Bank of China, the National City Bank of New York, and the Central Trust Co., Ltd., or direct to its office at 12 Jinkee Road.

COOLIES ATTACK FOREIGNERS

Unprovoked Assault by Richmen

Hankow, Aug. 9.

The growing animosity of the lower-class Chinese to the foreign community in Hankow, traced through innumerable small incidents in the past, has culminated in an incident that has aroused the greatest indignation among the foreign community here. A dastardly attack on two foreign women by a mob of Chinese rishia pullers, allegedly backed by policemen, was made last Thursday. These women, one British and the other the wife of an American naval officer, were manhandled and almost stripped.

It appears that three British men, the British lady, and the American lady were returning in rishias from the Race Club. When they reached the turning near the Salt Gabelle Building in S.A.D. I, the two leading rishias, which contained the two women, anxious to get past the policeman as they had no lights, increased their speed and in doing so the two vehicles collided, throwing the two ladies out.

Unable to stop a third rishia piled up on the other two causing a worse tangle. One of the S.A.D. I policemen thereupon came over and commenced belabouring the rishia coolies with his baton and they fled.

By this time a Chinese crowd had collected and the foreigners, unable to find their rishia men, decided to walk the small distance to the dam dividing the S.A.D. I from the French Concession, where one perforce has to change rishias. The ladies walked on in front the men following, the mob bringing up the rear. One of the men while walking received a couple of hard thumps in the back followed by an indecent remark about foreigners in pidgin-English. On turning around the man found he had been hit by a rishia man with the wooden seat from his vehicle. The man seized the seat, went back to the policemen, gave them the seat and remonstrated against the behaviour of the crowd.

Meanwhile the coolie who had aimed the blows came up and started speaking to the policemen. Suddenly without warning the policemen hit the foreigner with his baton, kicked him, and punched him. Taken by surprise the foreigner backed away and then the crowd attacked him with sticks, stones, and other missiles. In a bad way he was rescued by the other two Britons. They all turned and made haste to the dam at the French Concession, being pelted with stones the whole way.

Arriving there the attacked man was sent to hospital for medical treatment as he was on the verge of collapse, whilst the other two, finding no sign of the ladies of the party, reported the incident to both the American and British Consulates.

While this was happening the ladies had managed to make their way to the dam, ignorant of what was happening to the men. On reaching the barrier they made an attempt to engage rishias on the other side but the rishias refused to carry them while twenty or so pullers standing on the dam began making remarks and offensive gestures. Suddenly the women were pulled down from behind by coolies who had seized their legs. Their clothes were torn and they were knocked down.

They managed to struggle up and seeing it was impossible to cross the dam, they made their way back through the mob to the S.A.D. I police station. There they were refused permission to telephone their consuls. However, at last an interpreter arrived and after payment had been made for the rishia fares and the damage to the vehicles they managed to get a policeman to escort them to the French Concession barrier.—Reuter.

Aug. 13.

Public feeling in the British community was rising in Hankow to-day as the result of the attack.

Even in the face of allegations that the women were indecently assaulted the Chinese authorities are still failing to punish the culprits.

Members of the local British community to-day were drafting a petition to Mr. Arthur Henderson, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, drawing attention to the "increasing insecurity of British subjects in Hankow." The petition urges a demand for the punishment of the Chinese officials who failed to take action against

MACAO AMMUNITION DEPOT EXPLODES

Shop Fronts Blown in by Force of Explosion

Hongkong, Aug. 13.

At five o'clock this morning the whole of Macao was thrown into a state of alarm by a terrific explosion when the Government ammunition depot in the Flora district blew up.

Aug. 14.

The latest reports from Macao indicate that the explosion at the Government ammunition depot there yesterday had far more serious results than was at first thought.

Among those killed were the Portuguese Sergeant-Major in charge of the magazine, a Public Works overseer and his nephew, two Portuguese children, two African guards and 19 Chinese.

The Sergeant-Major lived 300 yards away from the ammunition dump but he was killed instantly and his wife and son were seriously injured.

Among others seriously hurt are Major Gorgulho and his wife and two other artillery officers. Seventeen Europeans, 35 Chinese and five Africans received minor injuries.

It is thought that the explosion was due to spontaneous combustion caused by the extreme heat. The damage is estimated to be at least \$1,000,000.

Residents state that the explosion shook Macao like an earthquake and that shortly afterwards a pall of smoke settled over the town. Portions of shattered concrete from the magazine reached a radius of 300 yards from the scene of the explosion, while the scorching blast shrivelled all the grass in the neighbourhood and stripped the trees of their foliage.

There was hardly a house in the district that escaped without damage of some sort.—Reuter.

the assailants of the foreigners.—United Press.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Aug. 17.

Only the barest details of the attack made on a British and two American ladies and four British men having been received by the Foreign Office, officials at Whitehall are unable to appraise the importance of the incident. From information received it is understood that the British and American consuls-general in Hankow are acting energetically to obtain the necessary redress. The incident is not officially regarded as on the same plane as the disappearance of Mr. J. H. Thorburn.

Feeling is running high among the British community of Hankow at the failure of the Chinese authorities to act in the recent incident in the ex-German Concession when one British and two American women were manhandled by a mob, and severely beaten.

As a result, a strongly-worded petition has been sent to Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, drawing his attention to the incident and to the possibility of increasing trouble in future unless the Chinese officials concerned are punished.

The petition reads: "Urgently request the personal attention of the Foreign Secretary towards the increasing insecurity to British subjects in Hankow as exemplified by the incident on the sixth instant when in the Chinese-administered ex-German concession district as they were quietly proceeding homewards one British woman was indecently assaulted and beaten, and four British men were attacked and one seriously injured by coolies supported by the Chinese police, and later, at the police station, were forcibly refused permission to communicate with the Consul by the police superintendent.

"It is imperative to note that this is the culmination of a series of incidents based on the assumption, according to the statement by the Chief of Police after the McBride case, that extraterritoriality in Hankow has been abolished. In any case, the bestial, unchecked attack on a woman is unpardonable and must lead to incidents productive of grave issues and unless the Chinese officials concerned in the present incident are punished exemplarily and the impression created among the Chinese authorities is definitely corrected major incidents of a like nature are inevitable."

TAKING CARE OF THE WOUNDED

Shanghai Medical Unit at Nanchang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanchang, Aug. 8.

Under the direction of Dr. J. Heng Liu, of the Health Bureau, two medical units, one from Peking Union Medical College and the other from the Shanghai Red Cross, with four doctors and four nurses in each, were sent to Nanchang about a month ago to look after the wounded soldiers whom the 20 military hospitals were unable to treat. There are at present more than 4,000 wounded home from the front and more than 100 of them are serious cases.

In addition to these two units, the Health Bureau has sent a laboratory unit, headed by Dr. Jettmal and his assistant Dr. Chu, which is doing good work here. Besides laboratory work, medical lectures are given to physicians in the city.

The Central authorities are soon to establish an Infectious Diseases Hospital in Nanchang for the benefit of the people as well as of the government troops. Although the laboratory unit of the Health Bureau has been ordered to go to Nanking on August 15, the authorities and people here are petitioning for the laboratory unit to remain and help. The people are happy to have such a life-saving institution because the authorities here have hitherto made no effort to check infectious diseases which are very prevalent in Nanchang.

Since their defeat in Tungku, 40 miles South-East of Kian, in the latter part of July, the Red armies, over 100,000 strong with 80 per cent. of their members well armed, under Chu Teh, Mao Tse-tung, and Huang Kung-iao, have retreated to Hsin Kwo 70 miles North-East of Kanchow and attempted to make a desperate stand against the onslaught of the government troops.

Beginning from July 30 the government troops by 3 routes, right, central and left, reached Hsin Kwo and began a simultaneous land and air attack on the Reds. It was not until the evening of August 3 that the Communist armies withdrew inside the Hsin Kwo city wall, where aeroplanes bombed them.

GOLD MINING IN MANCHURIA

British Firm to Start Exploitation

Mukden, Aug. 5.

Gold mining on an important scale, backed by foreign capital, is likely to be commenced in North Manchuria very shortly.

There are extensive gold deposits and these have been worked by primitive methods for some years past. The gold near the surface, however, is now becoming exhausted and machinery and dredging plant, necessitating a considerable outlay of capital, are required if the ore at a greater depth is to be recovered.

Up to the present all attempts made by foreign firms to start mining enterprises have failed, owing to the restrictions placed by the Chinese mining law upon the introduction of foreign capital. It is understood that these difficulties have now been overcome by the Northern Gold Dredging Company, a British concern, with its head offices in London.

This Company, working in close co-operation with Chinese, has obtained a concession to work, firstly, the gold deposits in the territory controlled by the Hsianung Colonisation Bureau and, later, those in Kirin Province. The contracts in both cases have been approved by the Central government.

Extensive prospective work will begin this year.—Reuter.

MOUNT ASAMA AGAIN IN ERUPTION

Nagano, Aug. 15.

For the third time within a month Mt. Asama, one of Japan's greatest active volcanoes, was in eruption to-day.

The Nagano Meteorological Station announced that renewed activity in the crater of Mt. Asama was noted at 11.30 o'clock yesterday morning. Slight earth tremors have accompanied the eruption.

Lava is issuing from Asama's cone but as yet no serious damage has been reported.—United Press.

GOOD HARVESTS IN S. KIANGSI

Education Still in a Bad Way

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

South Kiangsi, July 28.

The harvests throughout this district (where they were planted) are very good, as the rains have been exceptionally regular, but except in the immediate vicinity of Kanchow many of the farmers will not be able to reap them, and in some places the Tufei have reaped the rice crop and taken it off. This condition applies to practically all of the Hsing Kwoh hsien which is in ordinary times a granary for adjacent districts.

It is believed that the Government troops are making things hot for the Reds, though there is no official information available. Kanchow is preparing to withstand a three-month siege, getting all needed stocks of grain laid in. Troops are being trained and ammunition and arms are said to have safely arrived.

To the man in the street it looks as if the increased pressure of the Government troops is down South and that the enemy might try a fall with Brigadier Ma and his men.

Not a few spies have been caught and shot in the last few days. It is a strange thing that so many people are willing to undertake what they know means death. The supply of those who are so willing is plentiful.

Education is still in a bad way. The middle schools kept going all last term, thanks to the teachers being willing to accept less than their salary.

An air station has been in preparation for some time and is now nearing completion. Many refugees have worked on it though their remuneration, after being trimmed down for various reasons, amounts to a little less than the cost of food.

Some days ago when digging there someone turned up a black brick, rather heavy. All agreed that it was black gold and the workers claimed that its value should be divided among them. Eventually a conference was held of those who knew; a silversmith was requested to attend and he concluded that it was pewter of a rather good quality. Lest the precious metal should be secreted in the inside the whole brick was melted, but nothing was discovered.

S. M. R. OPEN OFFICE IN MUKDEN

Sign of Active Interest in Manchurian Development

Mukden, Aug. 12.

It is announced that the South Manchuria Railway is establishing a special office in Mukden and Mr. Kimura, a director of the railway, will be in charge of this office.

Mr. Kimura, who recently arrived, has been host at an "at home" at the Yamato Hotel, a great number of Japanese and several other foreigners attending.

In a speech Mr. Kimura said that Mukden being the political, economic and educational centre of Manchuria, and the S.M.R. being naturally interested in the development of the country, it was felt the time had come for the establishment of a special office in the Manchurian capital. He said he felt sure it would facilitate the work of the railway.—Reuter.

CHINESE GENERAL ASSASSINATED

Unknown Gunmen Kill Gen. Ng at Macao

Hongkong, Aug. 10.

General Ng Yee-wo who was connected with the military forces in the Chungshan model district, died to-day as the result of shot wounds inflicted by an unidentified assassin.

General Ng Yee-wo was leaving his Macao residence on Saturday night when a man, who has not been identified, fired three shots. All of the shots took effect. General Ng Yee-wo collapsed as the assassin disappeared down an alleyway.

The victim of the shooting was conveyed to a hospital where he died this morning.

General Ng Yee-wo for some time has been living in partial retirement but he has continued his connection with the military forces at Chungshan.—United Press.

SAD COMMENTARY ON CHINA

Further Developments of the Hanks Outrage

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Swatow, July 30.

An interesting commentary on what happens to foreigners and foreign firms unprotected by extraterritoriality is afforded by recent developments of the Hanks case.

It will be remembered that on August 31, 1930, Mr. Hanks, an employee of the German chemical fertiliser company, the Deutsche Stickstoff Handelsgesellschaft, accompanied a shipment of 800 bags of Sulphate of Ammonia from Swatow to Chao-an, a place on the Fukien Kwangtung border. The cargo was confiscated and Mr. Hanks, after being thrown on the ground and his hands tied, was marched round the town with a foolscap on his head and an automatic pistol pressed into the small of his back while being pelted with filth and jeered at by the mob. He was kept prisoner for about 10 days and then released after protests had been made by the German Minister. The confiscated cargo was not released.

Negotiations for the recovery of the 800 bags of Sulphate of Ammonia continued until July 13 last and only then was permission given to remove it from Chao-an. Though the local magistrate had admitted that Mr. Hanks had complied with all the necessary requirements in the matter of passports, and import regulations, and that the boycott of foreign chemical fertilisers was unauthorised and illegal, the cargo was not released until the following fines and charges were paid:—

- (1) Fees to the Native Customs
- (2) Office—\$250.
- (3) Storage charges for 10 months at \$100 a month—\$1,000. (A reasonable charge for storage would have been \$10 a month.)
- (4) Contribution by the D.S.H. to the local park and recreation ground—\$600.
- (5) Contribution by the German agent in Chao-an to local charities \$1,200. (This is probably also paid by the D.S.H.)

In all, for the ransom of approximately \$6,000 worth of cargo, \$3,050 was paid. Nevertheless the boycott of foreign fertilisers continues. The Municipal government is now entirely composed of sympathisers with the Canton party. But as it is expected that Nanking troops may come South at any time, the present occupants are not feeling very secure.

It is necessary for them therefore to make hay while the sun shines and recover the amounts they had to pay for their jobs as quickly as possible. This they are doing, and Chinese merchants and public utility companies are receiving demands for the immediate payment of levies.

CANTON HUNTS FOR REVENUE

Old Taxes Reintroduced and Collected in Advance

Canton, Aug. 12.

The Canton authorities are adopting every means open to them to raise revenue.

Likin is supposed to be abolished, but the Provincial Treasury are not only re-introducing these taxes but are collecting them in advance. All merchants are now being required to make an advance payment equal to the likin dues for one year. This procedure, it is estimated, will produce a million dollars for military expenses.

The match tax is also giving rise to bitter complaints among the merchants. This tax is now being collected by tax farmers who have already advanced considerable sums to the Government for the privilege of collection.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Gen. Ma Chi

Peking, Aug. 10.

The death has occurred at Hsining, Kokonor provincial capital, of General Ma Chi, Chairman of the Kokonor Provincial Government. The late General Ma who had been suffering from an affection of the glands suddenly took a turn for the worse at the beginning of the month. He passed away on the morning of August 5. Pending the appointment of a successor by the Central Government, all affairs of the Kokonor Provincial Government will be temporarily in charge of Mr. Wei Yu-tang, Provincial Commissioner of Civil Affairs.—Kuo Min.

JAPAN'S FEUDAL POLICE

Treatment of American Aviators Reflects Empire's Fears

By A. E. P.

SPECIAL TO THE N.C.S.N.

Tokyo, Aug. 8.

"Spy-itis," from which the Japanese police seem to suffer intermittently, and which causes them to see things in a false perspective, has involved two more distinguished foreigners, these being the aviators Hugh Herndon and Clyde Pangborn.

These men, far from being honoured for the splendid feat they have accomplished, have been treated as if they were criminals. When they landed in Japan on the evening of August 8, tired, hungry and dusty, they were immediately placed under technical arrest and questioned by the village constabulary of Tachikawa for five hours, as though they could not have been allowed first of all to take some rest before having to undergo the trying ordeal of stupid questioning—the Japanese police hold the world's record for this—through interpreters who murder the King's English every time they have occasion to use it.

It was at first thought that the whole thing was the usual case of some village patriot, but it is now clear that the Tachikawa police and gendarmes were acting in accordance with instructions sent from Tokyo.

Three days have now elapsed since Herndon and Pangborn have been here, but they are still being put through a form of cross-examination which is not very remote from that refined torture known as the third degree. Yesterday, they were questioned for ten consecutive hours, and an "aviation garden party" which was given by Captain and Mrs. Boyce of the British Embassy, in honour of Miss Amy Johnson, Mr. Humphreys (Miss Johnson's mechanic), and the American fliers was deprived of their presence, thanks to the fiery zeal of the police.

What is the dreadful offence these men committed? The police maintain that they came here without a permit, that they flew over a fortified zone, and that they took photographs. The fliers admit this, and have expressed their regrets. But that does not suffice.

As a matter of fact, Pangborn and Herndon, when they left New York, secured an emergency permit to land here. At Habarovsk, they believed that this would be sufficient. As they had definitely failed, owing to the fickleness of the weather to better the record of Post and Gatty, and when they heard that other aviators were trying to secure the fame of being the first to cross the Pacific non-stop, they decided to come here.

With regard to photographs, these have been developed and consist of pictures of sampans (fishing craft), peculiar cloud formations, and a lighthouse. The Police, however, according to the vernacular papers, are determined to make an example of Herndon and Pangborn for having "violated the sovereignty" of Japan—a phrase that some Chinese statesmen are fond of employing.

Behind all this petty persecution of the American aviators lies another story. When Pangborn and Herndon came here and were placed under technical arrest, the police—so this story goes, and your correspondent heard it from a reliable source—requested the American Embassy to apologise and said that, if an official apology were forthcoming, the affair would be overlooked. The Embassy rightly refused to do so, contending that Pangborn and Herndon were in no way officially connected and that their flight was a purely private affair.

Unable to "save face" this way, the authorities pounced upon the two unfortunate aviators, and an offence that would not have been an offence if the American Embassy had tendered an apology, was suddenly magnified into a heinous crime due to that distressing malady the police suffer from, "Spy-itis." Face has to be "saved" in the Orient. The American Embassy refused to do it for the Japanese police hence all the hullabaloo.

There is another angle to all this and one that can be readily understood—inferences and conclusions to be gathered by reading between the lines.

The recent aviation feats of foreigners have had the effect of stunning Japan, and of making officials realise that the sea, which was

Japan's bulwark, may not necessarily be so any longer. The flight of Pangborn and Herndon from Habarovsk to here instead of being hailed as a splendid achievement is rather regarded as a feat that constitutes a menace to Japan. Perhaps, Soviet aviators also can do so. Perhaps, planes—whether foreign or Chinese is immaterial—can fly here from the interior of China. It is not necessary to elaborate on this understandable anxiety, especially when it is further borne in mind that aeronautics in Japan are in a very backward state.

Some of the questions put to Pangborn and Herndon "take the cake" and the biscuit, too. For instance, they were minutely questioned about their rations. The Japanese have a notion that a foreigner has to eat a great deal more than the Japanese at all times, and does not possess the endurance that the Japanese is alleged to have. From this fallacious conclusion is drawn the silly inference that, consequently, the Japanese soldier is better material; he can do with a bowl of rice a day and flourish on it, whereas the foreign soldier must have—so the Japanese think—lots of luxuries if his courage is to be keyed up. It is a pity Japanese officials do not study some of the records of the last war.

Explaining the nature of the rations they took with them when they started on their globe-girdling flight from New York, Pangborn and Herndon said that they included a small quantity of rice.

The interrogators were thunderstruck: "Rice," they exclaimed "where did you get it?"

"Why, in New York," was the reply.

The inquisitors were flabbergasted. Rice in New York? "Why," they said, "that's a Japanese monopoly."

Another indication of the super-intelligence of the police inquisitors, exasperating rather than amusing, was in regard to the birth-places of the two aviators. When this was duly stated, there was a general adjournment to maps and atlases to find out where on earth that benighted town could be. It is to be hoped that the aviators were able to satisfy the Tokyo police that they managed to be born in a region that the Tokyo police would approve of.

There have been many similar alleged violations of the regulations in the past and the manner in which they were dealt with always left a bitter taste in the mouth. But Pangborn and Herndon have been particularly singled out for the most cavalier treatment that foreign aviators have ever received here yet. Is it much wonder if some try to link this treatment with the fact that they are American citizens?

Last summer, Major Lombardi, of Italy, landed in the middle of the naval port of Yokosuka, a fortified zone. He had lost his way in a fog, and as darkness was drawing on, decided to land. He was forthwith arrested and detained overnight at Yokosuka. The Italian Embassy, however, contrived to get him out of the clutches of the police. A few days later, he was giving a demonstration flight at the Tachikawa airfield to Japanese students to whom Italy intended to present the plane. He was immediately signalled to come down.

The Italian Ambassador, who was on the field, was so disgusted that he supplied Major Lombardi and his mechanic with diplomatic passports and they left forthwith. Major Lombardi no doubt possesses very pleasant memories of the wooden-headedness of a coterie of officials here.

The French aviators, Burtin and Moench, who came to Japan in March this year, were also victims of similar hospitable treatment. They were alleged to have flown over a forbidden zone in Korea and were detained for three days.

Now, what do the authorities propose to do to Pangborn and Herndon? The proper thing, it would seem, would be to accept their open-hearted and unqualified apologies, and to dismiss an unpleasant episode, instead of trying to magnify it into an international incident. A nominal fine would meet the requirements of "justice"

ABOLISHING THE OPIUM "FINE"

Paradoxical Condition at Kueiyang
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Kueichow, July 29.

I am afraid that the talk about abolishing the "Opium Cultivation Fine" is so much talk and nothing else. Even in that Hsien where I was told by the Hsien Chang that the district Headmen were conferring together as to how to meet the demands for funds from other sources, it seems that the "Fine" is still being exacted.

Mr. Ho Kwong, the Hongkong business man who has been here for about two months with a view to arranging for mining and other projects left us to-day for Chungking en route for the coast. He says that he hopes to return early next year. He is strongly in favour of building a railway from Chungking to Wuchow (in Kuangsi), co-operating, of course, with the two provinces to north and south of us, if it is at all possible.

A difficulty seems to be that people here are not willing to borrow from other than Chinese and to use only Chinese in all departments of the work of construction and carrying on of the line after construction. He thinks it doubtful whether this can succeed. It is very enterprising of Mr. Ho to want to attempt it and I hope he will be successful.

Motor accidents continue to be the "order of the day" I am told that when General Mao went up to Huangkoshu (four and a half stages to the west of this) over two months ago, a man riding on the mudguard (over the front wheels) fell off and was killed. One would have thought that at once the police would have received strict orders to forbid the companies allowing any one riding in such dangerous positions in future. But apparently not, for up till the present the practice is continued even in the near vicinity of this city. Twelve days ago, a lad of about 20 years of age was riding on the mudguard and wanted to jump off before the bus had stopped; he was warned by the chauffeur and others not to do so but he persisted, jumped and was killed. It is the general opinion that he was himself entirely to blame. Probably, but why do not the authorities absolutely prohibit the companies and their employees from allowing these headstrong young men from thus risking their lives. If heavy penalties were imposed and insisted on in all cases, irrespective of whether there was any accident or not, surely there would be an improvement.

Then again the matter of overcrowding the buses is a serious one; indeed this is partly the reason why men ride on the mudguards. A friend of mine tells me that on a bus from Kueiteng to Kueiyang were several men hanging on to the windows on both sides and from the outside and some even on the roof. One can only hope that the responsible authorities will take the matter up in earnest and deal with it.

GREAT NORTHERN CABLE CELEBRATION

Tokyo, Aug. 12.

The 60th anniversary of the opening of the cable service to Japan was observed to-day by the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company.—Reuter.

and "save the face" of the authorities. There are reports current, however, that the punishment to be inflicted on the aviators will be a fine, together with refusal of a permit to enable them to fly from Tokyo to Seattle.

In striking contrast to the attitude of the authorities is that of the general public who are quite distressed over the attempt to make a mountain of a mole-hill. The general public agree that, apart from its military significance (if any), such a flight must be placed in the category of outstanding aerial performances and considered as a contribution to the progress of civilisation.

It is to be hoped that when Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh, idols of the American public arrive here, there will not be all this silly red tape and that they will not be submitted to similar indignities.

POPULARITY OF MOKANSHAN

Improvements Made by Association
FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Mokanshan, Aug. 7.

The 34th Annual Meeting of the Mokanshan Summer Resort Association was held in the Assembly Hall on August 6 with Pres. E. L. Mattox in the chair. The report of the secretary showed a year of activity along many lines.

Due to the popularity of the resort in the last two years it has been possible to make improvements at the pool, the tennis courts, the cemetery and the Assembly Hall. Unfortunately the new dispensary building has not been erected owing to difficulty regarding the sale of the old church building.

The dispensary has been conducted in the old church building again this year and the funds which were contributed last year for a new building have been placed on fixed deposit until such time as it shall be possible to go forward with the new dispensary.

The medical officer for July has been Dr. Stephen D. Sturton of Hangchow and for August Dr. George Thorngate of Liuhoo has the practice.

It is hoped that the larger missions whose missionaries patronise the resort in considerable numbers will be willing to allocate a physician in every ten years to the Mokanshan practice. On account of the increased efficiency of mission hospitals and reductions in foreign staff it is becoming increasingly hard to keep up the medical service of the Association.

Considerable attention has been paid to improvements in the library. A librarian of experience has been secured, many of the old books have been rebound, the library has been catalogued, and a catalogue will shortly be published. There is need of juvenile books in Chinese for children and books of reference for adults.

The library has also received one generous gift of books from the "dump" of a library in Newton, Mass. and would welcome other donations, either from the "dump" in other libraries, or from individuals having duplicates of good books which they would like to dispose of.

The housing problem on Mokanshan is becoming a serious one. New houses are going up rapidly, but yet there seems to be a shortage of houses for rent. At the present writing there are four applications for next year in the Association office that it seems quite impossible to fill. I am told that the Railway Hotel will be enlarged next year. A large vegetarian hotel is also being erected.

In common with other parts of China Mokanshan suffered from the severe floods at the end of July. Bus service and mails were suspended for three days. The water is still high on the plain.

Relationships with the Mokanshan Administrative Bureau continue to be very cordial. The Bureau has taken over the policing of the mountain and the electric lights. This year the service of the electricity works has been greatly extended and the service is very satisfactory. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Pres. Rev. J. C. Hawk, Vice Pres. Dr. K. C. Wong, Sec. Rev. H. L. Sone, Treas. A. W. March, Asst. Treas. L. I. Moffett.

The following were also elected members of the Board of Directors: Messrs. J. M. Blain, K. Van Evera, Mrs. S. B. Chang, M. W. Peto, J. C. Oliver, A. Gracie, H. H. McMillan, and Mrs. H. C. Mei.

The above named officers and board members make up the directorate for the year 1932.

No account of Mokanshan would be complete without mention of the weekly concerts which have so delighted the community this year. Mrs. E. M. White has been unfailing in her efforts to provide Tuesday evening concerts of a high order and the work of Mrs. R. T. Henry with the children on Friday afternoons has not been less gratifying.

AMERICAN CONSULAR CHANGES

Washington, Aug. 15.

The Department of State announced to-day that Mr. Lynn Franklin, the United States Consul at Chefoo, China, has been transferred to Amoy, where he will also serve as Consul.

Mr. Leroy Webber, who is now on leave of absence, will succeed Mr. Franklin as the American Consul at Chefoo.—United Press.

WEIHAIWEI CHINESE REWARDED

Imperial Service Medals for Native Policemen

Weihaiwei, Aug. 12.

The King has awarded the Imperial Service Medal to two Chinese for long service in the Weihaiwei native police while this territory was under British administration and this morning at the British Consulate the presentations were made by the Consul, Mr. Archer.

The men are Colour Sergeant Sun Pei-ho and Head Constable Wang Shao-tang, the former having 26 years service to his credit and the latter 27. Both are now employed by the Chinese Administration here.

Mr. Archer made a congratulatory speech in making the presentations. There were several people present, including the Chinese High Commissioner and many British and Chinese residents of Weihaiwei.—Reuter.

SOLDIERS ATTACK POLICE

One Killed, 34 Injured in Peking Affray

Peking, Aug. 14.

The local papers report that a serious affray occurred last night between wounded soldiers and police in the South City, Peking, which resulted in one policeman dying of his injuries, 14 others being seriously hurt and about 20 others slightly injured.

The trouble is said to have arisen owing to a dispute between two wounded soldiers and a civilian over a "sing-song" girl, who favoured the civilian. The soldiers then gave her a beating and a fight ensued. The police came in to quell the uproar and took the parties into custody.

The soldiers' comrades, hearing of the arrest, gathered a party of over one hundred and raided the police station, assaulting every policeman they met and smashing furniture. They entered the police station and carried off several rifles and bayonets.

Finally a garrison patrol arrived on the scene and arrested twenty of the riotous troops.

Chao Yung-chi, the policeman who succumbed, had been in the police service for over twenty years.

LUZON UPRISING FAILS

Philippines Outbreak Does Not Materialize

Manila, Aug. 13.

Threats of an uprising in four provinces in Central Luzon apparently have not been carried out as Constabulary headquarters announce the provinces are reported quiet to-day. The uprising is supposedly instigated by the "Tagulan" organisation which has, communistic tendencies against wealthy landowners, rather than against the Government.

The Constabulary received reports late last night that thousands of tenants were preparing to rise up against the landowners to-day, coincident with the celebration of the anniversary of the day of American occupation of the Philippines. Constabulary headquarters rushed orders to the commanders of Bulacan, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija and Tarlac provinces to keep their men in readiness at all hours to-day and to arrest the leaders of the movement.

A battalion at Manila barracks was held ready to reinforce the provincial posts if necessary. Late this evening reports said all was quiet in the four provinces.—Reuter.

WASHED OVERBOARD IN TYPHOON

Hongkong, Aug. 13.

The Ben liner Benary arrived here to-day reporting having run into a typhoon on Monday when off T'ungyong north of Swatow. She battled the gale for eight hours during which time the chief engineer, Mr. F. J. Grimwood, was lost overboard and the boat, named Barnes, was injured.—Reuter.

MORE GOLD FOR U.S.

Tokyo, Aug. 11.

The Yokohama Specie Bank shipped gold specie to the value of 10,000,000 yen to America by the Kansai Maru.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI NEWS

FATHER FROC RETIRES

Presentations by Local Municipalities and Ships' Officers: The L-G's. Reception

The Rev. Father Froc, S.J., for 35 years Director of Siccawei Observatory, left for Home on Aug. 15 by the M.M.S. Angers. Father Froc, who has become the recognized world authority on typhoons, is now retiring from his labours. His successor is Father Gherzi.

There was a representative gathering at the French Consulate-General at 5 p.m. Amongst those present were members of the Siccawei Observatory staff, Consular officials, French, British, Italian and American naval officers, officials of the French Municipality and of French Concession services, and representatives of the Chinese Maritime Customs and the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

M. Koehlin, Consul-General for France and President of the French Municipality, made the presentation. Prior to this he spoke as follows: "Reverend Father—In the name of the Commission of Administration of the French Concession of Shanghai, I present you with the Municipal gold medal. In conferring this upon you, the Commission desires to show its very great esteem of the work of Siccawei Observatory of which you have been, for nearly fifty years, a worker full of scientific knowledge and of devotion to duty.

"Since 1883, the date of your arrival in China, you have had years of study, both of a highly scientific and religious nature, and during these you have been taken several times from the laborious peace of Siccawei on account of the international congresses at which the Mission of Kiangnan has carried high the name of French Science. It is at Siccawei that there have been developed the meteorological studies which are now famous, and it is there that a long series of observations has determined the forecasts, of typhoon movements in the Far Eastern seas, which have saved so many human lives.

"Without doubt, for men who live and die in the magnificent serenity of existences consecrated to great works which are carried on from age to age, distinctions and marks of approbation which the world gives cannot pretend to be any recompense. It suffices you to know that innumerable toilers of the sea who navigate the China coasts, instructed thanks to your labours, can chart the tempests, although they may not even know the hand that guides them.

"But to us who have for a long time loved the venerable missionary who is now on the point of leaving the scene of his labours, you will allow us, Father, to bow respectfully to you."

Father Froc replied in a speech in which he minimized the work that he had done. He stated that about all he did was to press the electric button which released the time-ball on the water-front. After reminiscing for several minutes he pointed towards his successor, Father Gherzi (who is a tall man) and said that he had no doubt but that Siccawei's work would rise to still greater heights.

Mr. F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of Customs gave a dinner at his house in Avenue Joffre in honour of Father Froc. Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, was unfortunately prevented from attending but he sent a cordial message for the guest of the evening. The Director General of the Kuan-wu Shu was another who was unavoidably absent. Those present included M. Koehlin, the French Consul-General, Mr. Lawford, Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Edwin Howard, Captain Hillman, Tong Inspector, Mr. Hollington, Captain Green, Harbour Master and Mr. T. B. Chang. In proposing the toast of Father Froc's health, Mr. Maze said:

"The approaching retirement of Father Louis Froc is an event of special interest to the Customs Administration, in view of the close co-operation which has happily existed for so long a period between the Observatory and the Service.

"It is interesting to recall that in the year 1869 Sir Robert Hart established Meteorological Stations at certain Offices of the Customs, and was thus, I believe, the pioneer of this special branch of scientific

research in modern China. He formed the opinion that our Stations along the Coast and on the banks of Rivers, embracing an area of some 20 degrees of latitude and 10 of longitude, would enable us to record useful Meteorological observations with but little other additional expenditure than that to be met for the purchase of instruments. And I believe that it is generally admitted that the worth of our observations in those early days to the scientific world and more particularly their practical value to Mariners in Eastern Seas were recognised.

"A few years later the Siccawei Authorities, following the traditions of the celebrated Order to which they belong, inaugurated a series of local observations and collected much valuable data concerning climatic and other conditions in the neighbourhood; in 1879 a severe typhoon swept over Shanghai and the Siccawei Observatory on that occasion defined the direction which the typhoon would probably take and, as a result of the accuracy of their forecast on this occasion, the Customs Coast Inspector, Captain Bisbee, in association with the Chamber of Commerce and the Agents of the Shipping Companies, approached the Observatory with a view to endeavouring to create a Meteorological Station capable of issuing regular forecasts and thus enabling the public to have advance information of the movements of typhoons in the China Seas. The system thus inaugurated was gradually developed under the distinguished direction of the learned and devoted Jesuit Fathers, and about the year 1896 Father Froc was named Director of the Meteorological Department of Siccawei and with two interruptions, owing to ill health, he retained that important and responsible post until last year.

"In the course of time, and after the death of Father Algué, of the Manila Observatory and also a Jesuit, Father Froc was recognized as the foremost authority on typhoons in the world, and as such his services to shipping and to humanity in the Far East have been of immense value. To my mind there is something impressively grand and inspiring in the work thus unobtrusively performed by the authorities of the Observatory in respect of typhoon warnings, etc. Here we find a great scientist and mathematician of world-wide reputation like Father Froc placing unreservedly, free, gratis and for nothing, his abilities, knowledge and experience at the disposal of Society! And I believe that in the language of the Poet we may say of him that "pleased the Almighty's orders to perform he rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm."

And it is clear that his periodical direction or forecasts in respect of the movements of storms have from time to time saved many a ship from serious damage, if not from total destruction; and it is equally certain that many an anxious Mariner in these dangerous seas must have risen up to call him blessed. It affords me much satisfaction, therefore, to have this opportunity of rendering a tribute to his work and to express my appreciation of the courtesy and assistance which representatives of the Customs have always received at his hands.

"While we wish Father Froc much happiness in his retirement, and while we deplore his departure, I should like to state that it must be as gratifying to him as it is to us to reflect that his mantle is falling on such capable shoulders. In Father Gherzi we have, I believe, a successor who will carry on in a most satisfactory manner Father Froc's responsible duties and maintain the high repute of the Society of Jesus, of which he is a distinguished member. I take this opportunity of wishing: Father Gherzi every possible success, and I can assure him that I not only consider it my duty to continue to co-operate where necessary, with the Observatory, but I feel that it is a privilege to do so."

In reply Father Froc said:—"Permit me to express to you the feelings of profound gratitude, mixed with certain confusion, which the kind words just spoken by Mr. Maze have awakened in me, and was thus, I believe, the pioneer of this special branch of scientific

time, and to have done my utmost to fulfil the programme mapped out by the Rev. Father Dechevrens, the originator of our maritime activities, and by the Rev. Father Stanislas Chevalier, of whom I was respectively the successor, then the predecessor, and then once more the successor.

"I should add that, when I was called upon by His Excellency, our President, M. Paul Doumer, then Governor General of Indo-China, to institute a service similar to our own, in the neighbouring colony, I had only to fulfil the role of a docile student who attempts to make a good copy of the original.

"Allow me also, Mr. Maze, to offer you and that fine Institution, the Maritime Customs, my warmest thanks, in my own name and in the name of the Observatory, as well as in the name of the Marine service of every nation, which, for the last half century, has profited by the Customs Service.

"By ourselves we could never have achieved such a result. What we have been able to do has been brought about with the generous aid which has always been offered to us by the two Municipal Councils, the Chambers of Commerce, the Shipping Companies, the Telegraph Companies, but, above all, by the Chinese Maritime Customs.

"Sir Robert Hart and his successors down to this day have been to us generous and enlightened benefactors; and what shall I say of the Coast Inspectors? Capt. Bisbee, Capt. W. F. Tyler, Capt. T. J. Eldridge, Capt. H. E. Hillman, and their subordinates, with whom, I say it with pleasure, our relations have been most friendly and cordial.

"It is thanks to them that we have in China a Meteorological system, complete in every respect, and functioning to the entire satisfaction of all. It is they who have erected those semaphores which repeat the signals the whole length of the coast from Newchwang to Swatow. It is they who have assisted to establish a code of signals which is destined, little by little, it is my firm hope, to become universal for all countries in the world.

"In leaving this work, which has been associated with so many agreeable relations for me, I do so with certain emotion, but without apprehension for the future. You were good enough, Mr. Maze, to make allusion to my successor. During the 12 years that he has so ably seconded my labours, Father Ernest Gherzi has given the most reassuring proofs of his ability. He is at one with me in believing in the capital importance of this service, which, moreover, he has controlled with complete satisfaction during my periods of absence, and for which he will, I am sure, continue to maintain the high traditions of the past.

"Therefore, when our Superiors, a few months ago, while keeping me, so to speak, in the office, charged him officially with the title of Director of the Meteorological Observatory, I was happy to see this work of aids to mariners placed in such good hands. A work which has been, and will remain, the principal pre-occupation of Siccawei. I place, therefore, without fear, this burden on his shoulders; a burden, which is not rendered lighter by the addition to our many solitudes of the interests of the gentlemen who navigate the air.

"I am sure I am interpreting aright his wishes in thanking you, in his name, for the flattering manner in which you have bidden him welcome."

Father Froc, on August 12 attended the second municipal reception held in his honour.

The presentation made by Brig-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, Chairman of Council, consisted of a beautifully made album containing a collection of photographs of Shanghai, Bound in suede leather, the album had on its cover a large plaque, bearing in relief a cluster of flags of many nations and the crest of the Municipality in enamel, and inscribed simply "To Father Louis Froc, from the Shanghai Municipal Council, August 12, 1931."

Before making the presentation Brig-Gen. Macnaghten made a speech which, in compliment to Father Froc, he delivered in French. He spoke as follows: "Gentlemen—We have invited you here this morning to meet and at the same time to say Good-bye to the Reverend Father Froc, who, for 50 years, has worked without relaxation at the Siccawei Observatory—which has for its main object the safeguarding of navigation against the perils of the sea—perils with which it is constantly beset.

"It is for this reason that the majority of our guests to-day are Agents of the various Shipping Companies.

"The Shanghai Municipal Council and the whole Community residing in the International Settlement will retain an affectionate remembrance and a very great debt of gratitude to Father Froc for the numerous services which he has rendered, and these sentiments are held still more vividly and deeply by the Directors of Shipping Companies.

"Father Froc has never spared himself as regards his time or work to enlighten us.

"Every year during the Typhoon Season he has regularly and at all times given precise and timely information in order to ward off as soon as possible the perils of the sea, and his valuable information has always been of incalculable value.

"In a few days Father Froc is leaving China in order to retire to his own country, France. Let us wish him first of all an excellent voyage and the happiness to enjoy for many years to come good health and a well-earned retirement, after such a lengthy period of devotion to the welfare of mankind.

"Father, in the name of the Municipal Council and of the Ratepayers of the International Settlement, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the continued service that you have rendered to us, and to ask you to be so kind as to accept this slight gift in remembrance of our gratitude and most sincere thanks.

"Gentlemen, I ask you to lift up your glasses and to drink to the health of Father Froc."

Father Froc, smilingly and in his usual quiet voice, spoke his appreciation of the unique souvenir with which he had been presented and said a little regarding his work at Siccawei, and the service rendered by his assistants.

He thanked the Shanghai Municipal Council for the financial support given to the Observatory for many years. Father Froc referred to the work done by the Council as regards the General Hospital and said that, in his case, the Council's work was not directed towards maintaining a Sanatorium, where ill are cured, but a Preventorium of disasters which might be caused by unexpected bad weather.

Father Froc, attended the third reception held in his honour on August 14, when he was the recipient of a presentation pair of binoculars, suitably inscribed, subscribed for by officers of ships which travel in China waters. The reception, arranged by the China Coast Officers' Guild and Marine Engineers' Guild of China, was held on board the L.C.S. Kungwo at Hunt's wharf. There were present a number of officers of ships, including one from the Royal Navy, and Father Gherzi, the new Director of Siccawei Observatory, and others.

Captain Campbell, master of the Kungwo, opened the ceremony by calling on Capt. Palmer-Baker, Commodore of the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s fleet, and the latter addressed the gathering as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—We have asked you here to-day to assist us in honouring the Rev. Father Froc, Director of Siccawei Observatory who, as you all know, is leaving Shanghai to-morrow on retirement. I count it no small honour in being asked to speak for the Mercantile Marine Officers on the China Coast at this gathering and to pay a small tribute to the sterling work of Father Froc, who, for close on half a century, has laboured at the Observatory whence has been disseminated in all seasons, and at all times, meteorological information which has been of incalculable value and benefit to the Mercantile Marine Officers in the Far East.

"It is not my intention to reiterate what has been said during the last few days at other presentations to Father Froc regarding his services to the community in general, but I would just like to emphasise that we of the Mercantile Marine certainly owe a huge debt of gratitude to him for his unselfish work, and that of his staff, which can never be calculated in figures nor adequately expressed in words.

"It can truly be said that many hundreds of lives have been preserved from danger each year as a result of the accurate and reliable information which Father Froc and his staff have so cheerfully and ungrudgingly placed at the disposal of the Mercantile Marine Officers on this coast at all times; the use of which has meant so much and still means so much to the safety of those at sea.

"While we regret very much the departure of Father Froc, who, I do not think any one will deny, goes on a well merited retirement, we welcome the fact that his mantle has fallen on the capable shoulders of Father Gherzi who has collaborated with Father Froc for some years past and who it is certain will be a worthy successor to his gifted predecessor.

"We are glad to have Father Gherzi with us to-day as it gives us the opportunity, firstly, of conveying to him our sincere thanks for past favours and unfailing courtesies and, secondly, of extending to him our very best wishes for his continued success in the arduous duties which he is now undertaking.

"And now, Father Froc, on behalf of the Mercantile Marine Officers on this coast I have very great pleasure in asking you to accept this parting gift as a small token of our regard and esteem as well as in real and deep appreciation of your unselfish work on our behalf. In deference to your own expressed wishes the binoculars, which I have the honour to present to you, only represent a portion of the fund which I am certain will be subscribed toward the provision of a scientific instrument which is to remain permanently at Siccawei and which I understand is to bear your own honoured name in order fittingly to mark your labours in this part of the world. We thank you most sincerely for the services you have rendered. We wish you God-speed and we hope that in your retirement you will be able to look back with pleasure to the days spent in charge of the Observatory here and that this gift will ever be to you a kindly reminder of our goodwill.

"Gentlemen, we seafarers are not loquacious, and speechifying is certainly not one of our strong points; so that if I have unavoidably left anything relevant unsaid (and it is possible I have) will you please put it down to unintentional omission. Let us now raise our glasses and drink to the health, happy and peaceful future of one who has been typical of so many virtues, but the least of which is an indubitable right to be known and remembered as the Mariners' Friend. Gentlemen, The Rev. Father Froc."

Father Froc, speaking in English, said that he had had a number of compliments paid to him on land, in view of his impending departure, but at this reception he was on his own element, water. His grandfather had been in the French Navy, as had his father, while his own generation of relatives and friends had held naval commands during the Great War.

He himself, if he had not joined the Kiangnan Mission, would have been a sailor, and his greatest joy was that during his work at Siccawei he had been able to help sailors. Father Froc said that he came here in 1883, and commenced immediately to study the Chinese language. In 1884 he was attached to the Observatory, and ever since then he had worked for it.

It had always been a great pleasure to him to be able to correlate data obtained from ships regarding meteorology, and he had done his best to help sailors. He had received information from ships of all nations, for which he was truly grateful.

Regarding the binoculars presented to him, Father Froc said that he would be able to see with them the same stars that he had seen in Shanghai. He thanked the gathering for giving him his last reception in Shanghai on board a ship, a thing that would always be a delightful memory.

Father Froc said that he had been a "typhoon maker" for many years, and he hoped that his successor, Father Gherzi, would carry on with the work and succeed in giving mariners better and better warnings. From Paris, he added, he would try to keep in touch with the Observatory and give all friends an opportunity to say "the old man is not dead yet!" Father Froc then lifted his glass in toast to all sailors.

Father Froc, who is 71 years of age, is not actually retiring from active work. On his return to France he will join the Procuration of the Kiangnan Mission at Paris, the mission which sent him to China.

In addition to the new cruiser Ning-hai, which is being constructed in Japan, the Ministry of Navy has placed orders with the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, Shanghai, for the building of two new gunboats, the Pinghai and the Min-chu.

RICE GOING UP IN PRICE

Local Chinese Community Greatly Concerned

The local Chinese community is very much concerned over the sudden increase in the price of rice. In spite of the action of the Bureau of Social Affairs for Greater Shanghai limiting the price of the best quality to \$17 a picul, quotations on Aug. 13 in Nantao and Chapei stood between \$15.50 and \$20, with every prospect that the latter figure will be passed within the next few days.

Naturally, it is the poor who have to suffer, poor like the rich and the handcart coolies who, with their families, are forced to live a hand to mouth existence. With prices soaring as they are now, many are wondering whether they will be forced to forego a meal a day.

Rice merchants are becoming alarmed because their present stocks are fast disappearing and few shipments have been coming in from the producing centres.

Unlike previous years, when speculators were alleged to have hoarded the grain for higher prices to rule and unscrupulous persons engaged in smuggling it to foreign countries, principally Japan, reasons, mainly due to acts of God, are said to be responsible for this year's shortage and the consequent high prices.

A representative of the "North-China Daily News" on August 13 interviewed various merchants on the subject and learned that the increase in price was attributed to the following causes:—

The continuous rains of some weeks past which either destroyed the crops in their entirety or flooded the rice growing districts;

The recent typhoon which has been responsible for the suspension of shipping;

The partial drought prior to the rain which helped to destroy the stocks on which the farmers had based their estimates;

The artificial demand which has been created by a fear of rice shortage;

The fact that many rice junks which had hitherto been engaged in transporting rice were now engaged in transporting other cargo;

The despatch of huge quantities of the grain from the producing centres to relieve the flood sufferers;

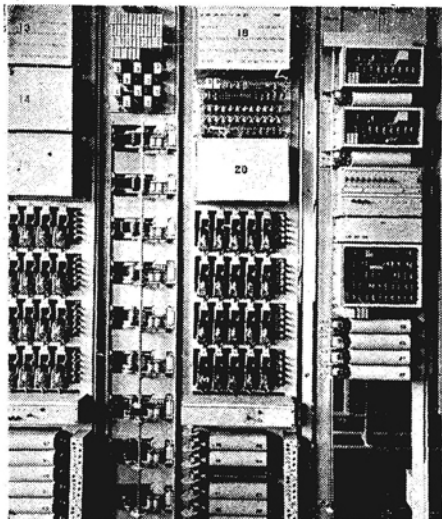
The non-arrival of stocks from abroad; and

The destruction of a number of dykes in the flood districts which affected transportation.

Owing to the flooded state of the rivers, the "North-China Daily News" was informed, coupled with the typhoons, it has been next to impossible to bring rice to Shanghai by junk and, said one of the merchants, "we do not know when the next boats are coming in. True, a few boats have been arriving but the stocks they bring in are far from sufficient to meet the requirements of Shanghai's public. Last year, we stocked heavily in the fear that there would be a shortage but, after we had bought our stocks, prices dropped and we suffered heavy losses. So it is that most of the rice merchants exercised care this year lest they should make the same mistake. Indeed, our stocks at the present time are far below normal."

As a matter of fact, it was stated, 400,000 piculs of rice had been ordered abroad but 300,000 piculs had been sold and the balance had not arrived. But there was a difficulty which the public failed to appreciate. In ordering stocks from abroad, the rice merchants were faced with the question of exchange, a matter which was not so apparent in past years. This year's silver slump forced them to pay more than double the prices they paid in past years, with the result that they were forced to exercise considerable care.

In an attempt to check further increase in rice prices, the Bureau of Social Affairs directed Mr. Fang Liu-tang to arrange a meeting with the Rice Dealers Association. This was held on August 11, when Mr. Fang pointed out that there was actually sufficient rice in Shanghai to meet all demands and that \$17, the price limit fixed by the Bureau for the best quality of the grain, was a fair one. There was no need for unnecessary alarm on the part of the people and the rice merchants should not attempt to take advantage of the situation by pushing up prices.



AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT

Part of the intricate mechanism for automatic telephone working, at the Pichon Exchange. The picture shows registers, with the covers of relay and sequence switches removed.

NEW PHONE EXCHANGES

Cut-Over Effectuated in Pichon and Wayside Districts: Alterations at Central

Aug. 17.

A cut-over to the new automatic telephone system in two districts was carried out by the Shanghai Telephone Co. early yesterday morning, the work commencing at 2 a.m. and being completed in less than 15 minutes. The number of subscribers affected by this cut is 3,400, of which 1,500 are in the Route Pichon district and 1,900 in Wayside.

This work yesterday constituted the opening of the first two of the company's new automatic exchanges, the first step towards the company's declared ambition to give Shanghai a telephone service, "second to none in the world."

The actual work of the cut-over, engineers state, compared favourably with similar operations in other parts of the world. Testing work was carried on all yesterday in order to ensure the exchanges being in smooth running order. Only one snag was encountered and that actually does not affect the two new exchanges, curiously enough, but some "registers" at Central.

The telephone service in the eastern district which has been replaced by Wayside exchange was of an automatic type, different from the I. T. & T. rotary system, and, thanks to the replacement, alterations have been found necessary in the registers at Central Automatic exchange (all numbers beginning with "1").

This work was set in hand yesterday morning, and by to-morrow is expected to be completed. In the meantime the Telephone Company has published an advertisement asking all those calling from telephones whose numbers commence with "1" to cut down their calls to-day by half, in order to give the engineers a chance to expedite their work.

Wayside and Pichon are now in active operation, but a certain amount of clearing-up work must be carried out before the change of telephone systems can be said finally to have been completed. A number of temporary wires, used to keep subscribers connected to the old exchanges right up to the moment of the cut-over, have to be removed. The company will attempt to carry this out with an absolute minimum of inconvenience to subscribers.

For many months past a vast amount of preparation work has been steadily progressing towards the conversion of these two districts to automatic working, and on Saturday arrangements had been completed and all was in readiness for the opening of the first two of the new exchanges, one at Route Pichon and the other at the corner of Ward and Paoting Roads, Wayside.

Since the arrangements for the actual cut-over required very careful organisation, a detailed programme—a book of 82 pages—was drawn up allocating the duties of the various staffs concerned, and showing the times at which the many operations involved were to be carried out.

At an early hour on Saturday evening the staffs took up their positions at the old and new exchanges at Pichon and Wayside, and also at all the other exchanges in the system, and after completing their preliminary duties and assuring themselves that their own particular share in the cut-over arrangements was completely ready, settled down to wait more or less patiently for zero hour, scheduled for 2 o'clock on Sunday morning.

At 1.45 a.m. the controlling officer, stationed at Wayside Exchange, and in direct communication with all points, ordered "Stand By," and at 2 a.m. came the order for which all had been waiting, and which marked the culmination of many months of careful planning and hard work; "Cut out the old" and, a moment later, "Cut in the new."

From that moment, as far as the subscribers in the Pichon and Wayside districts were concerned, "Number Please" had departed, and "Dialling Tone" had arrived.

Immediately the work of cutting in had been completed, new tests on lines and apparatus were commenced, these continuing throughout the night and during the following day, no effort being spared to locate and clear up the many minor troubles which must inevitably attend such an operation.

A tour round one of these new exchanges is an education in the tremendous strides that have been made in the telephone field since Graham Bell invented his first telephone in 1876, and although a layman cannot hope to understand all that is shown him, he gets a general idea of the way in which telephone connections are set up under the new system.

Having passed through the Power Rooms, in which are housed motor generators, power distribution panels, and huge batteries, all of which combine to produce and regulate the electric current that is required to operate the exchange; there next comes what is known as the Test Room.

Here the subscribers cables and trunk cables—some of which carry as many as 2,424 wires—are brought in from the underground system and connected to a large distribution frame, from which they are distributed to the various parts of the exchange. This frame carries equipment which protects the exchange apparatus from possible damage due to extraneous causes, such as lightning discharges or contacts with power wires. In passing it should be noted that the apparatus at the subscribers premises is likewise protected.

This frame also carries equipment to facilitate the easy and rapid testing of lines and exchange apparatus.

Near the frame is the Wire Desk. This is provided with the most up-to-date equipment for the testing of lines and apparatus. From this desk, tests can be made at all times to determine the nature and loca-

tion of any trouble which may arise.

Next comes the Switch Room or actual exchange. This room is equipped with row upon row of many different kinds of switches, each one a machine in itself, but all forming a part of the great machine whose duty it is to provide a speedy, accurate, and reliable service for the public it serves.

In calling a number a variety of things are caused to happen in the switch room. A representative of the "North-China Daily News" who visited Pichon Exchange was shown the progress of a call from caller to called, and inspected the complex machinery of the switch room.

Here the "line-finder" was first shown. On lifting the receiver of a telephone a group of these search for and find the caller's line, and connect it to the register. From the latter the caller receives the dialling tone.

The first digit-dialled causes the "first group selector" to connect the line to one of ten "levels." No. 1 level is the Central automatic exchange, No. 2 is Lucerne, No. 3 West No. 4 North, No. 5 Wayside, No. 6 is Central manual exchange, No. 7 Pichon, No. 8 will be Montigny and No. 9 Fokien. The last level, No. 0, is somewhat different.

No. 0 is being reserved for special calls, and will have a special switchboard in one of the exchanges. These "Special Service" calls will only have two digits, and include: 00 for emergency calls, fire brigade, police and ambulance; 01 for telephone repair and assistance service; 02 for trunk call service; 03 for toll call service, and 00 for the telephone central information bureau.

For five-digit calls, after the caller has dialled his first digit his line is connected to the called exchange, and at the latter a series of group selector switches are operated in turn as the remaining four digits are dialled, the call being switched down various branch lines until the desired number is reached.

Then the caller knows immediately whether the called line is engaged or not, as he will hear in his receiver the bell ringing at the called telephone, or else get the "busy tone" indicating the line is already engaged.

In the new exchanges tests are made of the speed of the automatic dials on subscribers' telephones. These should make from nine to ten impulses a second, for if they are faster or slower than this there is a possibility of meeting that old enemy, the wrong number. A switch at the Wire Chief's Desk shows the speed of any dial upon which a test is made.

One of the innovations in Shanghai's telephone system is the "howler." With the old manual magneto telephone it was possible for a subscriber to take the receiver off the telephone instrument in order to prevent being disturbed. If this is done with an automatic telephone and the receiver left off for any time damage to the instrument and other machinery is likely to occur.

If a Pichon or Wayside district receiver is left off for 90 seconds the Wire Chief is informed and he tests the line. If he finds that nothing is wrong except that the receiver has been left off, he connects the "howler" to it. There then occurs in the telephone receiver that has been left off a loud and vibrating noise which gathers strength as does a syren note. If anybody is within sound of it, which means some distance, he or she will immediately replace the receiver. If it is not replaced, the telephone company looks into the matter, and possibly disconnects the telephone temporarily.

If might be thought that overcrowding or congestion is likely to occur when a large number of calls is made in the same direction. This is not so, and the following figures should help to dispel this idea if it exists.

In the Wayside Exchange, for example, which is at present equipped for 3,000 lines, there are 380 line finders engaged in picking up calling lines and in connecting them to any one of 40 registers. The time taken by one of these averages at less than twenty seconds and as soon as the connection is established the register is released, and is free to deal with other calls.

And so on throughout the exchange, with the conveyances called first group selectors, the junctions called second and third group selectors, and the termini called final selectors, liberal provision of these is made in order to deal with the traffic at all times.

PANDAS AT JESSFIELD ZOO

Animals Brought Down by Mr. F. T. Smith

Down from the cool mountains and the green fields of Szechuen has come Mr. Floyd Tangier Smith, who has been doing research work there for the Field Museum of Natural Science in Chicago, and his presence in Shanghai accounts for the arrival at the Jessfield Zoo of some interesting new animals.

Chief among these additions to the local zoological garden are a pair of handsome golden brown pandas which are already established in a large cage near the section given over to birds. These pandas will remind visitors of nothing so much as animated teddy-bears. Their round, light brown heads, pointed noses, and straw-coloured ears, in marked contrast to their large, peering eyes, very closely resemble the stuffed heads of that popular children's toy. A golden brown body, legs of a darker shade, and a fluffy tail decorated with nine rings, combine to make these animals, already quite tame, among the most handsome in the zoo.

Another new-comer remains to be classified. This is a small antelope-like creature so young he can be picked up and carried about. The Chinese name for him is "chidzu," and Mr. Smith thinks he is possibly an eastern chamois, although his legs are lighter than those of the European chamois. He belongs to the antelope family, but he has developed a taste for bananas during his brief stay in Shanghai, and he has learned to beg for them in approved canine style.

A pair of small owls, a crow, and a large bird which may be a kite, are other additions made possible by Mr. Smith.

Arriving in Shanghai two months later than he had anticipated, the work having been hindered by excessive rains as well as by other difficulties, Mr. Smith reports an expedition that suffered more setbacks than any other in which he has taken part. The party collected, however, about two thousand smaller mammals, so in the matter of results it was highly successful. Some of them were unfortunately destroyed when the camp burned, but in spite of these losses the National Research Society of Nanking has benefited by the acquisition of some valuable specimens. Mr. Smith is taking back with him to Chicago about a thousand specimens of these same smaller animals.

Working with two taxidermists, a photographer, a newspaperman, and a young student, Mr. Smith was able to establish headquarters at Mouping, a place reached after a three-day trip by caravan to Yachow, three days from the point to which their steamer had taken them. Kiating-fu itself is a journey of six days up the river. From this point they travelled back into the mountain districts. During the trip they had the opportunity to investigate all types of country—rocky sections, swamps, hill country, plains—so that the animals they took are a highly representative group.

Not all the animals they secured belong to the group of small mammals, for there was the 600-pound takin, or "goat-antelope," two species of the seral, the "chidzu," already described, the muntjac, a hoofed animal, the Asiatic palm civet, several wild cats, the giant and smaller panda, and the golden monkey. Of these, the takin, the panda, and the golden monkey are the most interesting and valuable from the point of view of the collector.

Mr. Smith points out that the life of an animal in a zoo is vastly more secure than it could possibly be in its native haunts, for the wild animal is never entirely free from apprehension. The deer, for example, is preyed on by so many larger animals that it often is afraid to lower its head for a drink. This absolute freedom from apprehension has already made itself noticeable in the case of the pandas, who on their second day in the zoo seemed quite contented, and even tame, to those who watched them.

Although they have an inherited taste for bamboo, they have already developed a fondness for a mixture of bread and rice, a diet on which they give every indication of thriving.

The supplementary list of subscriptions received for the "North-China Daily News" Poseidon Relief Fund has been closed and a draft for \$1778.33, has been sent to the Resident Naval Officer in Shanghai for transmission to the proper authorities. This makes the total of this journal's Poseidon Relief Fund \$3,620.116.

TOURISTS DISCOURAGED

Veteran Journalist's Complaints: Views on Next General Elections

"I am a Conservative. I believe the next General Election in England will see the Labour Party swept out of power for many years to come. The Liberal Party has fulfilled its mission and has no longer any valid reason for its existence. Only the personality of Mr. Lloyd George gives it a semblance of vitality but, in the next General Election, the Liberals will be crushed between the upper stone of Conservatism and the nether stone of Socialism," said Mr. David Davies, former editor and proprietor of the South Wales "Daily Post" and now a director of the Northcliffe Press.

Mr. Davies, who is visiting China on a pleasure trip, seeking "peace and tranquillity," as he put it to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" on August 11, came to China from Canada but he has been visiting Hongkong and is now waiting for the Empress of Canada, which leaves on the 18th instant, to take him home. He recently visited Peking and the flooded districts of Central China, where he took a number of most interesting photographs.

"I went through the flood area," Mr. Davies stated, "and found it to be a wonderful sight. We have floods in Wales but they are only miniatures compared with yours. Your floods are floods on a bad scale and they would occupy all of Wales."

Referring to Britain's relations with China, Mr. Davies mentioned that the British people had always been desirous of maintaining good relations with the Chinese people. "We are important to you and you are important to us," he remarked. "We are mutual customers. The British people are essentially traders and their trade extends throughout the world. The reputation of the Chinese trader stands at the highest in the world for their honesty and for their trustworthiness. They do not misrepresent their goods and do not sell inferior goods for superior goods. I have had personal experience and I know friends who say that it is a pleasure to do business with the Chinese because they are so absolutely honest and straight forward."

"But it is a pity," he continued, "that influences should be introduced to estrange our relations and give a bad impression of the Chinese people, the Chinese officials and Chinese courtesy to the people in foreign countries. There is one thing I should like to draw attention to. Some of the officials brought into contact with tourists are doing infinite harm to China, which is interested in bringing as many tourists here as possible, because tourists leave a great deal of money in the country. At present, one of the most valuable assets of Italy, France and England is the revenue derived from tourists and, in Japan, this truth seems to be realised, for there the tourist is treated with the utmost courtesy and in a spirit of helpfulness. Here in China, however, it appears to be the aim of a large proportion of officials to discourage the tourist, with the result that many who might be desirous of coming to China are staying away. In Japan, I came into contact with people, American and British, who had made up their minds to come no further because of what they had been told of the treatment and the actions of the Chinese officials."

"To give a concrete example, I will tell you what happened to-day when I arrived by the President Jefferson from the south. The immigration officers contended that a visa, for which \$40 is now paid, permits of only one admission into China and that if he goes outside of China, say to Manila or Hongkong, another visa is required. This is opposed to the practice in every other country in the world. A visa, once obtained, is usable for years. In my case, I have been a month now in China and it was contended that, because I went to Hongkong, my visa had been invalidated. I pointed out that Hongkong was an essential part of China. In point of fact, my visit was to Kowloon. I was then challenged 'Why did you put on your official paper that you had embarked at Hongkong?' and my reply was that the obvious reason was that Hongkong was really the name of the port. The same explanation was given by a number of other passengers but, in spite of this, all were commanded to call to-morrow morning, some at con-

siderable inconvenience, at the Bureau of Public Safety.

"Instead of encouraging tourists, the officials make them afraid of petty persecution. It gives China a bad reputation. Tourists go back home with poor impressions of Chinese officials and of the treatment that may be expected in this country, all of which damages China. After all, there is nothing as helpful to China in the state she is now in than foreign money."

Questioned regarding his impressions of the German situation and the world crisis, Mr. Davies said that much had already been said about these subjects by men whose opinions were more authoritative than his, but he thought the crisis had been safely passed because it was universally recognised that failure would result in world disunion. But much graver than the crisis in Germany was the unprecedented situation produced by a disastrous fruitfulness. For the first time in history, too much wheat and cotton had been grown, more than the world could consume, and America, Canada, and the Argentine were presented with a problem to which there appeared no solution.

Mr. Davies, who is a J. P. for Swansea Borough, is ex-chairman of the Southern Newspaper Owners Association and is a veteran journalist. He served for seven years on the "Llanelli Guardian" and for a similar period on the "Western Mail". For 35 years, he was editor of the "South Wales Daily Post" as well as proprietor, and he sold out his interests to the Northcliffe Press, of which he is still a director, three years ago. He was one of the first presidents of the South Wales branch of the Institute of Journalists, mayor and alderman of Swansea in 1916-1917, a member of the Harbour Trust, chairman of the Arts and Crafts Committee, and a member of the County Appeal Tribunal. In December, 1918, he contested Swansea as unofficial Conservative candidate and, in 1921, was awarded the Order of Leopold for services to Belgium in the War. Mr. Davies is the author of a number of publications.

OPEN-AIR POOL TRAGEDY

Drowned Chinese Found After Hour's Search

Lifeguards at the municipal open-air swimming bath on Kiangwan Road after an hour's search on August 16 found the dead body of Mr. Tsang Te-ling lying on the bottom of the pool, where he had laid unnoticed by the crowd of swimmers.

Mr. Tsang had entered the pool with his cousin at 11.30 a.m. and the two had swum around and generally enjoyed themselves for a time. Shortly after noon, however, the cousin suddenly missed Mr. Tsang. A hurried search amongst the bathers failed to find him, so he informed Mr. Gauron, who was on duty at the ticket office, of the disappearance.

Lifeguards on duty were promptly summoned and ordered to search the pool. This they did systematically, but it was not until 1.15 p.m. that he was discovered, face downwards, in the middle of the pool and in five feet of water, dead. He was examined by a Chinese doctor who happened to be present, and he gave his opinion that Mr. Tsang had been dead for nearly an hour. The body was then taken by fire brigade ambulance to the Red Cross Hospital in Avenue Haig.

Mr. Tsang, who was 32 years of age, was a native of Hupeh and only came to Shanghai a week ago. He was staying at the Red Cross Hospital, where his sister is employed as a nurse.

AMERICAN VISITORS ENTERTAINED

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai entertained at luncheon on August 17 the visiting Trade Delegation from the Chamber of Commerce at Los Angeles. The function was held at the Chamber of Commerce Building on North Sochoo Road. An address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, to which Captain Matson suitably replied on behalf of the visitors.

ATTACK ON MR. T. V. SOONG

Suspect Released by the District Court

For lack of evidence, Mr. Teng Char-yen, former chief secretary to Gen. Li Chi-sen (one of the Kuangsi leaders and once chairman of the Kuangtung Provincial Government), who was charged before Judge Loo in the Second Special District Court on August 6 with being the leader of the gunmen responsible for the recent attempted assassination of Mr. T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister, and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, was found not guilty by the Court on August 13 and, as a result, was immediately released.

The French Police arrested Mr. Teng in the residence of Gen. Li Chi-sen's younger brother, off Avenue Dubail on August 5 at the request of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety.

On August 13 two Government leaders, namely, Dr. Tsai Yuanpei, director of the Central Research Institute, and Mr. Wu Tse-hui, the well-known Kuomintang philosopher, were in Court and asked for Mr. Teng's release, saying that they would guarantee his future behaviour.

Meanwhile, the representative of the Public Safety Bureau had also received from Gen. Chiang another telegram absolving Mr. Teng of the charge and instructing the local authorities not to press for his extradition.

Accordingly, the Court acquitted Mr. Teng of the charge and ordered his immediate release.

NEW BANK TAX OPPOSED

Rate Considered Too High by Local Bankers

The new bank tax is being opposed by local Chinese bankers, according to information obtained by the "North-China Daily News" in Chinese banking circles. The bankers consider that, in view of the fact that they pay the business tax, it is unfair that they should be required to shoulder an additional burden.

Mr. K. K. Lin, of the Bankers Association, on August 12 informed members of the press that the local Chinese bankers had drawn up a statement, in the course of which they expressed their opinions concerning the new regulations and the matter was still the subject of serious consideration.

Briefly, said Mr. Lin, the statement maintained that the rate of taxation called for by the National Government was too high for the Chinese bankers. "If we glance around the world," he said, "we will not be able to find a similar high rate for bankers in any country. Japan is supposed to levy the heaviest taxation but it is only three per cent. If banking conditions in Japan and China are taken into consideration, it will be seen that the new burden which it is proposed to place on our shoulders is more than we can possibly endure."

"If the Minister of Finance thinks that the new tax must be imposed, the 'mille' system should be used instead of the 'percentage' system, as is done in the case of the business tax. To be fair to all, the tax must be applicable to foreign and Chinese banks alike; otherwise, it will serve as an effective weapon to foreigners to defeat us Chinese," he stated.

Mr. Lin further pointed out that the tax on bank notes, though commonly practised in Europe and America, was applied to the surplus of a specified amount. For instance, if the actual amount of notes in circulation was \$110,000,000, and the registered amount was \$100,000,000, the bank concerned would be taxed on the surplus. In China, the Government had in the past paid no attention to the matter of surplus and it was doubtful whether the Government was able to ascertain the exact number of notes in circulation.

"The total number of notes circulated, according to my knowledge is about \$600,000,000," said Mr. Lin. "This is by no means excessive and cannot be taxed in accordance with the practice adopted by European and American Governments. Since the Chinese banks have already been obliged to pay the business tax, it is unjust that they should be expected to pay another."

EXTRADITION OF THE NOULENS

Man and Wife Accused as Red Agents

The fate of the two alleged Communist leaders whose activities in Shanghai have been the subject of an extensive police and judicial investigation was late on August 12 unreservedly placed in the hands of the Chinese military authorities.

This action was completed when the pair, who are known under the names of N. Noulens, alias Alisson, alias Vandercruyssen, alias Beuret, and his supposed wife, were delivered by Detective Inspector J. Ross of the International Settlement Police to representatives of the Chinese Gendarmerie Commissioner for Shanghai and Woon-sung. With their departure from Amoy Road Goal to Chinese territory in custody of the Chinese gendarmes, the case was officially closed as far as the International Settlement is concerned. What their fate will be is unknown.

A demand that the two accused be turned over to the Chinese authorities for trial on charges of disseminating communist propaganda was registered by the Chinese Gendarmerie Commissioner with the Special District Court, Criminal Division, before which the pair were hailed for trial on August 8. At the conclusion of the hearing the case was remanded to enable the Swiss Consul to investigate the last minute claims of the accused to Swiss nationality. If this claim had been substantiated the terms of extrajudicial would have intervened on their behalf.

Both the International Settlement and Chinese authorities believe that the arrest of this couple was widespread and rendered harmless the tentacles of one of the most dangerous and dangerous communist organizations that has to date sought to enmesh China in its grip. Only by dint of considerable ingenuity and unceasing watchfulness, day and night, were the police of the International Settlement able to gather together the threads of the net of evidence which finally brought the pair before the bar of justice.

In addition to using five or six aliases, a number of different postal box and several addresses, Noulens, under which name he is best known to the public, was found in possession of funds in various Chinese banks totalling \$47,500, as well as a considerable quantity of cash on his person and in his effects. Communist propaganda and publications, lists of names of alleged members of the Communist party throughout China, besides other documents which the police hold of the utmost importance, were found by the authorities as the result of the man's arrest.

When first taken into custody both Noulens and his supposed wife, who gave her name as Vandercruyssen and later as Motte, professed to be Belgian subjects. Two Belgian passports, forged, however, were found among their effects. Neither of the pair could explain to Police satisfaction their presence in China or their business here with such a considerable amount of cash.

Following numerous interrogations by the police and their first court appearance, Noulens apparently realised the weight and seriousness of the evidence against him and the woman who claimed to be his wife. He therefore sent for Assistant Police Commissioner T. P. Givens and took refuge in a claim of Swiss citizenship, declaring that his real name was Germain Xavier Beuret. He claimed that he was born at St. Leger, Switzerland. He admitted that he had no Swiss passport and refused to answer any further questions.

Having been definitely repudiated by both the Belgian and Swiss authorities, the couple were taken to Nanking on August 14 by detectives and soldiers from the Shanghai-Woon-sung Gendarmerie Commissioner's office.

They will be tried by a specially constituted military court on charges of plotting to upset the established order of things in China on behalf of the Third Internationale.

If they are found guilty, the only penalty possible under the existing law is death. They will not be allowed counsel and the court's finding will be based primarily upon the evidence collected by the Shanghai Municipal Police. Noulens was doubly handcuffed, each wrist being secured to that of a Chinese plainclothes offi-

MR. DAVID DAVIES ENTERTAINED

Tiffin by St. David's Society: Message to Local Welsh

At the Shanghai Club on August 17, the President and Committees of the St. David's Society of Shanghai entertained Mr. David Davies, J.P. of Swansea, a director of the Northcliffe Press, at present in Shanghai on a visit, to tiffin.

The President (Mr. K. E. Newman) referred to the pleasure it gave the Committee and himself to meet such an illustrious patriot as Mr. Davies, whose presence in Shanghai had almost escaped notice owing to his avoidance of publicity.

Mr. Davies disclosed that he was travelling entirely for pleasure. He said his observations had engendered in him a belief that the link with the homeland was welded stronger in the Welsh than in any other nationality. He had seen this demonstrated in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, America and other countries. He added that the greatness of a nation was not its core but its edges. Britain had faced difficulties in the past and was faced with difficulties to-day. He had every confidence in her ability to surmount those difficulties now as before. Our credit was still amongst the highest in the world because we were true to our obligations. And it was in the cumulative effect of the loyal support given by communities overseas that outposts of Empire had their value.

His special message to Shanghai Welshmen was "Do not give way to the all prevailing tone of pessimism so evident in China" and he exhorted them not to forget that the greatness of the British Empire was chiefly due to her hardworking sons and daughters overseas.

TRAGIC DEATH OF RUSSIAN YOUTH

Swimmer Drowned Bathing at Minghong

While swimming near the Minghong Beach at Whangpoo, on August 15, Mr. Michael Cherevko, aged 19 years, suddenly was taken ill in the water and before aid could reach him was carried away by the current and drowned. At the time of the accident the young man was accompanied by two Russian friends who swam with him beyond the safety line, although the water was not very deep at this point. Help was summoned immediately and boats searched the river below where the young man was last seen but his body was not recovered. Inasmuch as Mr. Cherevko has suffered from heart trouble for a considerable period and had been in a serious condition lately, it is believed that an attack overcame him while in the water. He was employed by a Russian cafe in Shanghai.

The famous Kang Yu-wei library in Tsingtao is reported to have been purchased by the Shantung authorities for \$60,000. The late Mr. Kang Yu-wei was one of China's most distinguished scholars and an ardent monarchist. He was responsible for a reform movement 30 years ago which resulted in his exile. His library is said to have been one of the most valuable private libraries in this country.

The woman's hands were left free, but a strong guard of uniformed gendarmes surrounded her on the brief walk to the waiting train. Noulens was haggard and unkempt, due to his long incarceration in the Amoy Road Goal; the woman's shoes had evidently not been polished since the day of her arrest and her hat and two-piece dress were sadly crumpled and discoloured. Placed in a third-class carriage, with its full distance between them, they stared impassively at the scores of faces that pressed against the windows, which were tightly closed despite the heat.

Shortly before the train left, they commenced an animated conversation in French and German, obviously relating their respective experiences since their enforced separation. The gendarmes and detectives asked them in Chinese to refrain from speaking, but their professed ignorance of that language and the absence of any official who could speak English or any other of the seven tongues with which they are known to be acquainted caused the command to fall on deaf ears. They were still talking when the train drew out of the station.

FRENCH TRAMWAYS STRIKE

Service Paralyzed Following Quarrel of Two Chinese Traffic Men Join In

Following a strike in the workshops, which soon was at an end, another strike broke out amongst the traffic staff of the French Tramways on August 13, with the result that the French Concession was deprived of its tram and bus services from noon onwards.

Compared with other troubles at the French public services company, this strike was unusual. It appears to have been solely concerned with a quarrel between a member of each of the two staffs, that of the general workshops of the services (trams, water and electricity) and that of the tram traffic men (which includes the bus service).

Work was resumed on August 14. The trouble commenced at 7 a.m., when a workshop hand had a quarrel with a tram conductor. Affairs came to a crisis. The two men were separated, but the comrades of the workshops man rallied around him, and they all went on strike, determined to keep away from work until the conductor concerned in the scrap had apologized to the mechanic. They also demanded that a public apology be published in a Chinese newspaper.

TRAGIC DEATH OF CAPT. PENHALE

Master of Kiangsui Falls Into Bangkok River

The local shipping community has been shocked to learn of the death in tragic circumstances on Bangkok River on July 29 of Captain E. D. Penhale, master of the Butterfield & Swire str. Kiangsui.

A message from Bangkok states that on the arrival of the Kiangsui there from Hongkong on July 30 the disappearance of Capt. Penhale was reported to the authorities. The ship, this message states, had anchored over night at Paknam, at the entrance to the bar in Bangkok River, when the Captain was on duty. He vanished shortly before its departure the next morning and his body was found floating in the river the same day.

It is surmised that Captain Penhale walked over the side of his ship in the dark and struck his head on the side with sufficient force to stun him.

The Kiangsui arrived back at Hongkong on August 11 under the command of the Chief Officer, Mr. J. Whyte.

Captain Penhale arrived in Hongkong from Singapore in December, 1920, to join Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, having been until then connected with the Indra Line. Thereafter and while in Shanghai he was Second Officer in the K boats. Among his subsequent commands was the Pat-shan, running between Hongkong and Canton. He had been in charge of the Kiangsui for only two months prior to his death.

In 1929 he was sent to Nanking to oversee the hulks and moorings there and he was Troop Officer on the str. Taming when that vessel was trooping for the British Government in the same year.

About 42 years of age, he was an ardent Free Mason, being a member of the Barnstable Lodge. He was an enthusiastic golfer and swimmer and took an active part in the China Coast Officers' Guild, in which he was a member of the Finance and Management Committee.

He is survived by two sisters and three brothers, all living in Devon and all of whom he was looking forward to meeting during his home leave next December.

"DRACULA" IS BANNED

Nanking Censorship Board Bars Film in Chinese Territory

On the grounds that the photograph contains sequences impossible to believe, the Film Censorship Board at Nanking have decided to ban from public presentation in China the Universal film entitled "Dracula," according to a telegram published in the vernacular press. The picture in question deals with the ancient Central European superstition concerning vampires brought up-to-date, and in the United States, where it was produced, was one of the most successful films of the year.

FIVE-YEAR BOYCOTT PLAN

Pickets Arrested by Japanese Marines

Aug. 12.

The Anti-Japanese Association has approved of a scheme to introduce a "Five-Year Plan" so far movement against Japan is concerned, and at a meeting of the Association's Planning Committee, held on August 11, it was decided to appoint a committee to draft the plan. The new scheme will, of course, be directed against Japan, and it will concern itself solely with industrial and economic matters.

Certain members of the Association consider that this is the best means of making the boycott movement a permanent one. As reported in the columns of the "North China Herald" previously, a tax will be imposed on all raw materials of Japanese origin which are found indispensable for Chinese industrial and commercial purposes. Ten per cent. of the proceeds will be paid to a fund for the establishment of factories which China badly needs and which will be established in connection with the Five-Year Plan.

Aug. 14.

The first clash between the boycotters and Japanese marines occurred early yesterday morning when four of the Anti-Japanese Association's pickets were arrested by a party of armed Japanese marines on board a cargo boat and removed to the Japanese Consulate-General. The pickets put up resistance and tried to prevent the seized goods from being retaken by the marines and, as a result, they received slight injuries and bruises about their legs and faces. The four arrested men were handed over to the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety yesterday by the Japanese consular authorities who announced that they had no authority to detain Chinese.

The pickets, in addition to posting themselves at the various wharves and railway stations to inspect and seize Japanese goods, recently engaged a steam launch to patrol the Whangpoo River in order to prevent the native merchants from smuggling the "inferior" (meaning Japanese) goods to places in the interior by boats.

On Wednesday afternoon, they discovered that 175 bags of Japanese cotton yarn were being loaded to a cargo boat at the Foochow Road Jetty. Six pickets of the Anti-Japanese Association's Pootung branch were assigned to the wharf to keep a watch. At about 9 p.m., the pickets boarded the boat and ordered that the goods be seized. Five of the pickets remained on board the vessel while the sixth one left to get the specially-engaged steam launch to tow the boat to the Association's godown in Nantao.

A report of the seizure soon reached the Japanese owners of the cargo who at once appealed to their consular authorities for help. Acting under instructions of the latter, a party of 14 Japanese marines arrived at the scene at 11 a.m. yesterday and recovered the seized goods. The pickets tried to prevent the marines from taking away the cargo and, when the marines attempted to remove them to the land, the pickets put up resistance with the result that the marines put four of the pickets under arrest, the fifth one having jumped overboard. The latter, however, was rescued by the River Police and handed over to the Chinese authorities.

After being arrested, the four pickets were taken to the Japanese Consulate-General and detained there for a night. Yesterday morning, they were handed over by the Japanese Consulate officials to the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety. Officers of the Bureau then escorted them to the Anti-Japanese Association's headquarters in the Temple of Goddess of Heaven, North Honan Road, just behind the Greater Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

Aug. 15.

The action of the Japanese marines in arresting the pickets has checked the activities of these people somewhat, but it has caused a wave of indignation in Chinese circles. Much prominence was given to the affair by the local Chinese newspapers yesterday and the Anti-Japanese Association has issued a manifesto denouncing the Japanese marines and Japanese generally. The manifesto points out that the Japanese marines, in function-

ing in Chinese waters, committed an illegal act and, therefore, a breach of China's sovereign rights. In committing this "atrocity," the manifesto declares, the Japanese sought to bring about another Wangpaoshan affair but the Chinese did not so easily fall into their trap this time. Instead of acting as a deterrent to the leaders of the Anti-Japanese movement, it continues, the action of the Japanese marines will only serve to strengthen them in their resolve to make the boycott a successful and lasting one and they are now more determined than ever to fight to the bitter end. The Chinese authorities are requested to lodge a strong protest with the Japanese authorities and to demand the punishment of the offenders, an apology from the Japanese Consul-General, the payment of indemnity and an assurance that there will be no recurrence of such incidents in future.

Aug. 16.

Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, has lodged a strong protest with Mr. K. Murai, the local Japanese Consul-General, against the arrest of four pickets by Japanese marines and demanded that the "guilty" marines be punished, that compensation be paid to the injured Chinese, and that an apology be tendered to the Chinese Government.

The Mayor alleges that the Japanese marines resorted to the use of violence when arresting the pickets, with the result that the latter sustained injuries of various degrees. After being arrested, the Mayor alleges, the four pickets were detained at the Japanese Consulate-General and not released until after officers of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety had called at the Consulate and taken the matter up with the officials there.

The pickets, the Mayor says, were conducting a "people's movement" when they were arrested by the marines. Since they are under the jurisdiction of only the Chinese Government, the Japanese authorities had no right to arrest and detain them even if they did exceed the limits of law when conducting the movement, the Mayor asserts.

After alleging that the arrest of the pickets by the Japanese marines within Chinese territory and their subsequent detention at the Japanese Consulate were in contravention of international law and an encroachment on China's sovereign rights, the Mayor holds the local Japanese authorities responsible for any incidents which might occur in future as a result of the affair.

The Mayor demands in conclusion the punishment of the "guilty" marines, compensation for the injured pickets, an assurance that there be no repetition of the affair, and a formal apology from the Japanese authorities to the Chinese Government.

Aug. 18.

Local Japanese consular authorities will shortly lodge a strong protest with the Mayor of Greater Shanghai against the frequent seizure by the Chinese pickets of Japanese goods.

According to Japanese merchants, the boycotters seized last Tuesday a quantity of cargo which was stored at the Markham Road Railway Station, awaiting transportation to a Japanese firm. A report of the seizure soon reached the owners of the cargo who appealed to the Japanese consular authorities for assistance. Subsequently, a party of armed Japanese marines was detailed to the station and the detained cargo was retaken from the pickets' hands.

On Saturday, however, when the same cargo was sent to the Markham Road Railway Station for transportation, the pickets appeared and again seized it in spite of the Japanese owners' explanation that it was to be sent by one Japanese firm to another.

Instead of appealing to their consular authorities for help this time, the owners of the cargo sent yesterday a representative to the Anti-Japanese Association's headquarters in the Temple of Goddess of Heaven, North Honan Road, and took the matter up directly with the Association's secretary. The latter, however, refused to release the cargo and stated that the Association would not release it until the local Japanese consular authorities had apologized for the recent arrest of the Association's four pickets. Since the secretary was unreasonable in making the demand, the representative left and reported the affair to the Japanese consular authorities who will shortly lodge a

MME. SUN YAT-SEN IN SHANGHAI

Wife of Founder of Republic Back Home

Returning to Shanghai by the D.K.K. str. Dairen Maru shortly after 5.15 o'clock on August 13, Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the "Father of the Chinese Republic," was received by several relatives and a host of friends. She declined to be interviewed by members of the press.

Mme. Sun, who travelled from Europe via the Trans-Siberian Railway to Dairen and from the latter port by the Dairen Maru, was accompanied by Miss Woo Lai-wan, a student in Germany whom she asked to accompany her home, and Messrs. Chow Ziang-yen and Zah Yao-tsung, representatives of the National Government, and the Ministry of Finance, who went to Mukden to welcome her.

After receiving several relatives and intimate friends in her cabin, Mme. Sun, who was looking exceptionally well and wore a foreign hat, a Chinese costume and a spring coat, immediately motored with her brother, Mr. T. L. Soong, to the home of her late mother, Mme. K. T. Soong, at 139 Seymour Road. During her stay here, she will reside in her own home at No. 29 Rue Moliere. It is not known how long Mme. Sun will remain in Shanghai but, in any case, she will remain until after the funeral of her mother on the 18th instant. After that, her plans so far are unknown.

At the wharf to meet Mme. Sun were her brother, Mr. T. L. Soong; the Misses Kung, her nieces, who are daughters of Dr. H. H. Kung, the Minister of Industry; Dr. Way-sung New, her cousin, and Mrs. New; Mme. Lien Shing-hai, wife of the Minister of Railways; Mr. Cheng Hung-nien, Vice-Minister of Industries; General Chiang Tso-yin, Minister to Japan; General Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai; Mr. H. C. Tong, Superintendent of Customs, representing Mr. T. V. Soong; Mr. Eli Loh and Mr. S. Y. Wong, secretaries of the Finance Ministry; Mr. Chen Him-hon, who served as bodyguard of the late Dr. Sun; and Dr. J. Usang Ly, president of the Chiao Tung University.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

Issue Bearing Portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

With reference to the order which has been placed by the Ministry of Communications of the Chinese Government with a printing firm in Great Britain for the supply of 1,550,000,000 new postage stamps bearing the portraits of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, it is understood that the first consignment of the order, consisting of 120,000,000 new stamps, has arrived in Shanghai and has been delivered to the Post Office.

The new postage stamps just shipped to Shanghai are of one-cent, two-cents, four-cents and 20-cents denominations and are of, respectively, brown, green, light green and blue colours. The undelivered stamps will be shipped to China in instalments, within a period of five years, when finished.

In addition to the stamps bearing the portraits of Dr. Sun, the Ministry of Communications have also placed an order with the Peking Printing Bureau of the Ministry of Finance for the supply of new postage stamps bearing the portraits of six revolutionary martyrs, including those of the late Gens. Huang Hsing and Chen Chiao-mei and the late Mr. Soong Chiao-jen, and these will be of denominations other than one-cent, two-cents, four-cents and 20-cents.

It is learned that the petition of the Post Office, asking for permission to use the new stamps as from September 1, 1931, has been granted by the Chiao Tungpu and, accordingly, the new stamps will be put on sale in the various provinces from that date.

Meanwhile, the stamps now in use by the Post Office will be gradually withdrawn and no more of them will be printed, it being the intention of the Chinese Government to replace the present stamps bearing the picture of a junk and a train with new ones which bear the portraits of the "Father of the Republic."

protest in this respect with the Mayor, Gen. Chang Chun.

THE TOLL OF THE TYPHOON

Kwongsang Overdue: Waishing Wrecked and Ichang Ashore

MISSING and absolutely unreported in any manner since the day after she sailed from Shanghai on August 8 the British str. Kwongsang, owned by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., is believed to have been either sunk with the loss of all hands on board in the typhoon which swept the China seas last Sunday night, or wrecked on some isolated section of the coast where she has fallen the victim of a pirate horde.

The last news of the Kwongsang was when she was reported on Sunday night, just before the typhoon commenced, heading for the shelter of Taichow Island, 250 miles south of Shanghai. Since that time, despite an energetic and unflagging search by her owners and the British Navy, no trace or wreckage has been found of the vessel and her complement of fifty, including six British merchant marine officers and one prominent Shanghai business man, a passenger to Hongkong.

Those aboard the Kwongsang were:—
 Captain C. I. A. H. Hendry, Master.
 Mr. G. E. F. Beck, First Officer.
 Mr. Jack Rees, Second Officer.
 Mr. S. E. McKinlay, Chief Engineer.
 Mr. W. K. Cochrane, Second Engineer.
 Mr. A. K. Amos, Third Engineer.
 Mr. Motabhai B. Shroff, partner in the firm of H. Ruttenjee & Son of Shanghai, passenger.



Captain C. I. A. Hendry.

Approximately 43 Chinese, members of the crew signed on at Hongkong and the comrade's staff.

But for the fact that he feared the typhoon might delay the ship and prevent him from making connection with the P. & O. steamer Rajputna, on which he planned to sail home to England on leave, Captain A. B. Osmond, former master of the vessel, would also have been a passenger on the Kwongsang. At the last minute Captain Osmond changed his mind and had his luggage brought ashore.

At the present time three I.C. Steamers, the Chipshing, the Hop-sang, and the Foonshing, are searching the waters of the East China Sea in search of the missing craft. Every accessible bay and reach between Shanghai and Namkwan Bay are being searched by one of these vessels, while every fishing boat sighted will be spoken and asked for information concerning the missing Kwongsang or wreckage that may have been sighted.

The naval authorities at Hongkong have also been requested to join in the search and it is thought



Mr. S. E. McKinlay, Chief Engineer.

probably that H. M. S. Sepoy, now at Namkwan Bay, standing by the I.C. str. Waishing, ashore at that point, may cooperate with the Jardine, Matheson steamers in case the Kwongsang should be in the hands of pirates. While it is feared in shipping circles that the missing vessel has foundered as the result of the terrific typhoon

which prevailed at that time, there is still a possibility that she was driven ashore by the winds in some unfrequented bay. There she may be held prisoner by pirates, unable to communicate with the outside world.

The possibility is also advanced that, while riding out the storm in the lee of, Taichow Island, the steamer may have been surprised by maritime marauders in the guise of fishermen. Once in possession of the Kwongsang these men, it is pointed out, may have forced the master and crew to run her into some obscure bay where she could be looted at leisure. In this latter event, the British officers aboard would be held prisoner until the craft is stripped and then turned loose, it is believed, rather than harmed or held for ransom.

A decided note of tragedy is sounded in the affair by the fact that this is Captain Hendry's first trip in permanent command of the Kwongsang, on which he previously made but one trip relieving Captain Osmond. Mr. J. Rees, second officer, was on his last trip on the vessel previous to his retirement when he planned to leave with his wife and 18 months old baby boy for Canada. Mr. S. E. McKinlay, chief engineer, also was making a final voyage on the vessel, to which he had been assigned temporarily, while Mr. G. E. F. Beck, first officer, recently transferred to the Kwongsang from the I.C. str. Luen-ho following the



Mr. M. B. Shroff, of Shanghai, the passenger.

raiding by pirates of that craft at Chinkiang.

Mr. M. B. Shroff, the sole passenger, was on his way to Hongkong to meet his two children, who were in school there, and bring them back to Shanghai.

Bound for Swatow, Hongkong and Canton, the Kwongsang sailed from Shanghai at 4 o'clock last Saturday afternoon, August 8, with approximately 2,900 tons of cargo and 12 racing ponies on deck, the latter consigned by Duncan & Co. to Hongkong. Inasmuch as a typhoon had been reported by the Meteorological Bureau prior to his departure, Captain Hendry informed his owners that at the first signs of a serious atmospheric disturbance he would seek a typhoon refuge.

From that time on Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. heard nothing further directly from the vessel, although the next day a report was received through British naval sources stating that at dusk Sunday night, August 9, the Kwongsang was sighted heading for the lee of Taichow Island, 250 miles south of Shanghai, an approved typhoon refuge. Apparently Captain Hendry had received a typhoon warning and was taking the necessary precautions.

On Monday, realizing that the typhoon must have passed close to



DRIVEN ASHORE BY TYPHOON
 View of L.C.S. Waishing as she lies ashore in Namkwan Bay as the result of typhoon on August 10.

the Kwongsang at Taichow Island, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. endeavored to communicate with the ship but without success. This, however, did not alarm the owners as wireless communication was difficult owing to the recent atmospheric conditions. On Tuesday when the vessel still remained silent a general call was issued, requesting information.

The next day the British Naval authorities also sent out a general wireless call for information concerning the steamer while on Thursday and Friday the I.C. Strs. Chipshing and Hop-sang joined the actual search, the former sweeping the coast from Namkwan Harbour towards Shanghai and the latter in a southerly direction to the same point. Yesterday, the L.C. str. Foonshing left Shanghai at one p.m., ordered to search the entire coastline for the missing vessel.

Captain Hendry, the master of the Kwongsang, is a married man, residing at the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank Apartments, 24 Ningpo Road. He is a member of a family long prominent as planters in Ceylon and before joining the I.C. Fleet in 1924 sailed as master out of Indian ports. Since this last date he has commanded vessels on the upper Yangtze River until after returning from a year's home leave in Scotland in December, 1930, he was assigned to the coastal trade.

Mr. S. E. McKinlay, the Chief Engineer, is only temporarily on the Kwongsang, pending his going on home leave on September 8, on board the P. & O. S. Cathay, accompanied by his wife and two children. A son, aged 17, is at school at home. His home at 183 Route Remi is at present in the hands of the packers.

This is the last of the three trips on the Kwongsang for which he is booked. His last ship was the Foonshing, and on her going into dock the new chief engineer appointed to it took over. The Foonshing, as reported, had a very bad trip from Swatow to Shanghai, encountering mountainous seas and almost hitting the Hieshans. Eventually the Foonshing arrived in Shanghai two and half days late. Mr. McKinlay was Chief Engineer of the ship on that trip.

Mr. Motabhai B. Shroff, who is a well-known member of the Shanghai Parsee community and until a few years ago a keen cricketer, is a member of the firm of H. Ruttenjee and Son, Sassoon Building. He is brother of Messrs. P. B. and M. B. Shroff, and has been a resident of Shanghai for the past eight years. Mrs. Shroff and children have been living in Hongkong for some time as the climate there they considered more congenial. Mr. Shroff's residence is at 28 Yu Yuen Road.

The Kwongsang is a steel screw steamer, having been constructed in 1902 at the Wigham, Richardson & Co., Ltd. yards at Newcastle, England. She is 290 feet in length, 24 feet in breadth with a depth of 15.2 feet with a registry of 2283 tons. She has been in the Chinese coastal service for the same owners since her launching.

WAISHING WRECKED NEAR WENCHOW

Aug. 14.

Battered by the sea, pillaged by pirates and worn and weary with fatigue, 43 survivors of the wreck of the I.C.S. Waishing arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning as passengers aboard the C.N.S. Kuangtung, bringing with them harrowing tales of the night's battle with the typhoon which drove their ship ashore at Namkwan Bay last Monday morning.

Both passengers and members of the crew of the ill-fated craft were included among the rescued brought here by the Kuangtung, which was the first vessel to arrive at Namkwan Bay, near Wenchow, in response to the S.O.S. broadcast after the disaster. When the Kuangtung left the scene of the wreck after rendering all the aid possible, the Waishing was high and dry on the rocks, with her master, Captain T. Hughes, and a skeleton crew still aboard, awaiting the arrival of the salvage str., Yusto Maru, due there at noon yesterday. The H.M.S. Sepoy also is steaming at full speed from Hongkong to protect the wrecked vessel from further depredations by pirates.

Due to the seamanship and coolness displayed by Captain Hughes and his officers, only one life was lost in the disaster and the pirates were prevented from stripping the survivors of all their possessions and absolutely looting the ship. As it was, Mr. R. B. Symington, third engineer of the Waishing, made a determined effort to save the one man lost, a Chinese assistant to the comrade who was drowned when a ship's boat, loaded with men, was driven against the cliffs and smashed to pieces in the seas then raging. Although he had gained safety, Mr. Symington unhesitatingly dived back again, seeking to reach the drowning man. It was only with great difficulty that the other members of the boat's crew succeeded in dragging the engineer ashore when the Chinese had been swept beyond hope of rescue.

According to the stories told by the survivors, Captain Hughes, when first advised of the typhoon's presence in his vicinity, immediately headed into Namkwan Bay, a bottle-necked harbour recommended by the maritime authorities as a typhoon refuge. With everything no able lashed down and two anchors out, the Waishing rode the typhoon all Sunday night, the disturbance having hit the vessel at dusk.

Shortly before morning, however, it was seen that the anchors, out to the last link of chain, were dragging, although the vessel had steamed at full speed into the teeth of the gale in order to relieve the strain. Having but little cargo aboard, the Waishing was high out of the water and the wind, blowing with terrific force, was driving her directly on the rocks.

Noticing a sandy beach just around a rocky head, Captain Hughes made a determined effort to beach his craft there where she could have been salvaged with ease. However, the Waishing did not have sufficient power to make any headway against the gale and at eight

o'clock Monday morning she struck with terrible force. Fearing that the vessel would break up if the typhoon continued, Captain Hughes ordered a boat lowered. The wind however, drove the small craft on the rocks. A breeches-buoy was improvised and by this means the remainder of the passengers and crew, with the exception of those who volunteered to stand by the ship, were sent ashore safely.

Hardly had the ship struck when the petty pirates who live in that vicinity swarmed about the ship and survivors, making off with everything they could lay their hands on. When these men became more menacing, Captain Hughes formed a perimeter camp ashore and gathered his men therein, mounting guard with the one revolver that had been salvaged.

In the meanwhile, when the ship first struck and the main radio apparatus went out of commission, a S.O.S. was sent out on the auxiliary batteries. This message was picked up by the Keelung Radio Station, at Formosa, and relayed to Hongkong and other ships at sea. This resulted in the Kuangtung, Captain Hodgkiss, who was about 100 miles away, steaming to Namkwan Bay at full speed. The Kuangtung arrived at the entrance Monday night but could not enter until Tuesday morning.

Arrangements were made for the newly arrived vessel to bring the main body of the survivors to Shanghai while additional arms were landed for the protection of the men who were to stay by the ship.

Aug. 16.

Reports were received in Shanghai yesterday that the steamer was heeling to the threat of destruction.

A skeleton crew was left on the vessel when she went aground and additional supplies were despatched to them yesterday by the steamer Foonshing. H.M.S. Sepoy and a Japanese salvage vessel are standing by.

C.N.S. ICHANG ASHORE NEAR AMOY

Aug. 17.

Adding one more ship's name to the toll taken by this season's typhoons, the C. N. S. Ichang, operated by Butterfield & Swire, is ashore today at Hungwha Bay, near Amoy, where she sought refuge on Saturday from high winds and seas.

Bound for Amoy with general cargo of merchandise, the Ichang, a ship of about 1,600 tons registered, sailed from Shanghai last Thursday afternoon. While off Hungwha Bay late on Saturday the Ichang received a wireless message warning her that a typhoon was travelling in her direction. In accordance with instructions, the vessel immediately headed towards the bay in which it was planned to ride the disturbance out. In making the entrance, however, the Ichang misread the channel and in a few moments was ashore.

At first Hongkong was wireless to for assistance, but investigation showed that the craft was not badly injured, according to information transmitted yesterday to the Shanghai office of Butterfield & Swire. It was stated that the Ichang expects to be able to refloat herself at high water to-day without requiring outside assistance.

In the meanwhile the search for the missing I.C.S. Kwongsang, the second craft supposed to have met with disaster as the result of last Sunday's typhoon, continues unabated. Four vessels belonging to the Indo-China fleet are making an intensive investigation of every possible bay and inlet between the mouth of the Yangtze River and Swatow, while every coast-wise and deep-sea craft plying Chinese waters is keeping a constant and careful look-out for small boats or wreckage which might indicate the fate of the lost ship.

In addition to the three steamers which were already sweeping the coast in an effort to solve the mystery, the I.C. S. Chakasang was detailed yesterday to join the search by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., operators of the I.C. fleet. Sailing from Swatow, to which place the missing Kwongsang was bound when she dropped out of sight, the Chakasang commenced her part of the investigation at the Ockseu Light, a few miles from her port of departure. From Ockseu the Chakasang will steam northwards, investigating the coastline and exchanging communications continually with her sister craft employed in the same work.

Every six hours the searching vessels will report to the Shanghai office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., so that if any day-

covery is made the anxious wives and friends of the six British mercantile marine officers and one passenger aboard the Kwongsang can be notified immediately.

While the Chaksang is working her way slowly on the coast from Swatow, the I.-C. S. Hopsang is performing the same task, steaming southbound. Having started at Namkwan Harbour, where she has been assisting in salvaging the I.-C. S. Waishang, ashore there as the result of last Sunday's typhoon, the I.-C. S. Shipshing is investigating the coast line between that point and the mouth of the Yangtze River.

Another I.-C. steamer, the Foo-shing, which sailed from Shanghai on Saturday afternoon, on the same run, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton, as the missing Kwongsang, is making a second search of the coast southwards. Consequently, putting aside all other considerations, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., are making the search as intensive and thorough as possible.

In addition to investigating the coast-line and keeping a sharp lookout for wreckage that might present a clue as to the fate of the Kwongsang, all four vessels engaged in the hunt are speaking to fishing craft and other small native vessels. Consequently, if any wreckage has been driven ashore or the Kwongsang captured by coastal marauders it will be discovered quickly.

Aug. 18.

Without requiring any outside assistance, the C.N.S. Ichang, Captain J. Robinson, master, was successful in backing off the rocks at Hungwha Bay under her own power and is now discharging her cargo in Amoy, where she arrived yesterday afternoon, according to information received here by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, operators of the China Navigation fleet.

Owing to the fact that she took the ground at slow speed, and was only ashore for a few hours it is believed that the Ichang sustained little, if any, damage. The vessel was heading into Hungwha Bay to take refuge from an impending typhoon late on Saturday when she missed the channel and went on the rocks.

Along the same section of the China coast, an intensive but so far unavailing search is still being maintained for the missing I.-C. S. Kwongsang.

As the days pass without any trace being found of the lost craft, hope that she will be located ashore in some unfrequented spot along the coast is gradually decreasing. Now it is feared generally among local mariners that the name of the unfortunate ship will be included amongst those mysteries of the sea never solved.

Aiding Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. in its search for the Kwongsang, the port authorities at Hongkong have specially requested the master of every vessel clearing for China ports to be on the lookout for wreckage or any trace of the lost coaster.

The search will continue, the operating owners have announced, until either the mystery is solved or all hope of finding a solution has vanished.

GERMAN CONSTITUTION DAY

Reception at German Consulate-General

Celebrating the anniversary of the passing of the German Constitution at Weimar on August 11, 1919, local Germans, and their friends, attended a reception at their Consulate-General in Whangpoo Road.

Consular officials and naval and military officers of many nations attended the reception. Prominent amongst them were a number of officers of the British forces in Shanghai, Italian and French naval officers, and representatives from the U. S. forces. Several Consuls-General were present, as well as Chinese officials.

There was little speech-making, despite the interesting developments in the political situation in Germany which have just occurred. Baron Rüdiger von Collenberg, Consul-General, simply called for a toast to the German Republic, which was founded on a united Germany in 1919, and to the health of the President of the German Reich.

A notable feature of the celebration were the few words of congratulation uttered by M. Koechlin, the Consul-General for France. M. Koechlin paid a graceful tribute to Germany's courageous efforts to overcome the difficult situation in which the country

NEW THORBURN INQUIRY

Vice-Minister of War Reaches Soochow

Messages from Nanking received disclosed the fact that General Chen Yih, Vice-Minister of War, who has been appointed by General Chiang Kai-shek specially to preside over the commission of inquiry into the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, arrived at Soochow from Shanghai on August 10.

He was accompanied by Mr. Pao Kung-lee, his secretary, and Mr. Chang Ying-hua, chief of staff. At Soochow he was met by Mr. Wu, the local Magistrate, Colonel Chow, the Commissioner of Public Safety, Mr. Sze, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce and Colonel King, Commandant of the 2nd Regt. of Gendarmerie. General Chen, who put up at the Railway Hotel, proceeded to the headquarters of the Gendarmerie at Hsia Ching Chiao and made inquiries into certain facts connected with the Thorburn case. In the afternoon the investigations were continued at Quinsan, whither the General proceeded by train.

It will be recalled that this new inquiry into the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn has been temporarily ordered by General Chiang Kai-shek, in response to strong representations from the British Government made by the British Minister personally at Nanking. General Chen and his colleagues will have available for their inquiry the material collected by the British consular authorities.

Nanking, Aug. 14.

The further official Chinese investigation into the case of Mr. John Thorburn, is nearly concluded.

While he was at Soochow General Chen Yih attended a tiffin party in his honour, and he was present at a review of the local garrison.

It is understood that his report to the Foreign Office will throw no further light on the case, nor indeed add anything material to the previous Chinese official report. Like the latter, the Vice-Minister's report mentions a fracas near Soochow between an unknown person (or persons) and some Chinese soldiers, in which two soldiers were shot, the assailant escaping. It also reiterates the statement in the previous Chinese official report that no foreigner had been arrested and subsequently killed.

Thus there is no confirmation from any official Chinese source of the circumstantial evidence adduced in the report of Mr. Scott, the British Vice-Consul (who conducted investigations into the case lasting from June 9 to 16), that a foreigner had been seen at Soochow with his hands tied behind his back in the custody of military police, nor of various unofficial stories about the foreigner in question.—Reuter.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Aug. 17.

Inquiry at the Foreign Office here reveals the fact that the official report of the second inquiry into the disappearance of Mr. John Hay Thorburn has not yet been received. The result of the investigation made by the Vice-Minister of War, General Chen Yih, has not been forwarded by Sir Miles Lampson, H.M. Minister. Whitehall thus has no official knowledge of the substance of General Chen Yih's findings, which were reported in the press to correspond with the findings of the first commission of inquiry, denying that any foreigner at all was involved in the shooting incident which, it is alleged, was the reason advanced for the arrest of the young Briton.

Semi-official reports from Chinese Government sources state that the inquiry of General Chen Yih into the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn is not complete. It is believed that further information has been received necessitating inquiries which are now being made. The report is therefore not yet fully drafted for submission to the Foreign Ministry.

It will be recalled that, on Saturday, a Reuter message from Nanking stated that the report which was "nearly completed" threw no further light on the case and reiterated the statement that no foreigner had been arrested. On this message the "North-China Daily News" pointed out the serious implications of the adoption by the Chinese Government of so fantastic a report.

found itself. He expressed the fervent hope that France would be able to come to the assistance of the German nation in its distress.

"CAME TO SEE MY DADDY"

Boy Voyages Alone from Yokohama

"Shucks! Any kid could do it. I came here to see my daddy and I'm going back to school soon."

So said little nine-year old Don Cull, son of Mr. S. E. Cull, accountant of Messrs. C. J. Doughty & Co., when seen on August 12 by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" regarding a trip which he made alone to Shanghai from Yokohama, where he is a pupil in St. Joseph's College.

Don had not seen his father for two years and had written a number of letters asking for permission to pay a visit to Shanghai. All of which were in vain. He was told to stay in school. But Don was not that sort.

"I wasn't going to stay in school while all the other kids were having their holiday," he said, "so I said to myself 'I'm going to Shanghai whether daddy likes it or not and I'm going to give him a surprise.'"

He packed his bag and went to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and booked a passage on the Asama Maru. Leaving nothing undone, he obtained his passport and had it vised by the Japanese authorities and the Chinese Consul-General in Yokohama. The latter at first demurred at the idea of the little fellow travelling alone and told him that it would be better if he stayed in Japan because he might get lost or get into trouble in China. But that did not deter Don and, after some boyish arguments that he had to see his daddy, he won his way.

The trip to Shanghai was uneventful but it was most pleasant and, said Don, "We had plenty of games. We called at Kobe and had a great time."

Arriving in Shanghai, Don went through all the Customs formalities in a manner of which any old-timer would be proud. Leaving the Customs Jetty, he hired a rishia and, without any assistance whatever, found his way to his father's house. And there he stayed until his father came home from work. Imagine the latter's surprise on seeing the little fellow whom he had not seen for two years. He did not know whether to be angry or pleased, but Don won the day.

Don said that he is going to make the journey more eventful when he returns to Yokohama in a couple of weeks' time. He is going to travel to Nagasaki and then go by train to Kobe. From there, he will travel across the channel to Osaka and stay for a few days. After that it is his intention to visit Kyoto and then go back to school. And this he is going to do alone.

ARREST OF KOREAN MURDERER

S.M.P. Bring 10-Year Search to an End

The Shanghai Municipal Police, acting in conjunction with the Japanese Consular Police, on August 14 took into custody a Korean on a warrant dated November 15, 1921, charging him with murder and robbery.

The man was arrested in Soochow Road by Japanese D.C. 151, who was accompanied by Consular Detectives Goto and Yuasa.

After interrogation he was handed over to the Consular authorities and is now being held in the Japanese Gaol in Whangpoo Road pending extradition.

The warrant on which he was arrested states that the man, who was a tramway ticket inspector, was released on bail in Chemulpo on March 11, 1931, after completion of his preliminary examination on the capital charge. When some months later the Shingishu District Court summoned him to appear he was found to have absconded into Chinese territory. In his absence he was found guilty and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment by that Court, a sentence he will now have to serve.

The search for him has, therefore, extended over 10 years and it was not known until a few days ago that he was definitely residing in Shanghai.

WHILE making a flight to Hangchow and back, a seaplane belonging to the Ministry of Navy crashed near Sungkiang on August 12 and the pilot, Mr. Ho Chien-row, was seriously injured. The plane itself was not badly damaged.

AT THE CINEMA

"Confessions of a Co-Ed"

With "I Confess" written in large letters all over the picture, the week-end production at the Majestic Lawn Cinema undertook to lay bare the truth of undergraduate life in the popular conception of a modern university. Large numbers of remarkably good-looking children dashed about in high-powered cars, gave dances in spacious houses and plumed love to a depth hitherto believed impossible in the case of individuals still in their teens. The production neglected to make clear how they remained in the institution without being guilty of doing a little wrong occasionally; life was one long house party menaced only by a few deans acting in the capacity of extinguishers of flaming youth. Miss Sylvia Sydney in the role of Patricia, who came to college with ideals, is engaging enough as a leading lady, who very remarkably ages not at all during the lapse of four years. Those years, she would have us believe, were far from joyous, but they apparently called for not even so much as a change in make-up. Mr. Philip Holmes and Mr. Norman Forster were the usual appealing college boys before the picture took a sudden turn for the tragic; even then they seemed to be feeling about for their secure fraternity house background. The play is just another reminder that this continues to be an open season on colleges. It need not, however, cause parents with children of university age to view with undue alarm the grave dangers they will encounter.—M.Y.

"Hook, Line and Sink"

It was a merry evening at the Nanking Theatre last night. Mr. Robert Woolsey's perfectly exquisite face makes words very nearly unnecessary to him. He and Mr. Bert Wheeler are two perfect jewels, but he is the more priceless of the two. The effect of their combined humour is so naive and ingenious, and the altering angle of Mr. Woolsey's cigar most beautifully expressive. Fate in the shape of Miss Dorothy Lee, who mistakes the description of the benefits of life-insurance as depicted by Mr. Wheeler for a proposal of marriage, transforms two insurance agents into the joint managers of the antique ruin of a hotel left her by an uncle. The imaginative talent of Mr. Woolsey turns the ruin into the latest society craze, and the place is packed with guests and jewels—among the former being Miss Jobyna Howland in the part of Miss Lee's mother, accompanied by the unscrupulous gentleman whom she favours as a son-in-law. The lady takes a hearty dislike at first sight to Mr. Bert Wheeler's face, but capitulates at once to the charms of Mr. Woolsey. The latter, as prospective father to Miss Lee, after suitably consolidating his position, gives his consent to her marriage with his partner, and after scenes of wild bombardment by rival gangs of jewel thieves and toughs (through which Messrs. Wheeler and Woolsey dash, crawl and shudder, sticking hard to their top-hats though all else fall them), marriage bells are clearly intimated. As second only to Mr. Woolsey's face, that of the House Detective, (Mr. Hugh Herbert) deserves most honourable mention.—G.C.

"Ex-Bad Boy"

Presumably the audience at the Majestic have their own remedy. They can fall peacefully asleep on the Lawn in the comfortable deck chairs. At the Capitol, however, the victims of poor film selection have no such refuge. So—except for a really splendid news budget, the announcer of which is a commentator and humorist of parts—they had to endure a programme of exceeding puerility. The "padding" of the first part included an imitation of the Mickey Mouse cartoons; its incoherence entirely lacked the small percentage of reality which turns those cartoons usually from vague nonsense to fantastically delicious absurdity. A short farce, purporting to burlesque the American army, was devoid of good taste or reasonable plot. It is fortunate that Americans have a sense of humour or they might be disposed to object forcibly to so outrageous a caricature. As for the main film, based on the theme that a reformed rake makes the best husband, it would be difficult to find a plot and dialogue more victoriously ruining what might have been a good idea. The audience must have longed for someone to waft from the Nanking Mr. Wheeler's inimitable shudder: "I feel like a wild cat about to be

WHARF DISPUTE SETTLED

C.M.S.N. Co. Pay Over Purchase Price

After prolonged negotiations, an agreement settling the dispute over the lease of Kin-lee-yuan Wharf, French Bund, has been reached between the China Merchants S.N. Co. and the Societe des Missions Etrangères. In accordance with the agreement, which was signed on August 15, the French mission agreed to sell the wharf in question to the Chinese company for Tls. 275,000 and gave up its former demand for Tls. 390,000 for the property.

The dispute arose in October, 1929, when the China Merchants S. N. Co., lessees of the wharf, were involved in financial difficulties and failed to pay the rent falling due. The Societe des Missions Etrangères, owners of the property, then sued the Chinese company in the former French Mixed Court, asking not only for the immediate payment of the rent, but also for the cancellation of the contract concerning the lease of the wharf on the ground that the Chinese company had failed to pay the rent regularly for the several months preceding. Judgment was given in favour of the French mission.

The Chinese company, however, refused to surrender the property and asked the Court for a suspension of its decision, their contention being that they, by reclaiming the foreshore of the wharf and by renting it for many years past, had acquired title to the property in accordance with the contract in this connection.

Subsequently, both parties agreed to refer their dispute to arbitration, but again this failed. In view of the firm attitude adopted by the French mission, the Chinese company requested M. Koehlin, French Consul-General to Shanghai, to mediate. Through the good office of the French Consul-General, the French mission were prevailed upon to agree to the sale of the property at a price of Tls. 390,000, but this price was considered excessive by the Chinese company, so the negotiations broke down again.

Meanwhile, there were many changes in the personnel of the China Merchants S. N. Co.'s managing-directorate and this also accounted for the frequent interruptions in the negotiations for an early settlement of the dispute.

After, however, Mr. Kuo Wai-fung was appointed the special commissioner of the Chinese company, negotiations were resumed with the French mission and, as a result, an agreement settling the dispute was reached last Saturday when the Chinese company paid Tls. 275,000 in a lump sum to the French mission and became owners of the wharf.

DEATH OF "TIZZY" OF THE POLICE

Veteran Uniformed Clerk at Central Passes Away

"Tizzy" of the Shanghai Municipal Police is dead. For the past 20 years he had been a familiar figure to those who have visited Central Police Station charge room at night. He had been interested in thousands of cases in his time.

His full name was Zung Tsz-zee, and his official title was Chinese Police Constable 390. For 32 years he had been in the Police, and for 28 years of this he was uniformed clerk at Central charge room. For nearly 20 years he had been on night duty.

Recently he had not been well, and on August 1 he was granted one month's leave. He died at his home in the French Concession at 10.30 p.m. on August 12 at the age of 53.

What the film lacked in credibility it made up for in the vulgarity of the working out of the plot. The spectacle of an apparently sane matron highly delighted at the discovery that her prospective son-in-law had had a discreditable intrigue with a cinema star was nauseating to a degree, but mercifully, so unreal that bored disgust was tempered with irritated ridicule. Hollywood should study the French method of handling such a theme. It is to be hoped that the selectors of films for these two popular resorts will shake off the hot-weather feeling and do better than this in future.—E.H.

CHICHESTER OFF FOR JAPAN

New Zealand Aviator Crashes in Katsuura

Aug. 14.

Heading for Kagoshima, Japan, Flight Lieutenant F. C. Chichester, the noted New Zealand flyer who is making an Australian-London flight via the Orient and the Pacific Ocean, took off from Lungwha at 9.15 yesterday morning in his moth seaplane, "Mme. Elijah."

After being held up here for the past several days, due to the high winds prevailing in this district and adverse weather reports, Lieutenant Chichester decided to make the jump yesterday when Saccawee Observatory advised him that the atmospheric conditions over his contemplated route promised to be fair. On account of the heavy winds which prevailed during the day the airman may be compelled to head for Mokpo, Korea, instead of Japan.

From Japan Lieutenant Chichester plans to take off for Petropavlovsk, Siberia, and from thence cross the Pacific Ocean via the Aleutian Islands to Alaska and Canada. After transerving the American continent he will head for England by way of Greenland and Iceland if conditions are favourable.

During the trans-ocean portions of his flight, Lieutenant Chichester will navigate his seaplane by a unique system of his own devising which he states proved very successful in his voyage from Australia to China. By this method, the New Zealand pilot determines his "drift" in the air by taking bearings on "spots," which he visualizes on the surface of the sea, instead of following the usual method of utilizing smoke bombs.

As one of his main navigating instruments, Lieutenant Chichester uses a British made sextant captured during the war from a German artillery officer by a partner of his in New Zealand.

Since arriving in Shanghai last week the airman has been the house guest of Colonel N. W. B. Thomas, D.S.O., commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. His seaplane, the "Mme. Elijah," when towed up from Woosung where he first landed was moored during his stay here at the wharf of the Asiatic Petroleum Corporation until yesterday morning. Then, preparatory to his take-off, the plane was moved to Lungwha from which the first lap of the trans-Pacific voyage was started.

Tokyo, Aug. 13.

Mr. F. C. Chichester arrived at Kagoshima shortly after seven this evening on his flight from Shanghai.

Owing to Mr. Chichester taking approximately ten hours to fly from Shanghai to Kagoshima (whereas he ought to have taken only five or six) the local authorities are examining him to determine whether he made a forced landing en route.

Aug. 14.

Mr. Chichester was closely examined because his flight from Shanghai to Japan took longer than usual and the Japanese authorities were suspicious he had made a forced landing somewhere.

Apparently, however, Mr. Chichester is not considered guilty of any serious misdemeanour as it is announced that the Minister of Communications will present him with a silver cigarette case when the aviator arrives at Kasumigaura.

Although his examination apparently failed to make clear the reasons for the delay in his flight from Shanghai, the Japanese authorities permitted him to proceed and are reserving further enquiries until later.

Katsuura, Aug. 15.

Mr. Chichester crashed this morning and was seriously injured. His machine, according to report, is damaged beyond repair.

The disaster happened a few minutes after he had hopped off at 9.50 for Tokyo. When he was circling over the town his machine touched a telephone wire and came crashing to earth.

Mr. Chichester attempted to start his flight shortly after 9 o'clock, but he found no small difficulty in taking off owing to the unfavourable winds. Finally, after 50 minutes experimenting, the plane took the air, but it almost immediately struck a suspended wire and came down upon the stone fence of the Hot Spring hotel. Mr. Chichester being pinned to the ground by the machine.

The townsfolk hurried to the scene of the accident and carried

CHOLERA NEAR SHANGHAI

Five New Fatal Cases are Reported

According to the latest bulletin issued by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director of the Central Cholera Bureau of the National Health Administration, the three local municipalities continue to report the absence of cholera cases within their areas. Mass vaccination is still being carried on on a wide scale, emphasis being laid on factories and the poorer and less hygienic districts where water pollution and fly infection are more feared than other places.

The situation at Chou-pu, a district 10 miles from Chowkatu (on the Pootung side of the river, which is accessible by light railway, is still bad. Since the beginning of the limited outbreak three weeks ago, 18 cases have been definitely ascertained, of which five have proved fatal, the cured patients responding quickly to saline infusion treatment. It is of interest to note that all the sick were non-vaccinated persons. These cases have been confined to a small area of about a mile square.

So far as can be determined, the patients have been infected, not through water supply, but through conveyance of cholera vibrios by flies. Preventive measures have, therefore, been taken in this connection. Up to date, anti-cholera vaccinations have been performed on 6,700 individuals. Vaccination squads travel by railway eight times a day so that no one coming to Shanghai from the infected district may escape immunisation. On the whole, the local epidemic has been successfully controlled, for none of the stations on the way to Shanghai has so far been attacked.

Dr. Katsumoto, senior medical officer of the Quarantine Bureau of the Tokyo Ministry of Home Affairs, spent ten days in Shanghai from August 1, studying health conditions here and he stated that the Japanese Government was so pleased with the efficiency of the Chinese National Quarantine Service and the work done in Shanghai that they had recalled. Dr. Irikura, who had been stationed for the past 15 years in Shanghai as their medical officer, and, in future, no special Japanese official will be placed here as observer. It may be remembered, says the report, that, although 127 cases of cholera occurred in Shanghai District last year, none of the ports in Japan declared quarantine against Shanghai and yet the disease did not invade Japan.

the aviator to a neighbouring hospital, where it was found that his eyelids were lacerated and the whole of his body a mass of bruises. There is a severe cut on his left shoulder and other injuries.

He is at present unconscious, but although his condition is described as critical it is expected that he will pull through. The official report reaching the Office of Communications states that the doctors do not regard the aviator's life as being in grave danger.

The Department of Communications has detailed Mr. Sasaki, the Chief of the Osaka air-port, to go to Katsuura to procure every possible comfort and attention for Mr. Chichester, and the Wakayama Prefectural authorities have been instructed to do all they can in the same direction.

Mr. Chichester was taken to Shingu by train from Katsuura and was given treatment at the hospital there. His injuries are less serious than was at first feared and the lacerations are expected to heal in a month. The airman is in good spirits.

His wrecked aeroplane will be disposed of as soon as officials arrive from Osaka.—Reuter.

Aug. 16.

Mr. F. C. Chichester was resting to-day as comfortably as could be expected.

At the Hama Hospital in Katsuura, where Mr. Chichester is receiving medical treatment, it was announced that the patient will have to remain under the care of physicians for at least a month.—United Press.

Tokyo, Aug. 16.

Mr. Chichester is reported to have expressed his intention of returning to Australia, as soon as he has recovered, to make preparations for another flight from Australia to England.—Reuter.

U. S. MARINE FOUND SHOT

Tragedy at Quarters in Sinza Road

A few minutes after parting from a number of his friends, Pte. H. H. Bozell, of the 25th Company, United States Marine Corps, was found shot in his quarters at Sinza Road shortly before 7 p.m. on August 10. The friends say that he was in high spirits while with them and at no time spoke of taking his life.

Death was caused by a bullet from a Springfield service rifle which entered under the chin and passed through the brain.

An inquest was immediately opened at the Marine Headquarters, 50 Haiphong Road, but no verdict has as yet been announced. Pte. Bozell was 25 years old and arrived in Shanghai about 18 months ago to serve his second enlistment with the Corps. He is survived by his mother who lives in Edinburgh, Cleveland Ohio.

YOUNG MARSHAL'S WIFE

Arrival Here to Attend Mme. Soong's Funeral

Mme. Chang Hsueh-liang arrived in Shanghai from the north on August 15 by train, accompanied by her private secretary and a strong bodyguard, to attend the late Mme. K. T. Soong's funeral rites on behalf of her husband, who is unable to come south because of health reasons and of the political situation in the north.

Mme. Chang left Peking on Thursday morning and, after arriving in Tientsin, immediately en-trained for the south, arriving at Pukow early Saturday morning. Without paying a visit to her friends in Nanking, she took the 9 a.m. express at the Hsiau-kuan Station, arriving here at 4.50 p.m. A number of Chinese ladies and Government officials were at the North Railway Station to welcome her arrival, including Mrs. H. H. Kung.

SAND BOAT SUNK AT TUNGSHA

Eight of Crew Drowned: Only One Saved

Smashed to pieces in the heavy gale on August 10, the Wang-long, a sand boat, sank at Tungsha Spit outside Woosung and carried eight members of her crew to the bottom with her. Only one man survived.

The Wang-long was on her way to Shanghai from Yingkow bringing about \$10,000 worth of cargo on board when she encountered the gale. Finding herself tossed about like a match box and realizing the danger of trying to reach Shanghai, the Wang-long made for the Tsungming Islands only to find that conditions there were worse. Waves washed aboard and soon the little craft strained under her heavy load. A few minutes later, the force of the gale and the waves began smashing her up and, in spite of the valiant efforts on the part of the crew, the Wang-long went to the bottom, carrying eight of her nine sailors with her.

Clinging to a board which he managed to catch hold of, the remaining man was thrown into the water and tossed about mercilessly by the waves for more than eight hours until finally, exposed and hopeless he was picked up by a boat which happened to be passing and brought to Woosung. There he was handed over to the authorities who gave him a little money and a ticket to Shanghai.

wife of the Minister of Industries. The Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety detailed a party of armed police to the North Station to guard the distinguished visitor.

This is Mme. Chang's third visit to Shanghai, her two previous visits being when her husband was in Nanking conferring with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek regarding national affairs. Mme. Chang will not remain in Shanghai very long but will return to Peking after the late Mme. Soong's funeral.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. Lin-lun Yung has been elected a member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

CONGRATULATIONS are extended to Mrs. John Prentice who celebrated her 84th birthday on Aug. 12.

Mr. M. H. Mazot, formerly of the Banque de l'Indo-China, has been appointed financial adviser to the National Government.

JUDGES Kuo Shou-yi and Kiang Kung-liang, of the Shanghai District Court, Nantao, have been transferred to the Shanghai Special District Court.

Mr. W. L. Hollander, research secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, has just arrived in Shanghai in connection with the forthcoming conference in Hangchow.

SUPERINTENDENT "Reggie" W. Yorke, S. M. Police, and Mrs. Yorke and their family left for Home by the C.P.O.S. Empress of Canada on August 18 on long leave.

Mr. Wang Kuang-chi has been appointed Minister to Poland and concurrent Minister to Czechoslovakia. Mr. Wang will be the first Chinese Minister to the latter country.

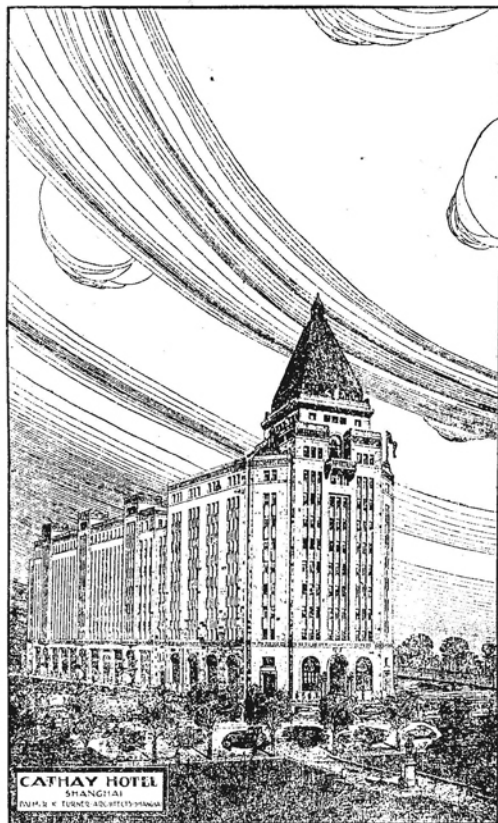
Mrs. J. R. Ringwalt, mother of Mr. Arthur Ringwalt, of the American Consular Service in Shanghai, who came here some months ago to visit her son, is making a sightseeing trip to north China.

Dr. W. W. Peter, adviser to the National Health Administration, and Dr. Chu Chang-keng, of the Ministry of Interior, are to leave Shanghai on the 26th instant for the United States to make a study of public health methods and to attend the International Public Health Conference.

CATHAY HOTEL

SHANGHAI

The Most Modern Hotel in the Far East



214 Rooms and Suites, each with Private Bathroom

Hotel Restaurant

with Spring Dance-floor opening on Roof Terrace

"Tower"

a la Carte Restaurant and Grill Room on 9th Floor

Banqueting and Private Dining Rooms

on the Tenth and Eleventh Floors

E. CARRARD, Manager

CABLES: CATHOTEL SHANGHAI

CATHAY HOTEL SHANGHAI

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
MONDAY, AUGUST 17
BAR SILVER
MARKET SELLING RATES
 \$1 at 1/2d = \$16.70 at 72.35 = \$23.06
 \$100 at 20 = \$344.83 at 72.35 = \$476.51
 Chi. dollars, per \$100, selling \$72.35
 Chi. dollars, per \$100, buying \$72.35
 Native interest per day on \$1,000, \$105
 Copper Cash per \$100, 377.00
 New York on London, \$34.852
 Customs Gold Unit, 1.379

BANKS DEMAND BUYING RATE
 \$1 at 1/2d = \$16.34 at 72.75 = \$22.46
 \$100 at 20 = \$337.53 at 72.75 = \$463.99

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES (per Tael)
 LONDON—Tel. transfer 1/2d
 NEW YORK—Tel. transfer 29
 PARIS—Demand France 29
 INDIA—Demand Rupees 801
 BATAVIA—Demand Gulden 721
 HONGKONG—Demand Dollars 801 nom.
 YOKOHAMA—Demand Yen 170
 SINGAPORE—Demand Dollars 183

MARKET BUYING RATES (per Tael)
 LONDON—Demand 1/2d
 4 months' sight credits 1/2d
 4 months' sight docts 1/2d
 6 months' sight credits 1/2d
 6 months' sight docts 1/2d
 NEW YORK—Demand G. \$20.9
 4 months' sight credits 30
 4 months' sight docts 30
 PARIS—4 months' sight docts Fcs. 770

The National City Bank of New York
 10 a.m.

Demand selling rate on America:
 U.S. \$1.00—Sh. \$4.7591
 Demand buying rate on America:
 U.S. \$1.00—Sh. \$4.6529
 Demand selling rates on London: \$1.00
 = Sh. \$23.892
 Demand buying rate on London: \$1.00
 = Sh. \$22.572

The American Express Co. Inc.
SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS
 U.S. \$ 100 Mex. \$474.80
 Canadian \$ 100 " 474.80
 £ Stg. 100 " 23.28
 R.M. 100 " 11.36
 French Fcs. 100 " 18.93
 Swiss Fcs. 100 " 23.33
 It. Lire. 100 " 23.25
 Austr. Schill. 100 " 67.74
 Yugosl. Dinars 100 " 8.62
 Czech. Kron. 100 " 14.30
 Greek Drachm. 100 " 6.19
 Hung. Penge 100 " 84.46

American Oriental Bank
SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS
 U.S. \$100.00 Mex. \$474.56
 Stg. \$1.00 " 23.28
 Yen 100.00 " 18.62
 Yen 100.00 " 234.28

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS
 U.S. \$100.00 Mex. \$463.99
 Stg. \$1.00 " 22.56
 Yen 100.00 " 18.21
 Yen 100.00 " 228.87

Italian Bank for China
 It. Lire 5.54 Mex. \$1
 It. Lire 4.00 Mex. \$1
 Swiss Frs. 1.485

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger
 Belgas 200s \$1
 1.51

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank
OPENING BUYING RATES
 Berlin/Hamburg \$100 = Rm. 123.00
 Mex. \$100 = Rm. 88.99

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS
 Morning 100 = \$72.5375
 Afternoon 100 = \$72.5375
KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS
 Morning 500 = \$65.1
 Afternoon 500 = \$65.2
CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS
 Morning 500 = \$64.4375
 Afternoon 500 = \$64.45
COPIERS
 Morning 378,000 coppers = \$100
 Afternoon 378,000 coppers = \$100
SMALL CHANGE
 5 silver 20-cents and 30 coppers = \$1
 24 coppers = \$1
 24 coppers = 10-cents silver
 10 cts. silver and 3 coppers = 10 cts.
 Big money
 Mex. \$1 = \$0.72.5375
 \$1 = Mex. \$1.378

Exchange Market
Messrs. Lindsay, Drakeford & Davis
INTER BANK OCTOBER DELIVER

Highest Lowest
 U.S. \$ 1/2d 1/2d
 Yen 169 168

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING
 \$ T.T. del. August 1/2d
 G. \$ T.T. del. " 29
 Fes. T.T. del. " 743
 Rs. T.T. del. " 812

BANK BUYING
 \$ 4 m/s. l.c. del. Aug./Sept. 1/2d
 G. \$ 4 m/s. l.c. del. " 29
 Fes. 4 m/s. l.c. del. " 764
 Rs. 4 d/s. del. " 83

BULLION
 Highest Lowest Closed
 Gold Bars 792.00 775.00 797.80

BAR SILVER
 Ready For'd
 London pence per std. oz. 123 123
 N.Y. cents per oz. troy 278 278
 Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas 43.03 43.03
 Bombay offtake 64 bars
 Market Quiet

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Aug. 15.
 At the close of business on the 13th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 75,115,000 and \$166,350,000.

These figures include Tls. 41,050,000 and \$148,440,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 952 bars.

BAR SILVER

Imports:—

85 bars from Japan

Exports:—

416 bars to Hangchow

308 " " Hongkong

42 " " Singapore

566 bars SYCEB

Imports:—

Nil.

Exports:—

Tls. 909,000 to Hangchow

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS

Distinctly Brighter Week in Silk: U. S. Buying Steam Filatures

Aug. 15.
 ONE of the brightest features of the local markets during the week has been the renewal of silk purchasing by markets abroad. America has been the principal buyer, but Europe has also taken a small quantity.

Piece goods have experienced another very quiet period, merchants holding off in the hope of lower prices. Local yarn is down, and the prospects are not at the moment encouraging.

Heavy arrivals of timber have taken place during the week, but for the time being the local offtake is not keeping pace with arrivals. In view of the floods the cereal situation is coming in for a good deal of attention.

PIECE GOODS

The piece goods market during the past week has been characterized by total inactivity where new business is concerned. Neither in British nor Japanese cotton lines have any orders been placed, and so far as can be ascertained a few odd lots of woollens have constituted the total business.

There are numerous lines in which dealers have not yet placed orders for next spring, but they continue at present to hold off. In the first place there is the difference in Manchester and local market prices, and then in view of the drop in American raw cotton and likewise the fall in exchange, the tendency is to wait upon the course of events, the hope here being that prices at Home will go lower. As a consequence business is at the moment at a standstill where forward bookings are concerned.

Japanese goods from stock are going into consumption normally in spite of the boycott, and the offtake of other goods is also normal, although naturally very little is being taken for the Yangtze. The conclusion of hostilities in the north, however, has given more confidence to such centres as Peking, which has been buying more.

The Yuenfong Auction

Conditions were not so satisfactory at the Yuenfong auction on Thursday, owing largely to the paralysis of trade on the Yangtze. The total sold was 98 packages. Prices were generally on the easy side, and declines were recorded in Italians to the extent of 3 1/2 mace, in Velvets 1 1/2 mace, and Poplins, 3 mace. A somewhat similar tendency prevailed in the case of Whites which were about one mace down generally. One important exception, however, was seen in pure finish White Shirtings which advanced very nearly 1 1/2 on quite strong support from Tientsin. This was about the only bright feature of the sale, the general tone being obviously influenced by the floods and probably also by the big slump in cotton.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

In sympathy with the decline in American cotton following the report of the Bureau, Chinese cotton is down about Tls. 2 on the week.

Full reports are still awaited as regards the Chinese cotton crop, and it is pointed out that where floods have not irretrievably damaged the crop the favourable weather of the past few days should prove of great assistance. In the flood areas it is already fairly certain that nothing can be rescued. In the meantime local mills are reported to have made heavy purchases of low grade American staple.

So far as yarn is concerned the week has not been bright, and in the absence of demand prices have declined. The outlook at the

DOLLARS
 Imports:—
 \$1,720,000 from Hangchow
 Exports:—
 \$400,000 to Hongkong
 300,000 " Chungking
 \$700,000

Silver

Last quotations come as 12 1/2d. ready and forward as compared with 13 1/2d. ready and forward a week ago.

China gold and Indian bears bought.

Exchange

The official quotation is 1/2d. as compared with 1/7d. a week ago.

The speculators position is estimated to be overbought in sterling and gold dollars a small amount.

Selling T.T. 1/2d. August. G. \$29 1/2 August.

Buying 4 m/s. 1/2d. August/September. G. \$30 1/2 August/September.

which is the first transaction with America for over a month. The business which has taken place has been at prices around Tls. 930 for Extra "B" 20-22.

In Szechuan Filatures there have also been some transactions, both with Europe and America, these aggregating some 200 bales, on the basis of Tls. 880 for Extra "A", Extra "B" 13-15.

Business in other qualities remains very small.

Prices in Japan have advanced about Y. 20.

RICE

Rates for native rice have gone up steadily from day to day although the authorities are trying to keep prices down by fixing maximum quotations. About the middle of the week the maximum price for native rice was fixed at \$17 per zar, but it was immediately recognised that even this basis was too low, and permission was given to increase the price to \$18.90. The market has already exceeded this limit of price, but owing to the arrival of about 40 boats from inland the price to-day has receded to \$18.80.

Stocks of No. 1 Saigon rice are selling at \$15 and No. 2 Saigon at \$13.80. Stocks of Rangoon meadow are priced at \$14.20, and Rangoon small mills at \$14 per zar. At these prices, however, only odd lots may be purchased, and the slightest sign of interest by buyers for larger quantities results in higher prices.

Prices in this market are to-day between five to eight per cent. below the cost of new imports from Saigon and Rangoon.

FLOUR

In sympathy with rice, flour during the earlier part of the week rose on the Exchange about six to seven tael cents per bag.

The fact of some large orders having been placed for wheat during the last two weeks together with the better weather locally has since caused a reaction of about five cents from top prices during the first days of the week.

It is still impossible to ship large quantities inland or to exports: hence the market remains dull.

WHEAT

After touching Tls. 4.30 per picul, native wheat has again dropped to just above Tls. 4 per picul.

This reaction is due to the lower prices at which the foreign wheat may now be imported.

As already mentioned in previous reports, exchange is the main factor for tael prices of the foreign grain, and with the recent drop in silver further imports of wheat are for the time being impossible.

TIMBER

Prices of Oregon Pine on the Pacific Coast are easy and this has had its natural reaction on the Shanghai market. As dealers are faced with uncertainty as to the future trend of rates they are at present holding off from buying. In the meantime, however, Shanghai prices remain steady although not quite satisfactory.

There have been several arrivals of lumber cargoes in Shanghai during the past week, and local stocks may be described as high. At present the offtake is certainly not meeting the average of arrivals. The market for teak continues to be dull, and little inquiry has been experienced during the week. Very little change in the market for hardwoods can be reported, and no special activity has been shown recently.

METALS

No new business has taken place in metals during the week, and the prospects are not particularly hopeful. Prices at Home remain the same as before, and those in Shanghai, on account of the lack of business, likewise show no change.

PRODUCE

Since the last report on produce no change in the markets abroad falls to be reported.

The foreign markets continue to be lifeless, while sellers in China are uninterested owing to the continuous uncertainty caused by the floods.

It is reported that there has been extensive damage to crops, but all reports continue to be vague and at variance with one another in respect of actual figures of damage.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

The market for artificial silk yarn is affected by the fall in exchange and orders which were pending on

the basis of say 1/3 have not materialised. Shantung representatives have been reselling rather freely, being content to take a profit of Tls. 5 per case. This indicates only a gamble in exchange as Shantung stocks are on the light side.

Tientsin has only bought small quantities and the take-off locally is below normal.

SUGAR

The keen interest displayed last week in Java molasses sugar has now abated, buyers having taken up sufficiently large quantities for the meantime.

Owing to the flood conditions prevailing up river the normal movement of sugar out of Shanghai has been arrested, and business for prompt delivery locally has been more or less at a standstill. Stocks, however, are comparatively light, and a return to normal conditions should bring about an immediate improvement in demand provided there is no further decline in silver.

Java reports a moderate volume of business to have been transacted in Java Whites at F1.8 per 100 kilos ex-warehouse Java, this price being equivalent to approximately F1.9.15 c.i.f. Shanghai.

TEA

Black Tea

The Keemun and Ningchow markets remain unchanged since our last report. Only 550 h/c of Keemun changed hands during the week and business is very dull.

Hankow: In spite of adverse conditions business continues to be done. Russians are still the principal operators in Canpas but trading has been very evenly distributed.

The market is by no means brisk and trading is carried on in circumstances of extreme discomfort.

Green Tea

Chunmee: The week has seen a brisk and rising market throughout and 6206 h/c were settled at ever increasing prices. East 130s may now be quoted at Tls. 109 as against Tls. 110 two weeks ago, while below Tls. 110 there are no teas of any quality to be obtained.

Sowmees: This market is also very firm at increased rates. Lower grades in particular are in keen demand and are 20 per cent. up from the beginning of the season.

Country Chops: Market is firm and steady. Prices do not follow declining quality.

Pingueys: Quality is low, prices are high and stocks remain small, but tea continues to arrive.

COMPANY MEETING

Pengkalan Durian Estate

The eleventh annual general meeting of shareholders of the Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921) Ltd., was held at the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., 12, The Bund at 12 noon on August 11.

Mr. G. M. W. Hummel (Chairman of directors) presided, supported by Mr. F. G. Harrison and Mr. A. C. Holborow, directors. The total number of shares represented was 50,488.

Mr. V. K. Tai acted as secretary to the meeting and also represented the secretaries and general managers and, after he had read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen, the directors' report and Statements of Account for the year ended March 31, 1931, have been in your hands for the prescribed period and, with your permission, I will take them as read. In the report and accounts full and detailed information of all essential matters affecting the estate are given, following our usual practice. The net loss for the year is \$31,921.17 from which must be deducted the balance brought forward from last year, \$9,442.90, leaving a balance of \$22,478.27 to be carried forward to next year's account. The loss is due to the continued serious depression in the rubber market, commodity prices being below average cost of production, similar conditions being experienced in many other commodities.

At our last annual meeting it was stated that the estimates for the financial year now under review were based on a crop of 255,000 lbs. at an f.o.b. Singapore cost of 23.05 cts. per lb., which estimates would need revision in view of the cessation of all tapping during May. The crop of 230,000 lbs. was harvested during eleven months, the May holiday being observed. Taking into account the yield lost in

(Continued on Page 236.)

Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report

Report No. 31-32 for Week Ending August 14

Rubber Review:—The following information is courteously supplied by Reuters:—
London, August 7.

"Exceedingly heavy shipments of raw rubber from Malaya during July, an increase in United Kingdom stocks and extremely low estimates of American consumption all served further to depress the London rubber market during the past week and, with renewed liquidation together with an almost complete absence of buying power, a new low record has again been reached by the price, business being done in "spot" delivery yesterday at 27/16d. per lb. At this low level America came in as a buyer, which resulted in a slight rally, but, to-day, the market again has ruled dull.

Messrs. Symington and Sinclair estimate shipments during the first half of this year at 393,411 tons and consumption during the same period at 345,578 tons."

New York, August 13.

"Following the announcement that the Netherlands Government was withholding its decision regarding the restriction policy, raw rubber was offered down as low as five cents per lbs., but a moderate recovery quickly appeared, with buying more aggressive than has been the case recently. Later in the week trade-selling offset a previous slight advance, and the market at the present time rules quiet but steady."

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on August 8 totalled 137,047 tons, showing an increase during the week of 831 tons. Deliveries during the week totalled 1,452 tons, compared with 1,643 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative prices:—

	London		New York		Singapore	
	Spot	Oct./Dec.	Spot	Oct./Dec.	Spot	Sept.
Aug. 6	2-9/16	2-11/16	5-7/16	5-11/16	8 1/2	8 1/2
Aug. 13	2 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	5 7/16	7 1/2	8 1/2

Closed steady Very quiet but steady Stagnant

Rubbers:—Rubber shares have again been quiet, with only four transactions reported. Buyers' offers have been marked down still further.

Banks & Loans:—American Oriental Finance "B" shares have been steady with 3,400 shares changing hands between \$34.50 and \$35. China Finance have not been as active of late with only 6,000 shares done from \$6.82 1/2 down to \$6.70 Aug. They close with buyers at \$6.75 Aug. Trusts have come to business in the last two days from \$15.02 1/2 to \$15.10 and close with buyers at \$15.07 1/2. Yangtze Finance have been active throughout the week, 17,600 shares changing hands between \$10.95 to \$11.15 Aug. Buyers are now offering \$11.12 1/2.

Insurance:—A.A.U. (Ord) have met a firm market and rose to \$40 Aug. from \$37.65 done on Wednesday. At the close they were off slightly to \$37.75. International Assurance have been very active nearly 43,000 shares being done from \$6.32 1/2 cash to \$6.65 Aug.

Land:—Cathay Lands keep steady with 6,700 shares done between \$15.87 1/2 and \$15.92 1/2 Aug. They close \$15.90 buyers and \$15.95 sellers. China Realities have been in fair demand, 19,500 shares done between \$13.35 and \$13.65 Aug. with buyers offering \$13.52 1/2 at the close. Metropolitan Lands have improved to \$17 and \$17.25 Aug. which prices were paid to-day. Further buyers offer \$17. Shanghai Lands have met a small but steady demand to-day when more interest was shown and some 4,300 shares passed at prices up to \$10.45 with further buyers.

Docks, Wharves & Transport:—This section of the market has not been active and with the exception of China Transport, which have improved to \$6, prices remain more or less steady. New Engineering Ord. \$6.10 to \$6.15, Preference \$5.60. Docks \$106 done and \$105 1/2 bid for further shares against sellers' \$106 1/2. Wharves have been dealt in around \$270 and close with sellers at this rate.

Utilities:—New Gas shares have been done at \$30 and close nominal at this figure. Powers continue to be steady at \$99.50, 220 done. Telephones are likewise steady at \$61. Trams have not been so active, only 1,800 being done. They close with buyers at \$30.75 and sellers at \$30.90.

Cottons:—Ewos (Ord) have again been active and have fluctuated between \$14.80 Aug. on Saturday and \$14.40 Aug. on Tuesday. They close at little quieter but at the same time stronger with buyers at \$14.77 1/2. Cottons have been neglected, only 100 shares coming out for August at \$99.75. Buyers bid \$98 1/2 against sellers' \$101 at the closing auction. Zoong Sings have not been brought to book and close a shade higher with buyer at \$11.40 Aug.

Miscellaneous:—This section remains quiet. 100 Auto Palace were done at \$10.20. Kaipings, 1,900 done between \$23.15 and \$23.50 for both cash and Aug. General Forge are lower having come to business from \$5.62 1/2 down to \$5.52 1/2 Aug. after which buyers were offering \$5.50. 150 G.R.A. (Founders) came out at \$33 and \$32.50, and close nominal at \$30. Hall & Holtz have improved once more to \$35 done, but buyers are now only offering \$33. 500 Millingtons done at \$4.80 Aug.

Debentures:—The position of the debenture is unchanged and prices are very steady.

Chinese Govt. Bonds:—This market has been very quiet with only one transaction recorded. Prices are mostly nominal and only show slight fluctuations. The following are the latest cable prices from London:—

5% Reorg. Loan, 1913, British Issue	£67	0	0	Nominal
5% Gold Loan, 1913	£43	0	0	"
" 1925 (Per G\$500)	£80	10	0	"
Imperial Railway Bonds 5%	£78	0	0	"
Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds 5%	£15	10	0	"
Shanghai-Ningpo Railway Bonds 5%	£79	0	0	"
Hukuang Railway Bonds 5%	£26	10	0	Unofficial
Long-Tsing U-Hai Railway Bonds 5%	£14	0	0	Nominal
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£97	0	0	"
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	£12	2	6	"
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "Bearer"	£1	9	4	Sellers
Shanghai Electric Construction Co.	£1	15	0	Nominal

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Official Selling Rates (Tel. Transfer) opening Aug. 14, 1931
London £1 at 1/2 d - Tls. 16.70 New York \$100 at 2 1/2 - Tls. 343.35

Company's Notices

THE NEW AMHERST RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.—An Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, on Monday, August 17, 1931, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of considering and, if deemed expedient, passing the following extraordinary Resolution:—

That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily.

Should the Resolution be passed, a further Resolution will be proposed at the same Meeting for the appointment of Arthur Joseph Welch and Charles Francis Shackleton of 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, to be joint and several liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 12 to 17 August, 1931, both days inclusive.

AMERICAN ASIATIC UNDERWRITERS, FED. INC., U.S.A.—An Interim Dividend of one cent (Tls. 1.00) per share to the holders of common stock as registered on the books of the Corporation September 1, 1931 has been declared. The Transfer Books will be closed from August 27th to September 1st, 1931, both days inclusive. Dividend checks will be despatched September 1.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.—An Interim Dividend of Tls 2 per share for the half year ended June 30, 1931, has been declared and will be payable on August 22, 1931. The Transfer Books will be closed from 13 to 22 August, 1931, both days inclusive.

AMERICAN CLUB DEBENTURES:—No transfers can be made for fifteen days preceding the 31st August, 1931. The day of which annual interest is payable.

Stock Movements Recorded during the Week

AUGUST	8th		10th		11th		12th		13th		14th	
	Cash	Aug.	Cash	Aug.	Cash	Aug.	Cash	Aug.	Cash	Aug.	Cash	Aug.
PLANTATIONS												
Anglo-Java .. Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30	..	..	..	..	..
Ayer Tewah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	..	..	..	..	..
Tebong ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.70	..	..	0.70	..	..	..
Zhangbe ..	3.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BANK & LOANS												
A.O.F. "A" .. M\$	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ch. Finance (com.) Tls.	..	6.82 1/2	..	6.75	..	..	6.70	..	6.72 1/2	..	6.72 1/2	..
" (Pref.) ..	4.95	..	..	..	5	..	6.75	..	..	..	..	..
I. I. Trust ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.05	14.95	15.07 1/2	..
Yangtze Fin. ..	..	10.95	..	10.95	..	11	..	..	15.02 1/2	..	15.10	..
" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.07 1/2	..	..	..
" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.05	..	..	..
" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.07 1/2	..	..	..
LANDS												
A. Realty "B" ..	..	44	..	44	..	..	..	..	15.92 1/2	..	..	..
Cathay Land .. Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.90	..	15.90	..
" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ob. Realty ..	13.57 1/2	13.05	..	13.50	..	13.52 1/2	13.40	..	..	..	..	13.42 1/2
" ..	..	..	..	13.55	..	13.50	..	..	13.42 1/2	..	..	..
" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.40	..	..	..
Metro. Land ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.35	..	..	..
Shai Land ..	..	..	39.75	39.85	39.80	39.85	..	..	39.85	40	40.15	40.35

Rubber Prices

	August 7	August 8	August 10
London Spot	2-1/2d	2-1/2d	2-3/8d
September	2-1/2d	2-1/2d	2-3/8d
Oct./Dec.	2-5/8d	2-5/8d	2-1/2d
Market	Dull, featureless	Steady	Quiet, steady
New York Spot	5-3/8	5-7/16	5 1/4
September	5-7/16	5-7/16	5-5/16
Oct./Dec.	5-9/16	5 1/2	5-9/16
Market	Dull, little doing	Inactive, idle	Dull, irregular
Singapore Spot	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
September	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Market	Steady	Quiet	Dull
	August 11	August 12	August 13
London Spot	2-3/8d	2-3/8d	2-3/8d
September	2-3/8d	2-3/8d	2-3/8d
Oct./Dec.	2-1/2d	2-1/2d	2-1/2d
Market	Closed steady	Closed dull	Closed steady
New York Spot	5 1/2	5-5/16	5 1/2
September	5 1/2	5-5/16	5-5/16
Oct./Dec.	5 1/2	5-7/16	5-7/16
Market	Steady	Dull, steady	Very quiet but steady
Singapore Spot	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
September	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Market	Barely steady	Quiet	Stagnant
London and Liverpool Stock:—Were reported 137,047 tons on last week's figure.			
Singapore Auction:—Catalogued 704 tons; sold 565 tons.			
Debentures			
a e s Loan			

rt with Closing Quotation August 14, 1931

Closing Quotations

STOCK	Last business done or nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS, FINANCE COMPANIES.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£ 97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London	M\$ 2172	..	..	400,000	160,000	H\$125	Dec.	Interim £3, less I/T, 1931 ..	10-8-31
A.O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A"	£ 1 1/2	..	..	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Final 7/- & Bonus 6/3d. subject to I/T (mkg. 20/3d. 1930) ..	25-3-31
do. "B"	M\$ 175	175	..	80,000	25,485	M\$100	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931 ..	10-8-31
Raven Trust Co., Inc. ..	M\$ 34 1/2	34 1/2	35	..	50,000	M\$20	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931 ..	10-8-31
Inter. Invest Trust Co., of China Ltd.	G\$ 10	..	..	100,000	32,540	G\$10	Dec.	Ord. 7%, 1930 ..	27-2-31
Ch. Finance Corp., Fed. Inc. U. S. A.	G\$ 10	..	..	..	32,035	G\$10	Dec.	Pref. 7% P.A. (66 quarterly divid.) ..	1-7-31
do. 8% (Pref.)	T 14.95	14.95	..	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Div. T0.80 for yr. to 31/3/1931 ..	29-4-31
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd	T 6.65	6.65	..	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Dividend Tls. 0.15 ..	30-6-31
Yungtze Finance Co., Ltd.	T 4.90	4.91 1/2	..	600,000	48,435	T5	Dec.	Special Divd. T0.05, 1930 ..	10-8-31
..	T 4.60	4.60	..	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Dividend T0.10 ..	30-6-31
..	T 11	11.05	..	2,000,000	512,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.35, (mkg. T0.60, 1930) ..	6-2-31
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	H\$ 570	..	..	200,000	136,000	£4	Dec.	F. 16s. = 40s. for '29, Int. 24s. a/c, '30 { Fin. M\$2.50 (mkg. M\$6, 1929) Int. M\$3.50 1930 ..	29-5-31
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	M\$ 50	..	..	250,000	150,000	M\$10	Dec.	{ Fin. T1.60 (mkg. T3, 1929) Int. T1.40, 1930 ..	1-6-31
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 22	..	..	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	{ Fin. H\$32, Bonus H\$10 (mkg. H\$60, 1929) Interim H\$18, 1930 ..	19-5-31
Canton Insurance Office Ltd.	H\$ 1510	1535	..	10,000	10,000	H\$100	Dec.	{ H\$50 & Bonus H\$10 (mkg. H\$60, 1929) { Fin. H\$9, Bonus H\$6 & H\$14 (mkg. H\$32, 1929) Interim H\$3, 1930 ..	26-3-31
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 1420	1450	..	8,000	8,000	H\$50	Dec.	None. Floated 1918 ..	29-5-31
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 800	..	..	20,000	20,000	H\$20	Dec.	Fin. 18% (mkg. 28%, 1930) ..	3-3-31
Assurance Franco-Asiatique ..	F 85	..	..	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Interim T1 A/c. 1931 ..	Pending
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 78	..	..	100,000	30,000	G\$5	Dec.	4%, for half year ..	30-6-31
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc., U.S.A. ..	T 101	101	..	75,000	75,000	T100	Dec.	3 1/2%, for half year ..	31-3-31
do. (Pref) 8%	T 97	..	..	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	..	..
do. (Pref) 7%	T 6.6	6.55	..	7,500	7,500	T5	Dec.	..	..
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	T 6.6	..	..	2,000,000	600,000	..	..	..	..
DOCKS, WHARVES, TRANSPORT.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 105	..	..	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Div. T6, for year to 30/4/31 ..	28-7-31
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	H\$ 28	..	..	200,000	67,840	H\$50	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. H\$4, 1924) ..	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuild'g ordinary ..	T 6.10	..	..	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1930 ..	3-3-31
ing Works, Ltd. { 8% cum. pref.	T 5.50	..	..	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1930 ..	3-3-31
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 260	260	270	40,000	40,000	T100	Dec.	Fin. T11 (mkg. T14, 1930) ..	4-5-31
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	H\$ 162	161 1/2	..	80,000	80,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$9, 1930 ..	19-3-31
G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd.	T 12.90	..	..	150,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.40, 1930 ..	5-3-31
Ch. Transport & Storage Co. Inc., S'hai	T 6	..	..	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	..	..
Indo-China S.N. Co., { 6% cum. pref.	H\$ 40	..	..	120,000	49,581	£5	Dec.	Pref. 12/- @ Ex. 2/0 1/2 = 35.94 = 1924-25 ..	19-6-29
Ld. { def. ord.	H\$ 30	..	..	120,000	49,581	£5	Dec.	Def. 30/- @ Ex. 2/0 1/2 = \$11.90 = 1921 ..	24-5-22
Shell T'sport & { orl. (Bearer)	£ 45/-	..	..	30,000,000	24,121,361	£1	Dec.	{ Final 1s. 6d. free 1/T (mkg. 3s. 6d. 1930) Coupon 58 ..	6-7-31
Trading Co. { 5% cum. 1st pref.	£ ..	..	..	300,000	200,000	£10	Dec.	Ord. T4, 1930 ..	2-3-31
Ld. { 7% cum. 2nd pref.	£ ..	..	..	10,000,000	10,000,000	£1	Dec.	Pref. T3.50, 1930 ..	2-3-31
Shanghai Tug & Lighter { ordinary ..	T 77 1/2	77 1/2	..	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	H\$4 for 1924 ..	28-3-25
Co., Ltd. { 7% p.ef.	T 43 1/2	..	..	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	..	..
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	H\$ 22	..	..	20,000	20,000	H\$50	Dec.	..	..
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	H\$ 28	28	..	80,000	80,000	H\$15	Dec.	H\$14 for 1929—None for 1931 ..	4-3-30
Star Ferry Co., Ltd.	H\$ 93	92 1/2	..	100,000	80,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$2 & Bonus H\$2, 1930 ..	13-2-31
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	T 23 1/2	23 1/2	..	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	{ Final Divd. 9.6d. free of I/T. { Mkg. 1s. 9.6d. 1929-30) Coupon No. 38. ..	19-12-30
London	£ 27/6	..	29/4 1/2	..	..	..	..	Int. Div. No. 1. 3d. Final Nil. ..	10-1-28
Chosen Syndicate Ltd. "Bearer"	£ 5/-	..	..	500,000	496,500	£1	June	Final 1/- (mkg. 4/-, year 31-3-31 ..	15-7-31
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	H\$ 30 1/2	30 1/2	..	200,000	200,000	£1	Mar.	..	..
S'hai Exploration & Develop., Co., Ltd.	T 2	..	..	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	..	..
LANDS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 40 1/2	40 1/2	40.27 1/2	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Interim Divd. T0.30, 1931 ..	30-7-31
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 295	..	..	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Fin. T6 & Bonus T2 (mkg. T12, 1930/31) ..	31-3-31
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T 165	..	..	10,000	10,000	T100	Dec.	Fin. 5% (Mkg. 12%, 1930) ..	10-2-31
West End Estates, Ltd.	T 2	1	..	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926 ..	23-4-27
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	M\$ 220	..	225	20,000	15,000	M\$100	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931 ..	30-6-31
do. "B"	M\$ 43 1/2	..	44	150,000	50,000	M\$20	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931 ..	30-6-31
do. (Pref "A") 8%	M\$ 108	..	..	10,000	10,000	M\$100	Dec.	4% for half year ..	4-7-31
do. (Pref "B") 6%	M\$ 89	..	89	60,000	7,506	M\$100	..	..	..
China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	T 13.30	13.25	..	500,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Interim T0.50, 1931 ..	1-7-31
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	T 15.87 1/2	15.80	..	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 4%, (mkg. 8%, 1930) ..	25-3-31
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	M\$ 112	112	113	2,500	2,500	M\$100	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931 ..	30-6-31
do. "B"	M\$ 11.20	11.20	11.30	25,000	25,000	M\$10	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931 ..	30-6-31
Metropolitan Land & Bldg. Co., Ltd.	T 15.25	16.75	..	100,000	100,000	T10	..	..	..
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 139	..	..	40,000	21,427	T100	Dec.	Final 3% & Bonus 1% (mkg. 13%, 1929) ..	21-2-30
Hongkong Land I. & A. Co., Ltd. Old	H\$ 91 1/2	91 1/2	..	400,000	299,089	H\$25	Dec.	Interim H\$2 A/c 1931 ..	12-8-31
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 22	22	..	300,000	200,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$0.80, 1930 ..	24-2-31
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T ..	..	..	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1930 ..	11-3-31
UTILITIES.									
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	T 17.90	17.90	..	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.90, 1930 ..	25-2-31
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	T 80	..	..	50,000	36,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T2, A/c 1931 ..	25-2-31
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	T 99 1/2	99	..	200,000	200,000	T100	Dec.	Quarterly Dividend T1.60 ..	1-7-31
Shanghai Telephone Company	T 61	61	..	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.	..	..
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "B"	T 30.72 1/2	30 1/2	31	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec.	{ Final 7% (mkg. 12%, 1930) Free of 1/T Coupon No. 41 ..	22-5-31
do. "Reg."	T 30	29.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
do. London "B"	£ 35/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	T 320	320	..	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	{ Final etc. 26/0.8d. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 38/6.8d., 1930) Coupon No. 34 ..	28-3-31
do. "B"	T 15	..	15	259,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	{ Final etc. 10.9d. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 1/6.4d. 1930) Coupon No. 7 ..	28-3-31

Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	M\$	112	112	113	25,000	25,000	M\$100	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931	30-6-31
Metropolitan Land & Bldg. Co., Ltd. "B"	T	15.25	16.75	..	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931	30-6-31
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T	139	..	..	40,000	21,427	T100	Dec.	Final 3% & Bonus 1% (mkg. 13%, 1929)	21-2-30
Hongkong Land I. & A. Co., Ltd. Old	H\$	91½	91½	..	400,000	299,089	H\$25	Dec.	Interim H\$2 A/c 1931	12-8-31
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H\$	22	22	..	300,000	200,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$0.80, 1930	24-2-31
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T	..	..	..	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1930	11-3-31
UTILITIES.										
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	T	17.90	17.90	..	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.90, 1930	25-2-31
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	T	80	..	..	50,000	36,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T2, A/c 1931	Pending
S'hai Power Co. Tia. 6 cum. Pref. stock	T	99½	99	..	200,000	200,000	T100	Dec.	Quarterly Dividend T1.50	1-7-31
Shanghai Telephone Company	T	61	61	..	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.	..	..
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "B"	T	30.72½	30½	31	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec.	{ Final 7% (mkg. 12%, 1930) Free of 1/T Coupon No. 41	22-5-31
do, "Reg."	T	30	29.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
do, London "B"	£	35/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	T	320	320	..	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	{ Final etc. 26/0.8d. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 38/6.8d., 1930) Coupon No. 34	28-3-31
do, "B"	T	15	..	15	..	108,505	£1	Dec.	{ Final etc. 10.9d. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 1/6.4d. 1930) Coupon No. 7	28-3-31
do, "C"	T	14.40	..	..	259,280	250,000	£1	Dec.	{ Final 11.6d. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 1/7.2d. 1930) Coupon No. 3	28-3-31
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. { ordinary	T	14.45	14.67½	14.80	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Div. T0.75 for 1930	12-3-31
do, { 8% cum. perf.	T	120	121	..	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Pref. T8, 1930	12-3-31
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	T	98	98½	..	120,000	120,000	T50	Apr.	T2.50 & Bonus T0.75 for ½ yr. to 30-4-31	26-5-31
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	T	11.15	11.15	..	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Divid. T0.80, 1929-30	9-10-30
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T	3	..	..	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	18-12-29
New Amherst Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.05	..	..	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6	12-5-28
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T	1	..	..	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1929	14-9-29
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T	2.90	2.90	..	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	7-3-30
Ayer Tawab Rub. Plantation Co. Ltd.	T	1½	..	..	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.40, 1928-29)	26-12-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T	0.20	0.20	..	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T	0.05	..	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	T	0.20	0.20	..	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	21-3-30
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.40	0.40	..	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Final Div. T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	21-3-30
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est. Ltd.	T	4	..	..	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.25	..	..	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	18-9-29
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	T	0.40	0.40	..	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929)	17-4-30
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.40	..	..	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1929)	27-3-30
Guia-Kalumpang R. E., Ltd.	T	4	..	..	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	{ Divid. 1/6d. 1929 less 1/T 4/- in £ (Coupon No. 30)	9-4-30
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ltd.	T	0.40	0.40	..	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divid. T0.10, 1929	4-9-29
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	T	0.40	..	..	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T	2	..	..	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1½ 1929	16-4-30
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est (1921) Ltd.	T	0.15	..	..	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	27-9-29
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	T	0.40	0.40	..	700,000	550,000	2/-(T0.86)	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	13-3-30
Langkat	T	3.50	..	..	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Divid. T0.50, 1928-29	3-5-30
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.10	0.10	..	500,000	500,900	T1	Apr.	Divid. T0.06, 1928-29	19-7-29
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	T	0.40	..	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	15-7-28
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.70	..	..	50,000	45,317	T6	Oct.	Divid. 5% (T0.25), 1928-29	14-2-30
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests, Ltd.	T	0.20	..	..	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	7-4-30
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	T	0.60	0.60	..	25,000,000	272,700	T1	..	..	..
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.10	..	..	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Divid. T0.08, 1928-29	17-12-29
Semambu Rubber Ests, Ltd.	T	0.20	..	..	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1928	18-4-29
Senawang Rub. Ests., { ordinary	T	0.40	0.40	..	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	14-4-30
Co. (1921), Ltd. { 12% cum. pref.	T	..	..	..	100,000	33,943	T1	Jan.	Div. 12 for yr. T0 31/1/1931	13-4-31
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	T	0.60	..	..	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1928-29)	20-12-29
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ltd.	T	0.02½	..	..	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	8-10-28
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.15	..	..	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	11-3-30
S'hai Malay Rub. { ord.	T	3½	..	..	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final Div. T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1929)	31-3-30
Est., Ltd. { 8% cum. part. pref.	T	4	..	..	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1929	31-3-30
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.15	0.15	..	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	25-9-29
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ltd.	T	0.15	0.15	..	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1929)	17-3-30
S'hai-Sunatru Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T	3.50	..	..	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final Div. T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	1-4-30
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.15	0.15	..	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.06, 1928	5-4-28
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.35	..	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1929-30	6-6-30
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	3.50	..	..	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Divid. 0.50, 1929-30	17-9-30
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.15	0.15	..	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	25-4-30
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	T	0.50	0.40	..	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.08, 1929-30	12-6-30
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.70	0.60	..	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Final Div. T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	25-4-30
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	2.80	2½	..	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	13-3-30
INDUSTRIAL.										
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. { com	H\$	19½	19½	19½	400,000	400,000	H\$7.50	Dec.	H\$0.30 on old shares, 1930	18-3-31
.. { old	H\$	13½	..	..	400,000	400,000	H\$1.00	Dec.	H\$0.04 on new shares, 1930	18-3-31
.. { new	H\$	6	..	..	400,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	Dividend 10%, 1930	31-3-31
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	T	1.82½	..	..	500,000	20,000	T10	June	T1, 1929/30	16-12-30
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	T	38	..	..	20,000	20,000	T50	Dec.	In Vol. Liqu. 2nd Div. T75 (mkg. T275)	11-8-31
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.	T	75	75	..	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	Pesos 4.50 for 1930	4-3-31
Malabon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	H\$	39	..	..	14,000	14,000	H\$10	Oct.	H\$0.75, 1930	16-3-31
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	H\$	16.10	16.25	..	150,000	120,000	H\$10	Oct.	H\$0.75, 1930	16-3-31
General Forge Products (1929), Ltd.	T	5.60	..	..	200,000	99,978	T5	Aug.	Incorporated, 1929	..
China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	T	18½	..	..	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1. for 1930	8-4-31
Millington, Ltd.	T	4.60	..	..	300,000	110,000	T5	Mar.	..	..
S'hai Vacuum Cng. & S. Co., Ltd.	T	10	..	10.25	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Interim T0.50, 1931	30-6-31
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	T	10.10	..	..	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	..	..
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	T	10½	..	..	100,000	40,000	T10	Dec.	..	..
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	T	10½	..	10.25	80,000	60,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 4%, half year to 30-6-31	20-7-31
Calibbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	T	14.80	14.85	..	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, for 1930	27-3-31
do, 8% cum. pref.	T	10.85	10.85	..	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.80 for 1930	27-3-31
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	H\$	17.35	..	..	1,000,000	1,000,000	H\$10	Dec.	Div. H\$0.50, 1930	16-4-31
STORES.										
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	M\$	33½	33	..	28,000	26,342	M\$20	Feb.	M\$0.60, 1927	..
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	M\$	72	..	..	10,000	9,970	M\$50	Mar.	Fin. 4% & Bonus \$1. (mkg. \$6, 1930-31)	31-5-27
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	M\$	80	..	..	2,500	2,500	M\$100	Feb.	Div. 10%, year 28/2/1931	29-6-31
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	M\$	19	..	..	75,000	45,000	M\$10	Feb.	Fin. \$1. (mkg. \$1.50, 1930-31)	22-6-31
GREYHOUNDS.										
G'hound Racing A'n (China) { ord.	M\$	10.25	..	..	44,000	44,000	M\$10	Oct.	M\$3.10, 1929-30	30-12-30
Ld. (Luna Park) { found.	M\$	32½	..	..	6,000	6,000	M\$10	Oct.	M\$16.40, 1929-30	30-12-30
S'hai Inter. G'hound (In Vol. Liquidat'n	M\$	6	..	..	50,000	48,000	M\$10	Dec.	Divid. \$1.25, 1929	2-4-30
Champ de Courses Francais F.	M\$	41	..	..	30,000	30,000	M\$20	Dec.	..	..
(French Race Course) non-F	M\$	40½	..	..	..	..	..	Dec.	..	..
do, Found.	M\$	55	58	..	..	6,490	Free	Dec.	..	..

For all Mex. Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

In order to ensure the accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested please to advise any alteration and omission to J. P. BISSET & CO., 12 The Bund, Shanghai compilers of this report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange,

COMPANY MEETING

(Continued from Page 233.)

June consequent on the May stoppage and the more conservative tapping introduced towards the end of the year, it is not unreasonable to assume that, in normal circumstances, the crop, originally estimated, of 255,000 lbs. could have been secured.

The total cost of production for the year at 18.84 cts. per lb. shows an appreciable saving of 5.66 cents on that for the previous year.

It is satisfactory to note a reduction of costs to a figure that would hardly have seemed possible a year ago. The estimates for the current financial year are based on a crop of 240,000 lbs. at an f.o.b. cost of 13.16 cts. per lb. Pengkalan Durian is handicapped on account of the low individual yields and it is improbable that costs can be got much lower than at present. This reduction has not been effected without sacrifice and it is hardly fair to assume that all estate works can be kept at a high state of efficiency in the present circumstances. Improvement works will have to wait till better times.

An effort was made to introduce definite tapping systems for some areas of Pengkalan Durian, but it was found that with the present circumstance demanding a high individual tree yield it would have been uneconomical to adhere to these systems. Each tree thereafter was treated on its own merits and many put out of the tapping round altogether.

The rapid and drastic fall in the price of the commodity during the latter half of the year rendered advisable a change in the tapping policy, namely, from that of opening up as much of the estate as possible for tapping, to that of selective tapping in the areas already opened up. The number of tapping tasks was reduced from 73 at the beginning to 50 at the end of the year. Results so far have been obscured by natural falling off of crop during wintering, but the yield per coole per day in March, 1930, was 5.21 lbs. and in March 1931, 7.51 lbs., which seems to indicate that we are going on the right lines. These figures refer to Pengkalan Durian only. On Sungai Langsat no alterations have been made in the tasks.

Tapping was done on Pengkalan Durian by Tamils on check roll as previously, and on Sungai Langsat by Chinese on contract. Tapping costs at Sungai Langsat were reduced from 7 1/2 cts. and 5 cts. to 5 1/2 and 3 1/2 cts. for sheet and scrap, respectively.

The standard of tapping on both Divisions is reported to have been good throughout the year.

The principal development account expenditures are weeding \$4,764.10 and budgrafting \$12,153.48 out of a total of \$23,102.82. Rubber stock valued at S.\$3,462.19 has since realized S.\$3,467.70. "Exchange adjustment," \$5,636.40, is chiefly due to bank overdraft at Kuala Lumpur S.\$23,950.91 being taken into account at exchange 173 being the rate at the end of the financial year, 31st March, 1931, against the monthly average exchange rate for the year of 152 taken for expenditure.

In regard to finance, in view of the possible continued and even more acute depression in the rubber market (which unfortunately has since been realized), your directors made early provision for such contingencies in securing overdraft facilities from the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank for S.\$75,000 and S.\$50,000 charged against assets of the Company. It is hoped that the present overdrafts available will prove adequate in financing the company during the present acute depression.

I might mention that the defect in connection with Mr. A. C. Holborow's appointment as director was due to the clause in the articles requiring the directors to hold a certain share qualification having been overlooked. As soon as this defect was discovered Mr. Holborow acquired the requisite share holding and was thereupon re-appointed.

I have now pleasure in proposing:

"That the directors' report and working and profit and loss accounts and balance sheet for the year ended March 31st, 1931, duly audited, be and are hereby received, approved and adopted."

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. F. G. Harrison and there being no discussion or ques-

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

DEEP WATER YACHT RACE

London, Aug. 11.

Seven of the yachts which recently took part in the trans-Atlantic race from Newport to Plymouth started to-day with nine other yachts from Cowes in the annual ocean race from Cowes to the Fastnet Rock and back to Plymouth. Of the sixteen starters nine are British, five American and two French.

Most of the boats for this 615 miles race are manned by amateur crews. Perhaps the most notable starter was the converted pilot cutter Jolie Brise which won the first British ocean yacht race seven years ago and has twice since then taken first gun in this annual event.

When the starting gun went this morning all the yachts were becalmed and facing a strong tide, so that it was some time before they drew ahead and through Spithead. The race usually takes about a week.

Several of the yachts that raced across the Atlantic did so chiefly to enter for the Fastnet race, regarded as the blue ribbon of British deep water yacht racing.—Through Reuter.

DRAW IN SCHNEIDER CUP RACE

London, Aug. 13.

In the presence of the French and Italian Air Attaches and of the Chairman of the Schneider trophy committee, the draw for the starting order of the machines in the Schneider Cup race on September 12 took place at the Royal Aero Club to-day.

The draw resulted as follows:

Great Britain 1
France 2
Italy 3

One machine of each country will start in that order and the second and third machines will follow in the same order.

The Italian team is expected to arrive at Calshot during the weekend.—Wireless through Reuter.

BELGIAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Spa, July 21.

Mr. H. A. Lacey, of Selson Park, won the Belgian open golf championship with an aggregate of 301 for the seventy-two holes. His figures for the four rounds were 73, 74, 76 and 78.

Two Frenchmen, M. Delemagne and T. Hirogoven, tied for second place with 302, followed by W. Peters (Brookman's Park) and J. J. Taylor (Potter's Bar) with 305 and 306 respectively.—Reuter.

SWIMMING RECORDS IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Aug. 16.

Three new women's swimming records for Japan were established on the first day of the third Japanese women's swimming contests which opened to-day at the swimming pool of the Meiji Shrine stadium.

Kazuo Kojima broke the record for 100 metres free style in 1 min. 18.6 sec., while Yoshiko Katoh made new records for 100 metres and 200 metres back strokes, the times being a min. 28.4 sec. and 3 min. 14.2 sec. respectively.—Rengo.

tions, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The following resolutions were also moved and carried unanimously:

That the appointment of the Mr. A. C. Holborow as a Director of the Company be and is hereby confirmed.—Proposed by Mr. A. C. Holborow, seconded by Mr. F. G. Harrison.

"That Mr. F. G. Harrison be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company.—Proposed by The Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. C. Holborow.

That the remuneration of each director for his service be and is hereby fixed at Tls. 500 per annum for the ensuing year.—Proposed by Mr. V. K. Tai, seconded by Mr. T. K. Tai.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Chartered Accountants, be and are hereby re-elected auditors of the Company for the ensuing year at remuneration of Tls. 300.—Proposed by Mr. V. K. Tai, seconded by Mr. A. C. Holborow.

SCOTTISH SOCCER RESULTS

London, Aug. 15.

The following were the results of the Association football matches played in the First Division of the Scottish League to-day:—

Airdrieonians 2, Aberdeen 4.
Ayr United 1, Hamilton 3.
Celtic 3, Dundee United 2.
Cowdenbeath 3, Clyde 0.
Dundee 2, Morton 1.
Hearts 3, Kilmarnock 0.
Motherwell 4, Rangers 2.
Partick 1, Falkirk 2.
St. Mirren 2, Queen's Park 0.
Third Lanark 2, Leith 0.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

At Clifton. New Zealand beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 25 runs. Gloucester 123 and 109. New Zealand 237 for 9 declared.

(Parker 6 for 101.)
At Weston-super-Mare. Somersetshire beat Worcestershire by 7 wickets. Worcester 104 and 100. Somerset 159 and 106 for 3.

At Cowbridge. Essex took first innings' points from Glamorgan-shire. Essex 143 (Mercer 5 for 65) and 173 for 5. Glamorgan 89 (Smith 5 for 30) and 45 for 1.

At Bradford. Yorkshire beat Northamptonshire by 5 wickets. Northants 4 runs for no wicket, declared, and 86 (Verity, 7 for 62).

York 4 runs for no wicket, declared, and 88 for 5.

At the Oval. Surrey and Middlesex drew (friendly match). Surrey 167 (Lee 6 for 60). Middlesex 155 for 8 (rain stopped play).

At Nottingham. Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire drew.

Notts 147.
Derby 86 for 6.

At Hastings. Sussex and Kent drew. Sussex 861 for 9 declared (Howley 102).

Kent 262 for 8.

At Birmingham. Leicestershire and Warwickshire tied on the first innings.

Leicester 0 for 0 declared and 179 for 0, declared.

Warwick 0 for 0 declared and 85 for 3.

At Scarborough. Yorkshire defeated Glamorgan by an innings and 120 runs.

Yorkshire, 378.
Glamorgan, 105 (Verity five for 62) and, following on, 153 (Bowes seven for 71).

At Portsmouth. Hampshire lost to Kent by 113 runs.

Kent, 235 and 214.
Hampshire, 118 and 218 (Freeman five for 112, Marriott five for 64).

At Worcester. the home County lost first innings points to Surrey.

Surrey, 238 (Brook five for 79) and 81 for one.

Worcester, 185.

At Cheltenham. Sussex beat Gloucester on the first innings.

Gloucester, 104 (Wensley eight for 53) and three for one.

Sussex, 173 (Hammond five for 68).

At Nottingham. Notts took first innings points from Leicester.

Notts, 239 and 171 for seven.

Leicester, 129 (Lawwood six for 49).

At Lord's, rain prevented even a first innings decision between Middlesex and Warwick.

Middlesex, 408 for seven (Killick 206, Stevens 117).

Warwick did not bat.

Following are the championship statistics corrected to date:—

1st Inn. No. P. W. L. W. L. R. Pts.
Yorkshire 24 15 1 4 0 4 261

Notts 23 9 2 7 5 1 180

Gloucester 23 10 4 5 4 1 187

Kent 25 10 7 3 3 2 182

Sussex 24 9 5 7 1 2 181

Lancashire 25 6 4 7 3 3 152

Derby 24 5 5 8 3 3 136

Warwick 25 5 4 4 7 5 136

Surrey 24 5 4 6 7 2 134

Essex 23 6 11 4 3 1 123

Somerset 25 6 10 2 7 0 121

Middlesex 24 4 7 9 2 2 119

Worcester 22 5 9 5 5 1 119

Hampshire 25 4 8 4 5 4 111

Glamorgan 24 3 1 1 5 4 98

Leicester 21 2 5 10 10 2 93

Northampton 24 2 11 2 9 0 67

London, Aug. 13.

Somerset beat Northamptonshire at Weston-super-Mare by nine wickets in a County championship cricket match. Northants made 99 in their first innings, to which Somerset replied with 235.

The visitors improved a little in their second innings, which realised 104. Somerset hit off the 29 runs necessary for victory for the loss of one wicket.—Reuter.

FRANCE IS OUTPOINTED BY IRELAND

Dublin, Aug. 15.

In the athletic contests between Ireland and France, held here to-day, Ireland were successful by nine events to four.—Reuter.

BASEBALL IN AMERICA

Pittsburgh, Aug. 10.

Chicago R. H. E.
Pittsburgh 4 5 2

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 10.

New York 8 16 0
Cincinnati 0 8 1

New York, Aug. 11.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia 8 14 0
Detroit 1 8 1

Boston 4 11 0
St. Louis 3 9 2

Washington 3 8 2
Chicago 0 3 1

Aug. 12.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 18 19 1
Cleveland 1 9 3

New York 7 9 2
Cleveland 17 13 2

Washington 1 6 0
Chicago 11 17 4

Boston 6 13 0
St. Louis 5 10 0

Philadelphia 6 14 3
Detroit 7 13 1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 6 11 0
New York 4 9 2

Pittsburgh 0 3 2
New York 9 12 0

Chicago 7 10 1
Philadelphia 3 8 0

Chicago 12 18 0
Philadelphia 1 10 4

St. Louis 5 12 0
Brooklyn 0 11 1

St. Louis 8 15 1
Brooklyn 5 9 2

Aug. 13.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati 17 20 2
Boston 3 9 1

Cincinnati 4 9 2
Boston 2 4 1

Pittsburgh 7 12 1
New York 5 11 2

Pittsburgh 1 10 1
New York 6 10 2

Chicago 3 7 0
Philadelphia 4 4 0

St. Louis 8 13 2
Brooklyn 5 12 3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia 5 10 1
Detroit 2 4 1

Boston 6 13 3
St. Louis 9 15 2

Washington 8 7 3
Chicago 10 12 6

Aug. 14.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati 0 6 1
Boston 1 7 0

Cincinnati 1 5 1
Boston 3 9 1

Pittsburgh 1 9 0
New York 2 8 0

Chicago 4 7 3
Philadelphia 14 15 0

St. Louis 9 14 1
Brooklyn 3 11 2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston 2 9 4
St. Louis 12 15 1

New York 7 11 1
Cleveland 13 14 1

New York 1 6 4
Cleveland 9 12 2

Aug. 15.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 4 8 0
Philadelphia 5 9 2

Pittsburgh 1 8 0
Philadelphia 3 4 0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia 4 6 1
Cleveland 3 8 1

New York 7 17 2
Detroit 5 14 2

Boston 1 8 0
Chicago 0 9 2

Washington 3 11 1
St. Louis 2 7 0

Aug. 16.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 7 8 0
Boston 1 7 3

Chicago 5 8 2
Boston 1 5 0

Cincinnati 2 15 4
Brooklyn 9 13 1

Cincinnati 7 11 1
Brooklyn 8 13 2

St. Louis 1 22 2
New York 7 7 2

St. Louis 3 8 1
New York 2 7 1

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington 5 11 1
St. Louis 3 12 1

Washington 8 16 1
St. Louis 6 13 1

Boston 2 6 2
Chicago 9 11 3

Boston 5 6 2
Chicago 1 5 2

New York 9 12 0
Detroit 6 11 1

Philadelphia 6 10 1
Cleveland 4 7 2

Following are the standings of the clubs in the major leagues:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Won Lost Pct.

St. Louis 74 40 .649

New York 63 48 .567

Chicago 61 51 .544

Brooklyn 60 56 .517

REFUGEE PONIES FROM HANKOW

Not only people, but race ponies, too, now are fleeing to Shanghai from stricken Hankow. Their accommodation was unfortunately situated and was amongst the earliest to suffer from the inundation. Several owners of valuable ponies who happened to have racing friends in Shanghai have already sent some of their animals here, four arriving a few days ago on one boat.

Since then, however, it has apparently become evident that it will be a very long time before there will be any accommodation available for ponies in Hankow and it is understood that arrangements are being made to ship as many of them as possible, though, as there are about 500 there, it will be a difficult matter. Fifty ponies are now waiting to land from a ship which arrived late yesterday. They are to be taken to some private stables in the Kiangwan district, as there are not any stalls available in any of the club stables.

What will ultimately be done with the ponies is something of a problem. Their owners cannot race them here unless they are members of local clubs, and it is unlikely that many of them will be up to the Shanghai standard.

A TENNIS PUZZLE FOR AMERICA

Rye, New York, Aug. 14.

The authorities of the eastern turf courts championships were placed in a quandary to-day when the finalists in the women's singles, Miss Joan Ditley and Mrs. Pittman, retired after winning a set each.

"Another sett, ladies," shouted the umpire as the players rushed to the net to shake hands. "Oh, no, we retire," chorused the two English girls. "We have an important doubles to play this afternoon."

The secretary protested that he must have the champion's name in the bowl. "Put both names on," retorted the determined players, who both risked being defaulted.

The British pair later won the doubles final, beating Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Cruickshank, 13/11, 4/6, 6/3.—Reuter.

A U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP FOR F. J. PERRY

Rye, New York, Aug. 16.

F. J. Perry, the British Davis Cup player, to-day won the eastern singles lawn tennis championship by defeating J. Gilbert Hall, of New Jersey, in the final, by 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.—Reuter.

On the grounds of economy, the famous sportsman, Lord Londale, who at one time kept a racing stable of thirty horses, has decided to cut down the stable to half-a-dozen.

THE Greater Shanghai City Government has sent a letter to the Ministries of Industries and Finance urging that special attention should be given to flour imported from Australia, America and Soviet Russia. It is suggested that, in order to foster home products, a special duty should be levied on imported flour, the proceeds of which will be used for the promotion of the Chinese flour industry.

THE following official holidays will be observed in the French Concession:—January 1, New Year's Day; March 12, anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; March 29, anniversary of the death of the 72 martyrs in Canton; Easter Monday; May 1; May 6, anniversary of the establishment of the Revolutionary Government in Canton; Ascension Day; Trinity; July 9, anniversary of the start of the Anti-Northern Expedition from Canton; July 14, French National Day; August 15; October 10, Chinese National Day; November 1, All Saints' Day; November 11, Armistice Day; November 12, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birthday; December 25, Christmas Day.

Boston 54 57 .486
Pittsburgh 55 57 .481
Philadelphia 45 69 .394
Cincinnati 40 74 .350

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia 81 31 .723

Washington 69 42 .621

New York 65 46 .585

Cleveland 53 59 .473

St. Louis 47 65 .419

Chicago 46 67 .407

Boston 45 69 .394

Detroit 43 70 .380

—United Press.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA

A Reply

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your anonymous correspondent "Interested" may rest assured that every precaution is being taken to secure that all sums that may be subscribed towards the relief of flood victims will be handled by a duly authorised Committee of an international character.

An International Benevolent Association for Flood Relief was organised last week in Hankow, and it is the intention of the promoters of the local Relief Fund to remit all monies received to that Association for distribution.

"Interested" is quite right to temper his charity with caution, but it is hoped that he (or she?) and others who may be holding back for similar reasons will remember that the present case is pre-eminently one of "his dat qui cito dat," in other words "stand not upon the order of your giving, but give."

Now, "Interested" your subscription will be all the more welcome as coming not only from your heart but your head.

HAROLD PORTER.

(Also Interested.)

Shanghai, Aug. 11, 1931.

"Some Reflections"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With all deference to Mr. Harold Porter, general manager of the Pekin Syndicate, Ltd. and to Major W. S. Nathan, head of the Kailan Mining Administration, who have sponsored an appeal for relief funds for the Chinese at Hankow, I beg to offer some reflections which seem pertinent to their proposals.

Both these gentlemen have long and well-known records in China, and both of them can claim a greater knowledge of China and Chinese than I can, and also, they have greater and closer business interests with the Chinese than the vast majority of foreigners dwelling in China.

Therefore their appeal for funds to alleviate the situation of the swarming population of the Hankow area victims of the Yangtze flooding is understandable.

I suggest, however, that the time is long past for foreigners in China to concern themselves with the holocausts of miseries that periodically occur in this land, and that it is no longer the business of the foreigner to dissipate his dwindling resources on the shifting human quicksands of this ever hostile race of people.

I suggest that foreigners stand upon their defence in China at this time and are face to face with a people bent on driving them into the sea, and on all hands the omens of this are obvious.

Therefore, it seems to me that it is far more the business of foreigners in China to concern themselves with their own misfortunes and the ominous future preparing for them in this land, than in enjoying the luxury of doing any more "angel-of-mercy" stunts for the Chinese benefit.

I submit it is the business of the Chinese to deal with their own disasters, and have noted that it is not their custom to concern themselves with the misfortunes of other peoples, except to benefit from them, if they can.

Therefore, harsh as it may sound, one hopes that common sense will prevail over this curiously misplaced sentiment of Messrs. Porter and Nathan, and that foreigners will leave their fund alone, retaining their resources for the express succour of their fellow foreigners in need when that need arises.

W. BRUCE LOCKHART.

Shanghai, Aug. 12, 1931.

The Dyke Tax

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is not often that this writer agrees with his quondam friend Mr. Bruce Lockhart, but he certainly seconds Mr. Lockhart's remarks on the subject of contributions to a flood-relief fund for Hankow.

It is suggested that a good start for such a fund would be enforced disgorgements by those gentlemen who converted the illegal dyke-tax to their own uses.

Cog

Shanghai, Aug. 14, 1931.

"Sickly Sentiment"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I, through the medium of your columns, heartily endorse the views expressed by Mr. Bruce Lockhart in his letter which appeared in your to-day's issue.

These views are sane and refreshing common sense as opposed to the mistaken, sickly sentiment of your leading article.

FACING FACTS.

Shanghai, August 14, 1931.

"Without Prejudice"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your leader under the above caption in to-day's issue deals at some length with a letter appearing in your columns from Mr. Bruce Lockhart on the subject of the Flood Relief Fund.

Briefly, Mr. Lockhart advises foreigners to keep their money in their pockets.

Whatever one may think of the manner in which he sometimes expresses himself he is invariably sound in his principles and it takes a very courageous man to sign his name to all the letters he writes to the press. He is frequently carried away by the strength of his feelings but his letter appearing in your columns to-day is one of his very best and will, I am sure, find favour with a great many of your readers.

It is occasionally necessary to be cruel to be kind and the deplorable Flood in China is one of those instances where it is really desirable that foreigners should sit tight and leave the Chinese to stew in their own juice. It has been said that even a worm will turn and when the Chinese people begin to realize that millions which have been flung from them go into the coffers of the officials instead of in wages and materials for the repair of dykes etc., they will turn and rend them.

In the same issue is an account of the wreck of the I.C.S. Waishing which was surrounded by Chinese pirates as the officers and the Chinese crew were battling for their lives. What are we to think of such a people?

If foreigners have any money to spare (and I imagine few of them have) let them subscribe to a fund in aid of those foreigners who were murdered and injured at Nanking very long ago or in helping the foreign masters and officers of the China Merchants' S.N.Co. who have not been paid their salaries and pensions for months.

Many firms who have interests up river will undoubtedly subscribe to the Flood Relief Fund but this is merely to meet demands which have not been made. That's Irish but your readers know what I mean.

SIMPLE SIMON.

Shanghai, Aug. 14, 1931.

A Chinese View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Allow me to congratulate you for your excellent leader commenting on the issue raised in Mr. Lockhart's letter. It is gratifying that the old adage, above all is humanity, has a more universal appeal than any other expression of petty feelings.

There is, however, one point which both your leader and Mr. Lockhart's letter seem to take for granted. That is, the Chinese people are "bent on driving the foreigners into the sea." If it is meant, by saying this, that the Chinese are anti-foreign then both of you have misread the events of the day. The Chinese are not anti-foreign: they are anti-imperialistic. In other words, no Chinese entertain hostile feelings toward foreigners as individuals but all Chinese are in one accord in denouncing the imperialistic policy of the foreign Powers. This attitude naturally has affected the relations between foreigners and Chinese so far as their political status enters into the picture. But in purely personal relations there is no conflict. The Chinese do not hate the foreigners but insist that they must be deprived of their special status.

Putting it plainly the Chinese do not oppose the person of the foreigner but the pedestal on which the foreigner stands. Come down from your elevated position—then we are friends.

So the choice rests with the foreigner. Upholstered in your

cushion of special privilege and unequal rights you are alienated, dislodged from your position of royal distinction you are reconciled to your friends. So far as the Chinese position is concerned it remains the same. We are all friends but you must not display royal honours. There is no question of hatred involved. Will you be our equal and share with us here the vicissitudes of life of a commoner? China may not be as comfortable a place as England or America to live in but since you have chosen to cast your lot here live as we do. Then we can understand each other and be friends.

L. T. CHEN

Shanghai, Aug. 14, 1931.

Ingratitude

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In spite of your leader in to-day's issue of your paper, I think that Mr. W. Bruce Lockhart's views on the Chinese Relief Fund will appeal to the majority of your foreign readers as being sound common sense.

During the entire history of this country foreigners have come to her aid whenever there has been any kind of trouble—with what result? Has any gratitude ever been shown? Has it been appreciated in any sense of the word? Most decidedly no. Foreigners are regarded as a lot of fools to be sponged on and kicked at the same time. Just think of the many injustices which have been done to them, even during the past five years, and the Chinese having been allowed to "get by" with them, are becoming worse and worse every day. Even in your issue where this latest fund is given prominence is the news of the assault on foreign ladies in Hankow with the Chinese authorities looking on.

Although one cannot help but have the deepest sympathy for the poor refugees of this latest Chinese disaster, their "government" is in a large measure responsible owing to their not supervising the condition of the dykes at Hankow, although funds for this purpose have been collected for years past.

Mr. Bruce Lockhart is to be congratulated on his excellent letter which sums up the situation so completely, and which will no doubt be heartily endorsed by foreigners generally, and I hope that those who are inclined to donate will pause and think well before throwing their good money away on an unsympathetic, anti-foreign and hostile people.

D. W. A. H.

Shanghai, Aug. 14, 1931.

A Proposal

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It has been said, perhaps not without justification, that the foreigner of to-day is not the man his predecessor was, that he cares little for principles, much less for upholding them, and that his only concern is business. His critics go so far as to say that he will even accept insult lest vigorous reaction jeopardise the future prospects of himself or of his firm. If this is true, and his acceptance of the defeatist policy pursued by his various governments and his lukewarm reaction to Chinese anti-foreignism form strong evidence against him, there is nothing to be done except to await the final passing of foreign influence in China and with it the only barrier against complete anarchy and disintegration. If because the foreigner is not the man his predecessor was, and in making no effort to defend himself he loses his opportunity for usefulness in China as well as his vast investments and security of person, then he is getting his just deserts. But I do not believe that the foreigner of to-day is any less of a man than was his predecessor, and that it is only in loyalty to his misguided governments that he refrains from actions that would embarrass them, and that when he fully understands he is being let down and will be lost altogether if he does not do something to effect a different policy, then will he show, and show well, that what his predecessor could and did do so can he.

In the face of the outrageous attack in Hankow on American and British men and women which is the latest of a long line of unsettled attacks against foreigners in China, it is the very least the foreigner in China can do to definitely take a stand and insist upon the immediate punishment of all loafers and officials guilty of violence committed against his fellows. With each affront passed up, and left in the limbo of incidents that never

will be settled there comes greater disregard and disrespect for the foreigner which will in a short time make life in China impossible. The foreigner who thinks he is improving the prospects of his business, personal and otherwise, when he leaves insult, attack or acts of anti-foreignism unprotected, will discover to his dismay, if he has not already done so, that he is sadly mistaken, that with disrespect comes indifference and much less regard for the sanctity of contracts on the part of the Chinese than ever before. On the other hand if by his resistance to attacks he is able to put a stop to them, he will command the respect that will make business not only certain but profitable if economic conditions permit. It is quite clear that there is nothing to gain and everything to lose by complying with the policy of conciliation at any price now being practised by our governments. If to oppose that policy is to be charged with the stigma of disloyalty, then all foreigners in China who believe as I do that a strong and steady resistance against anti-foreignism is the only way by which to save not only ourselves but China as well must be branded disloyal. But it is extremely unlikely that they will so consider themselves. It is much more likely that they will consider themselves loyal to man's conception of man and that their true duty consists in influencing their governments to realize these facts and to act upon them.

Indignation that is feigned is seldom, if ever, effective, and to crush it under the assumption that emotion harms a cause where pure cold reason benefits it is not only to act contrary to nature but also to handicap one's effort at the outset. Whoever heard of a statesman who moved governments to action without the deep emotion or indignation which convinced of his sincerity, providing always that his reasoning was sound as well? The foreigner in Shanghai need have no fear that the emotion aroused within him by continued acts of violence will do harm to his future in China, both socially and commercially. It is because he has curbed his feelings, has exercised the utmost patience, that he has suffered and continues to do so. His silence has been regarded as the meekness of the weak and has met with the reception that Chinese always accord to people they believe they can impose upon. The time is here when the foreigner in China must assert himself, must show that he is afraid of nothing in order to back up and live by his principles. And in order to give effect to the idea let me now propose that foreigners of Shanghai of all nationalities hold an indignation meeting to place on record the continued attacks upon themselves and their fellows in other parts of China, there to elect committees representing each nation whose business it will then be to draft identical requests to the governments concerned that adequate steps be taken at once to put a stop to any further brutal manifestations of Chinese ill-will.

Such preliminary work as will be necessary I shall be pleased to do if people who approve of the idea will be so kind as to send me their names.

CARROLL LUNT.

Shanghai, Aug. 14, 1931.

Views on Flood Relief

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have been somewhat astonished that there has been no letters in your columns regarding the above Fund sponsored by Major Nathan and Mr. Harold Porter for the matter has been the subject of much discussion in places where men meet.

The writer has discussed the subject with many people—some of them old friends of the Hankow of happier days—and others who know nothing of China save Shanghai and has yet to find anyone who considers the appeal well timed.

Your leader commenting on the letter of Mr. Bruce Lockhart is not quite fair, if you will permit me to say so, for it postulates that few are subscribing because we wish to impose conditions, etc. This is not so by any manner of means.

The real reason why this appeal will fall largely on deaf ears is that this attitude has been reached as the result of a culmination of a persistent series of acts of hostility to the foreigner for the past ten years, greatly increased during the past three years, and which is rapidly growing all over

the country and is reaching really serious proportions right here in Shanghai.

The writer well remembers the first really big attempt of the foreign community to assist China in one of her periodical famines when in the long forgotten Chang Su Ho's Gardens on Hubblewell Road was staged a three days Fete at which he took a not inconsiderable part. In those days life was different and we all felt that we must help this country in the terrible calamity that had fallen upon it and its people. After it was all over some of us received shocks as we discovered the officials and others considered that part of the proceeds, at least, should remain in their pockets and the very cynical statement was made that these famines were more or less rather considered a blessing than otherwise as they kept the ever teeming population down.

Since that time foreigners have learnt much of the peculiar state of the Chinese mind in these matters and have come to the conclusion that they do not appreciate our attitude thereon.

Every famine that China has experienced since the writer reached China more than thirty-five years ago has been largely caused by official remissness of their duty in repairing and keeping in proper repair their dykes, etc. and this last terrible calamity—the full extent of which will not be apparent for two or three months yet—has been largely caused by the rapacity and remissness of its officials in not doing their duty until too late. They were warned and begged to repair the dykes in the Wuhan centre and refused although there was money standing in the books to the credit of the Dyke Fund.

For several years past the Customs have collected a special tax of one per cent. at Hankow for this very purpose. It has yet to learn that this money was used for the purpose for which it was collected.

The appeal is addressed to a community that is suffering from the ever increasing hostility towards itself not so much of the common mob but by its officials from whom, as ever, the rank and file take the cue as to how they shall behave toward the foreigner. Ever since the Hankow Debacle when Austin Chamberlain as a "generous gesture" to use his own words in Parliament gave up its residents to the communists the treatment meted out to all foreigners has been ever increasing by hostile. Life in Hankow has been a nightmare ever since and it has rarely been possible for foreigners to walk along its streets—not in the native city please note—or to the Race Club without being grossly insulted and even maltreated. There has been an ever increasing unwillingness on the part of the Chinese officials to give any redress or even protection. The recent disgusting assault on the party returning from the Hankow Race Club only gives point to this statement.

Further, such incidents are not unknown right here in this city and that not on the outlying roads. A friend of mine was riding in his car with a lady friend a short time ago and was held up by the traffic on Avenue Edward VII. When a fairly well dressed Chinaman leant over from the refuge and spat right in his face and then laughed as if it was a huge joke. Such incidents can be added to by other residents here.

It is the repeated incidents such as the above with the complete failure of our officials to secure the common decencies of life even apart from Treaties, the lack of respect that the Chinese authorities now too plainly evince toward all foreigners and the policy of Nanking to make it ever more difficult for foreigners to reside here and to trade that has altered the attitude of foreigners towards such appeals as the above Famine Fund. If the purse strings are closed it is the fault of the Chinese themselves and not because the community is mean in any sense of the term.

You are asking that the foreigners should be superhuman and that is asking the impossible. You may forgive an occasional insult, you may overpass an occasional curse but when these become part of the daily experience and is widespread then the inevitable result must be an indifference to any appeal made for money for the people who have been behaving in such a manner as is opposed to all civilised laws.

China is passing through a very difficult period and will have a bitter experience as she emerges

into something approaching sanity meanwhile we, whose lives are in her hands, have to suffer all manner of indignities that no other nation would ever allow to be inflicted on guests within her borders.

Your reference to the German seamen in the disaster to the "Philbert" is not germane to the present position here. The conditions are entirely different.

The present reluctance of the public to subscribe to the Appeal for the Famine Fund and which will, I greatly fear, be of terrific proportions ere it is conquered is the result of many insults, both official and personal, that have been levelled at foreigners during the past ten years.

You state in your leader that it is a matter of opinion as to whether the present anti-foreign feeling has reached specially dangerous heights and with this opinion the writer regrets he is unable to agree. He knows China and has travelled more than most but to-day he would not dream of travelling anywhere and expect the decency of treatment that previously he has always experienced. To-day's hostility is more organized and not, as formerly, a sporadic outbreak caused by local conditions.

One of the most experienced of publicists has just returned from a trip to Chungking and back and his articles on same are most illuminating and, unfortunately, only too true. There is no safety for any foreigner in the interior of China to-day and as for business it is more and more evident that his day is past.

You give in to-day's paper expression to the rumours that are going around that the second enquiry into the disappearance of young Thorburn has been finished and that nothing can be found of him.

Here you have reason enough for the hesitation of the public to open their purse strings and I venture to say that until there is a really serious change on the part of the Chinese authorities in their attitude toward all foreigners, by action plain and unmistakable, that you will find an ever increasing reluctance on the part of foreigners to subscribe to any such appeals.

Further, with most of the people with whom the writer has discussed this matter nearly all have many years experience in China and many of them have done far more than their share of public service for and on behalf of the Chinese but with none has there ever been experienced any real sense of gratitude for what has been done from a keen sense of the rightness of things and from the duty that fellow man owes to fellow man no matter what his race or colour may be.

To my mind the last is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, calamity that has come to China during these past years.

For men who have lived out here for the best part of their lives giving of themselves and their abilities in various ways to serve this people, whether as missionaries, as public servants, as officials or as merely merchants, and in some way to assist them in their adjustment of themselves to the changing conditions brought about by the intrusion of foreign ideas and ways, for these men to find that their efforts have been largely wasted and their intentions mistrusted and abused in the tragedy of China and is one of the most disheartening features of present day China.

CYNICAL.

Shanghai, Aug. 14, 1931.

Hankow Hooligans

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—I quite concur with the views of the article in your issue of to-day referring to the harrowing experience befallen to the foreign ladies and gentlemen victims of a dastardly attack by Hankow native riff-raff.

I have had the misfortune to reside in Hankow for some years for business quite some time ago, and I do not certainly keep any pleasant remembrance of the place, in fact the distressing climate in the summer always had the bad habit of coming on top of daily annoyances from the native-in-the-street generally during the whole year. No redeeming feature to my knowledge ever came to light to mitigate the bad impression the majority of the foreigners had of that place.

I read that the incident referred to comes at an unfortunate moment, i.e. just when some philanthropist put forward the idea of a subscrip-

tion to a relief fund for Hankow flood sufferers.

Much as I pity the women and children amongst the flood sufferers, I do not pity the men, and no cent of mine will go to the fund.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Shanghai, Aug. 13, 1931.

Disappointment and Misgiving

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—I have read the correspondence appearing in your columns regarding the opening of a Flood Relief Fund with disappointment and some misgiving for the future. It would appear that because of certain crimes and misdeeds, some undoubtedly of a flagrant nature on the part of a few, the whole of our sympathy with the Chinese race in general is to be alienated. I hope that the public generally will show their disapproval of such an eventually by contributing to the Fund with still greater freedom.

M. S. NATHAN.

Shanghai, Aug. 15, 1931.

"Anti-Imperialism"

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—The statement of your correspondent Mr. L. T. Chen that "The Chinese are not anti-foreign; they are anti-imperialistic" is enough to make a Cheshire cat laugh his whiskers off. It is a well-known fact to those who have long resided in this country, that the Chinese are about the most imperialistic race on the face of the earth. Simple evidence of this is apparent when one watches the conduct of a Chinese policeman or soldier towards those who fall within his clutches. The uniform—this outward symbol of power, at once changes the man to imperialistic practices. And how well the Chinese as a whole know it. They dare sometimes to take liberties with a foreign constable, but never with one of their own race—the consequences would be too disastrous. The business end of a baton helps these Chinese imperialists to a hasty conclusion of an argument—witness the recent unwarranted attack on foreign men and women in Hankow.

AUSTRAL.

Shanghai, Aug. 15, 1931.

An American View

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—Since no one—especially a woman and an American—may speak to an Englishman without being properly introduced, will you be so good as to ask Mr. W. Bruce Lockhart a few questions on my behalf?

A word to the wise is sufficient, and Mr. Lockhart must be wise for he breeds a wicked pen, so we will be brief. (A kindness to the editor and the general public as well!)

First, will you please ask Mr. Lockhart does he really mean that the time is long past for anyone anywhere to concern himself with "holocausts of misery" when they occur? (That clever phrase is his, not mine!)

Secondly, has it ever occurred to him that there might be a vital connection between his attitude toward the Chinese people and his feeling that they are an "ever hostile race"? (Many of us don't feel that way.)

Thirdly, if he really feels that he stands "face to face with a people bent on driving him into the sea," why doesn't he get the drop on them by taking ship and setting sail first? (How many of them would be down to see him off, I wonder!)

One thing I like about Mr. W. Bruce Lockhart, he comes right out and signs his name. But not having been introduced, let me remain.

ANONYMOUS AMERICAN.

Shanghai, Aug. 14, 1931.

Christian Ideals

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—Is it quite logical for foreigners to refrain from subscribing to flood relief because political relations with the Chinese are not satisfactory, considering that the sufferers are not the political elements but the helpless peasantry who in the mass are not anti-foreign but on the contrary are both civil and friendly to foreigners except when misled and enraged by interested agitation?

Western civilization owes its growth and character largely to the idealism of the Christian religion and one of the finest attributes of the civilized human being is the

impulse to rescue the perishing, regardless of creed or race or circumstances. Many Chinese gave to the Poy-sai-tung fund regardless of the unequal treaties and a host of grievances against the foreigner, fancied or otherwise.

These are very hard times for foreigners in China and few have much to give away, but any general movement to stifle the impulse to give, by those who are able, is surely out of harmony with the spirit of humanity. We have a most righteous quarrel with the coolies who maltreated the party of foreigners at Hankow and with the Government that miserably lacks the courage to deal squarely with the Thorburn case, but in the generous soul there can be no animosity against the starving families beleaguered by the flood waters of the Yangtze.

D. F.

A Japanese View

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—Allow me to express my hearty endorsement of the proposal suggested yesterday by Mr. Carroll Lunt in your correspondence column. The proposal is, in short, to "hold an indignation meeting of foreigners of Shanghai of all nationalities, in order to place on record their just resentment against the continued attacks upon themselves and their fellows in other parts of China, there to elect committees representing each nation whose business it will be to draft identical requests to the governments concerned that adequate steps be taken at once to put a stop to any further brutal manifestations of Chinese ill-will."

Take the recent case of John Thorburn, or of Dr. Tucker or of the two foreign ladies in Hankow who were given every sort of indignity by hooligans there. The first is the case of Chinese evasion, which will never happen in a state where law reigns supreme. The second is the case of irresponsible Tangu, abetting ignorant populace into hatred and wrath. The third is the case of abject race passion, indirectly stirred up by the "revolutionary China."

In case of Japanese boycott. Japanese merchants have already been forced to rely, more or less, on self-protective measures, inasmuch as certain illegal anti-Japanese associations look all laws unto themselves. I am given to understand that local Japanese Consulate-General have lodged protests thrice with Chinese authorities concerned, apparently with no tangible results. The saying goes, "even benign Buddha cannot endure three slaps in the face." What alternative do we have under such circumstances? Hence, we welcome the proposal of Mr. Lunt.

JAPONICUS.

Shanghai, Aug. 15, 1931.

British Sportsmanship

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—Permit me space in your hospitable columns to render my hearty congratulations on this morning's leader. What a relief it is to read some real British opinion, so that a British educated person like myself can save his face before others because he has said that British people are sportsmen and do not lack those elements of greatness which made their fathers renowned over the world. All other expressions to the contrary, I hope you will go on evincing your editorial dispassion at such ungracious and un-British sentiments as those recently aired in your columns by embittered persons, who certainly seem to have forfeited their claims to education.

V. Y. CHOW.

Shanghai, Aug. 17, 1931.

The Government's Flood Plans

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—Your courageous leader of to-day appealing for help for the victims of flood and famine in the Hankow districts will be highly appreciated by every one with any sense of humanity left in him.

To me, it is hard to gauge the mentality of Mr. Bruce Lockhart and his kind at this critical time, when millions of people are facing death or starvation in the affected areas. History has more than once shown that, in spite of precautions, floods will occur and dykes will break occasionally. Witness, for instance, the terrible Mississippi floods of only a few years ago.

I happen to know that the Central Government is doing its utmost to raise a huge internal loan for

succouring the unfortunate and that the best minds in the country (Chinese and foreign) like ex-Governor Chu Ching-lan, George Baker of Famine Relief fame, etc. have been invited to serve on various relief committees.

Only this morning, Dr. J. Heng Liu (Director of the National Health Administration) and Mr. Baker flew from Nanking to Hankow, to study and report upon the urgent situation.

Let us all, irrespective of colour or creed, sink our differences and help the needy in an emergency like this.

WU LIEN-TEH

Shanghai, Aug. 17, 1931.

Forty Years in China

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—You will permit me, I trust, the opportunity of saying that I read this morning with the utmost appreciation your article "Gentil Dedis."

Like some of your correspondents I will make a claim to know China: four decades is no short time. If you ask me why I have been here forty years, paraphrasing Mr. Punch I will say because that long ago I arrived here without even the fig leaf that Mr. Ben Tillett said the other day the bankers would have got from Eve (leaving, one would suspect, the fig itself to Ben Tillett and his ilk!)

Having dwelt in eight provinces and have had opportunities of peering into the minds of the Younger Generation, unbeknown to them, I will venture categorically to state that the view that the Chinese people have been growing more anti-foreign is myopic and erroneous. On the contrary the growing appreciation that I have noted in many places of western civilization and character have on occasions surprised me. That a vociferous section of this people has grown more brazen and outrageous in their outward behaviour does not justify an assumption that they mirror the Chinese people.

The response from the foreign community to the relief fund initiated through your paper is not likely to meet with the response of years ago, but times are mighty hard for a large section of that community, and they will not be for want of a fruitless search for "gratitude," something which, forsooth, even should it be due, is hard enough to find in any part of the world.

A BARRISTER.

Shanghai, Aug. 17, 1931.

A Percentage

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—Since when may an American woman not speak to a man without being properly introduced, only on Saturday afternoon, in the Lounge of a well known Hotel, I was asked by two of the "Bachelor" ones for a cigarette, their husbands had gone off. I "Guess" with the Chesterfields in their pocket.

Judging from the Lady's letter signed "Anonymous American" she knows very little about the Chinese people, or her own.

Mr. Bruce Lockhart has expressed the views of at least 85 per cent of Foreigners here, and is not playing to the "Gallery."

C.

The Government's Duty

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—On the subject of foreigners subscribing to the Wuhan Flood Relief Fund, wonder what good can come from the few thousand dollars or Taels that could be raised when at least a million is needed for the so called horrible disaster. It is not a task for individuals but one for the Government, and if the Chinese had not squandered their money in ridiculous and ruinous civil wars, and if the provincial officials had used the dyke taxes etc. extorted from the people solely for the purpose, things would not at least be as bad as they are.

It is mighty difficult to raise from the public so much as \$10,000 notwithstanding the well known generosity of foreigners in China towards charity and that sort of thing, and inasmuch as this comparatively small sum can be of little or no use for the gigantic disaster in Wuhan, foreigners might as well keep their money for some other more worthy cause to come. It is human and natural to be charitable and to give for a good cause is Christ like but when something like one third of what is given, according to "old custom" goes to the private purse of the

officials and the balance insufficient to accomplish any good then the game of subscribing is hardly worth the candle.

J. J. ELLIS.

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

The Ethics of Sympathy

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—Like Messrs Porter and Nathan, the "North-China Daily News" is entitled to its own opinion on the subject of relief for Chinese sufferers on the Yangtze. So, also, are foreigners in general, and the letters published in your columns appear to leave no doubt about foreign views on the matter.

That foreigners are apparently unwilling to subscribe to the fund does not justify the belief that they have no sympathy with the sufferers. Whether it be the Riehsa Fund in Shanghai or the famine fund in Kansu, it is foreigners who do most of the work and put up most of the money. For one foreigner with money to spare, there are thousands of wealthy Chinese in Shanghai, but to what extent do they support such appeals?

For the wretched people in the Wuhan district, I am sure that every foreigner has the deepest sympathy. The catastrophe is only what happens almost annually on the Yellow River, and what does the Government do about it? Nothing at all. It might be pertinent to ask what has happened to the millions of dollars collected for the Dyke Tax, but perhaps that would be rather too embarrassing!

In Nanking, the Capital of China, ornate buildings are being erected for various Government departments, and huge sums are being spent on a sports "stadium." In the meantime, half the city is under water, but while the Chung Shan Road provides a dry highway for official cars, it is too high to expect that any help will be given to the coolies and peasants whose homes are under water.

It does not seem to have occurred to those who are sponsoring the fund that there are hundreds of foreigners in Hankow who have lost almost everything they had through water damage. At the risk of being labelled as unsympathetic with the Chinese, I beg to state that I hope somebody will open a fund to help these people and that I shall be one of the first to subscribe.

FOREIGNER.

Shanghai, Aug. 17, 1931.

"Not so Bad"

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—I have much pleasure in enclosing ten dollars for the Hankow Fund. If the sanity and humanity of the views expressed so well in your leader of this morning were more widely prevalent, this wicked world would be well worth living in. Even as it is it's not so bad—for some of us!

ANTICANT.

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

(The donation has been passed on to the Flood Relief Fund, Pekin Syndicate, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, 1100 Avenue of the Stars, Shanghai, which address it is hoped all will send their contributions and not to the office of this journal.—Ed.)

THE THORBURN CASE

The New Report

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—Please allow me to congratulate you on your leader in your issue of August 15.

If the report of the latest Chinese official enquiry into the disappearance of John Thorburn be true—and so far there is no reason to doubt its authenticity—then it is indeed time for the British Government to take immediate strong and decisive steps to put an end to these studied insults to the British nation, and its King. The letter from Mr. Carroll Lunt, published on the same date, about summing up the feelings of the British Community in China, and judging by the expressions of many foreigners of other nationalities, which I have heard, it accurately expresses their feelings also.

I quite agree with Mr. Carroll Lunt's idea, and am going to trespass on your courtesy to ask you to kindly forward a copy of this letter bearing my name and address, to him. I shall be glad to assist him in any way possible, and am ready and willing to help him even with the preliminary organisation work, if he so desires.

J. DENIS MOONEY.

Shanghai, Aug. 16, 1931.

(It is now asserted that the report is not yet completed.—Ed.)

"ON THE LEAD"

A Dog Lover's Appeal

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—If you can spare the space kindly insert the following in your correspondence columns.
Why must some dog owners allow coolies to drag their unfortunate charges through the streets in the middle of these summer days?

To my mind it is little short of cruelty and an act that no genuine dog lover would allow.

A little exercise early morning or evening is beneficial to the animal, but do allow the dog to rest in a cool spot in the house during the remainder of the day.

One case in particular is that of a pair of small dogs (I will not mention the breed as I hope these few lines will touch the conscience of the owner) whose bad luck it is to stand about in the sun on the end of their leads while the coolie gossips and generally loiters about, and they are more often than not to be seen at 12.30 or thereabouts in a district not a thousand miles off Bubbling Well Road.

If this coolie kept to the pavement it might help the dogs to find a bit of shade, but this gentleman has a fondness for the middle of the road, and apart from the chance of a heatstroke, one of these days a car might come round the corner very quickly and they might get hurt.

These dogs pant dreadfully, and one of them (whose maternal duties are obviously of the first order) must certainly be taking plenty of rest away from the heat.

SUSSEX.

Shanghai, Aug. 13, 1931.

H.M.S. POSEIDON RELIEF FUND

A Donation

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I have much pleasure in enclosing herewith a cheque for—received from the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, who is an honorary member of our Association, towards the H.M.S. Poseidon Relief Fund, which I would ask you to acknowledge in the paper as contributed by the Association, viz: "Royal Air Force Association (the Hon. Mrs. Bruce) 10/-."

ROYAL AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION
OF SHANGHAI,
S. E. FABER,
for Chairman.

Shanghai, Aug. 17, 1931.

(This welcome reminder of a gallant lady's visit Shanghai is being passed on to the Naval authorities.—Ed.)

A QUERY

Russo Asiatic Bank in Liquidation

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Since that my efforts at obtaining any satisfactory information with regard to the above, for and on behalf of sundry creditors now in other lands, have proved of no avail, I shall be glad if you or any of your readers would kindly enlighten me through the medium of your correspondence columns as to:—

What is the actual financial and general position of the liquidation at present?

When are they to expect the balance of the monies due?

EX ORIENTE SALUS.

Shanghai, Aug. 17, 1931.

POSEIDON RELIEF FUND

List of subscribers at Weihaiwei

Mrs. Appelboon	\$ 5
Mr. and Mrs. Allan Archer	50
Captain and Mrs. T. A. Booth	10
Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Weihaiwei	300
Chinese Charitable Society, Weihaiwei	200
Proceeds of Chinese amateur dramatic performance	568.20
Dr. D. Clark	50
Mr. and Mrs. E. Clark	50
Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark	50
Father P. Durand	5
Mr. Fu Chin-shi	3
Mr. and Miss Gardiner	50
Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Hill	10
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hope	50
Rev. K. R. Johnson	10
Mr. G. D. Lane	50
Miss Leveson	20
Mr. Y. C. Lee	5
Miss Leveson	5
Mr. Lin Shu-yung	3
Roman Catholic Convent	5
Mr. G. E. Sibley	10
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Travers	30
Weihaiwei Municipal Administration	500

\$2,934.20

A draft for \$90.11. was purchased and sent to Vice Admiral Sir

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. POLICE COURT

Basket of Peaches as a Weapon

In H. M. Police Court on August 11, before the Registrar (Mr. C. H. Haines), Mr. J. Hale was charged by Mrs. Mary Kock with assault.

Sgt. S. J. Gazeley gave evidence that Mrs. Kock had lodged a complaint at Wayside Police Station.

Mrs. Kock said that Mr. Hale threw a basket of peaches at her, and hit her. She had trouble with other of her neighbours in Ford Lane, off Yulin Road, she added, and her landlord had ordered her to vacate the house there as the neighbour complained that she made things very unpleasant for them.

Mr. Emil Budich, giving evidence for the defence, denied the accuracy of Mrs. Kock's accusation.

The case was adjourned.
Counsel: Mr. Tycho Wing; Mr. John McNeill.

Quarrel Between Watchmen

Ezat Khan, who was brought up on remand before the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, at the British Police Court on August 12, with causing bodily harm to Aslam Khan at 8 p.m. on August 2, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

According to evidence, Ezat Khan, who is a watchman, heard complainant's brother and several friends discussing him below his quarters and, becoming annoyed, went down the outside stairs of the house and challenged them to a fight. Witnesses intervened and the accused was returning to his quarters when complainant, who came down the stairs was alleged to have trodden on his face, with the result that Ezat Khan lost his temper and inflicted several wounds on Aslam Khan with a clasp knife.

SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT

German Seamen Defrauded

A story of how a number of German seamen alleged they had been defrauded of their money, clothing and personal belongings and then left destitute in Shanghai by a man of their own nationality was told in the Special District Court on August 13 when Max Wunderlich, a German ex-seaman, was arraigned before Judge Hyui on five counts of fraud.

Prosecuting, Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, told the Court that accused deserted a German ship when the vessel was in Shanghai six years ago and had since had no regular job, his only method of supporting himself being to defraud German seamen, who were newcomers to Shanghai, of their money and personal belongings.

A couple of weeks ago, Mr. Ru told the Court, Mr. A. Herzberg, of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie, 2 Canton Road, who was in charge of the Shanghai German Benevolent Society on behalf of the German Consul-General, informed the police that for the past few months a number of German seamen had come to the Society and appealed for financial assistance and stated that they had been defrauded of their money and personal belongings by accused.

Acting upon information furnished by Mr. Herzberg, police inquiries were made under the direction of Det.-Sub-Insp. C. White and, as a result, it was found out that all the German seamen who went to the German Benevolent Society and appealed for assistance, had deserted.

W. A. H. Kelly and the Honorary Treasurer has now received the following reply:

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your letter of July 28, 1931 and the enclosed draft for \$90.11. being the subscription of the British and Chinese Communities of Weihaiwei to the Poseidon Relief Fund.

I should be glad if you will convey to all those who have so generously subscribed towards the fund my most grateful thanks for this practical token of sympathy with the British Navy and with the dependents of those who lost their lives.

I am sure they will be glad to know that thanks to the generosity of the donors from the Far East all the dependents will be adequately provided for.

I have etc.

W. H. KELLY

Vice Admiral

Commander-in-Chief

China Station.

ed their ships whilst in Shanghai. When their ships arrived in Shanghai, accused boarded them, introduced himself and soon got on friendly terms with the seamen. He then told the seamen about the very good jobs he could find for them in Shanghai if they would desert their ships and remain with him in this city.

"On the prospect of 'better jobs,' accused, succeeded in prevailing upon several seamen to desert their ships and, for many days, to stay at places where accused had made the necessary arrangements. The important jobs offered by accused were those of the Shanghai Municipal Police and in an egg factory in the Yangtzepoo district, counsel told the Court.

During the period when accused were making "arrangements" for the seamen, the latter were forced to pawn their clothing and other personal belongings in order to raise money for the payment of house rents, etc. The pawning was done by accused who kept the pawn tickets and returned only part of the proceeds to the seamen. When the seamen had no more means of raising money, accused disappeared and left them destitute.

On August 5, accused took another German seaman named Charles Specht to the police headquarters to look for a "better job." He was arrested by Det.-Sub-Insp. White and taken to the Central Police Station where he made a full confession and gave his address at No. 24 Wayside Road. His premises were searched by the police and 21 pawn tickets for articles belonging to the various seamen were discovered. The police also seized a letter containing a cheque for 20 marks, which figure had been altered to read 200, but he word "Twenty" unaltered.

While the police officers were examining the contents of the letter at the police station, one of the German seamen who had been victimized by accused visited the station to report on the affair and, upon seeing the letter, he at once identified it as the one which he had given accused to post some time ago, counsel said in conclusion.

Detectives having corroborated, accused, questioned by the Court, denied the charges and stated he intended to find better jobs for the various complainants. Accused also denied having opened one of the complainant's letter containing a cheque for 20 marks and stated he forgot to post it and left it on his desk, whereupon his wife opened it, thinking it had come from her husband's girl friend.

At the request of police, the case was remanded, bail being allowed in the sum of \$300.

German Wanted at Home

Alleging that accused was wanted by a court in Germany in connection with a case in which he was charged with fraud and forging official documents, a representative of the local German Consulate-General made an application to Judge Hyui in the Special District Court on August 15 for the extradition of Bernhard von Kleist, who was arrested earlier in the morning by the Municipal Police at the request of the applicant.

Prosecuting, Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, told the Court that, at the request of the local German Consular authorities, Det.-Sgt. Ovsianikoff proceeded to Mrs. Evan's boarding house off Weihaiwei Road at 7.30 a.m. and arrested accused, a warrant having been obtained from the Court on the previous day. In accused's room the police seized a pass book, a gold watch, a necklace and a bank-book showing a deposit of \$800. According to the German Consular authorities, counsel stated, accused was alleged to have committed crimes in a German city and the court authorities of that city, having ascertained that he was in Shanghai, had sent a telegram to the local German Consul-General requesting extradition. Accordingly, the German Consul-General applied to the police for assistance and accused was taken into custody.

A representative of the German Consul-General having corroborated, accused, questioned by the Court, stated that he left Germany five years ago and that he had come to Shanghai to look for work. When told that he was wanted by a German law court in connection with a case of fraud and forgery, accused denied having any

knowledge of these affairs and stated he had not committed any crimes in that country as he had left there for five years.

The Court remanded the case and ordered that accused be temporarily kept in police custody.

Alleged Arms Deal

Before Judge Hyui, in the Special District Court on August 15 M. Levitsky and Eugene Pick again appeared to answer the charge of "impersonation of a military adviser to the Nanking Government," Levitsky being further charged separately with "forging a seal, and fraudulently using the same on a contract in a manner likely to cause injury to the complainant, R. K. Raphael," and after certain evidence had been taken, a further remand, sine die, was ordered.

Immediately the Court commenced the hearing of the case, the Judge, addressing Pick, said: "The Court has received a reply to its communication to the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, and, in that reply, it is stated that you made a report to the Commissioner of Customs to the effect that illegal dealing in arms was going on in Raphael's office with the Canton authorities, and, later, a woman brought some documents to the Custom House. But the Customs deny that they authorised you to make enquiries about any person dealing in ammunition or munitions."

To this Pick made no reply, and, indeed, he was not asked for any comment. The third accused was then interrogated by the Judge as to his connection with the affair. To the Court's query as to how he became acquainted with the other two accused, Wei replied: "I was introduced to the first and second accused by a friend. On the 24th, I was requested to go to the first accused's house, and he stated that he had a 'deal' on with some Chinese, and asked me to go with him. On that occasion I also met the second accused, he coming to the house about five minutes after I had arrived. Both accused had previously been to my house, the last occasion being on the previous evening.

"After the second accused came and said: 'Well, here we are: we'd better commence.' and the first accused then told me that his name was Levitsky. The first time I saw him was at Raphael's office, and before going there I had asked him what I could do, and he said: 'Just follow my lead, and instructions.' I was introduced to Raphael by the first accused as his secretary, and I kept silent. I heard them speak about dealing in munitions, and, although I don't remember the number, I did hear them speak about a quantity of rifles and Mauser pistols. I didn't hear anything about barbed wire, or other military supplies. They also spoke about the price to be paid for the munitions, but I don't remember the sum mentioned, although later I read about it in the newspapers.

"I heard that the munitions, etc., were to be sent to Canton and not to Nanking, and they didn't refer to any shipment to be made to Swatow. On the first occasion I didn't hear anything at all said about anybody named Chang Fah-yung, but, on the second occasion when I went there I heard about Gen. Chang Fah-yung, who is a brother of Chang Fah-kwei. I didn't hear anything about commission, and Raphael did not converse with me: all I said was: 'Good morning.' I was only in Raphael's office for about 10 minutes, and Carroll at that time was there also. Upon leaving the complainant's office, I told the first accused that I didn't want to have anything to do with such a deal, and at the Canton Road-Bund corner we separated, he going one way, and I going another way.

"I was introduced to the first accused by a Russian named Sorelli. The second time I saw the accused in Raphael's office, the first accused asked Raphael for a draft contract which had been written out by the complainant, and this was given to him, and on that occasion, i.e. the 25th, the guarantee was mentioned. On that date the first and second accused came to my house, and asked me to go to Raphael's place, saying that, as I had been with them the day before, I must go again."

The Judge: Did Pick tell you, you would benefit?—He only said so on the second occasion: he said that there would be champagne and nice food, and that I would benefit. Pick told me something about commission on the 25th, and the first accused was then there.

They told me that as soon as Hsu had signed the contract, they would get a lawyer and go after the commission. I only went in the daytime, and, on the second occasion, I went to Raphael's office, they spoke about the price of the munitions, and said that everything must be fixed up the next day.

On that occasion, in Raphael's office, I saw two photographs hanging on the walls, one of Dang Kyung-kyi, and the other of Koo Tsing-yih, and when the accused asked Raphael about a guarantor, Raphael answered and said: 'I have many Chinese friends, and can furnish plenty of guarantors.' Then I told the accused that I knew Dang Kyung-kyi, and that he owned an iron foundry in the Yangtzepoo district, so Raphael at once asked whether he would do as a guarantor, but accused disagreed: then the complainant suggested Nicholas Tsu, to which the accused agreed.

Q: What about Heath & Co.?—I didn't know about that company, then. The first accused said: 'The first thing to do is to get the guarantor, but if no guarantor can be furnished, then witnesses will be necessary.' I didn't mention anything about Chang Fah-yung refusing to sign, unless a guarantor was furnished.

Mr. Raphael, when questioned by the Judge about the accuracy of the last witness's testimony, totally denied it and suggested that the only reason why the accused had introduced the matter of general military supplies, in the shape of gas-masks, poison gas, barbed wire, etc., was "to get money from Nicholas Tsu and myself, I suppose, by false representations. The whole plot, from what I can see now, is that these two men, with a band of crooks, came to my office to try to take advantage of me and my friends: that is the whole thing!"

Levitsky and Pick also strenuously denied the accuracy of the third accused's statements. Pick averred that he had never been inside Levitsky's house, and neither had he been inside Raphael's office, which Raphael had admitted. "The complainant, Raphael, has brought charges against me, and when he sees that there is a possibility of my being acquitted of those charges, he produces a further so-called witness. I had never seen the third accused until morning, when a Russian detective brought him into Court, with another witness, and, pointing at me, said 'That is Pick,' and that (pointing to the first accused) is Levitsky." Levitsky also claimed that the third accused was a stranger, and, indeed, was a clerk of Raphael's who used to help him in his munitions deal. "The only time I met this Chinese accused was in Raphael's office, and Raphael introduced me to him!" he said.

The prosecution, however, produced a Chinese female witness, the landlady of the house where the third accused lived, and also called the wife of the third accused, who both testified that Levitsky and Pick went to the third accused's house, and held conversations.

The wife testified: "The first and second accused came to my house with a Russian, whom I had known before. They came two or three times, and after the first occasion they came by themselves. The first time, my husband was out; the second time, he was asleep, and they woke him up, and they all went out. That was about the 20th of the 4th moon, between 9 and 10 a.m. When my husband returned, he asked me not to let the first and second accused in, if they came back. He said that they had led him to do wrong against his will, and he instructed me to abuse them if they came back again."

With the conclusion of this evidence, the Court adjourned the further hearing until Saturday next, the 22nd instant.

B. A. Stanovich, described as a Serbian merchant, of 8 Yuhang Road, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined \$1,000 by the Shanghai Special District Court on August 17 for being a member of a foreign gang engaged in circulating counterfeit banknotes.

ACCORDING to the "Sinwanpao", officers of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety Passport Office refused to permit passengers of one of the Dollar Co.'s steamers to land or embark until the master hoisted the Chinese flag. Their demand is said to have been acceded to after which the officers commenced to examine the passports.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

BRITISH FINANCIAL CRISIS

Strong Measures to Balance Budget and Restore National Confidence

London, Aug. 11.

The Premier, Mr. R. MacDonald, left Lissie mouth last night for London.

Apart from his two day meeting with Mr. H. L. Stimson, the American Secretary of State, Mr. MacDonald has found time to digest the weighty report of the Economy Committee which was published before the prorogation of Parliament. This report stressed the importance of drastic economies if national bankruptcy were to be avoided.

All the members of the committee are taking their holidays within easy distance of London so that a meeting can quite conveniently be arranged.

There was a sequel to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's spectacular interruption of his holiday at Downing Street this morning. The Premier arrived after travelling all night. He was visited by Mr. Philip Snowden and the King's private secretary, Mr. MacDonald afterwards was interviewed and said "urgent Governmental business" had brought him back. He declined to discuss the nature of this business or to comment on newspaper reports that Conservative members of Parliament were appealing to him to form an emergency government, but it is understood his return is connected with the recent economy report and the general financial situation.

This is the second time business has interfered in Mr. MacDonald's holiday as the Premier has concluded long and confidential discussions with Col. Stimson in the Scottish Highlands during walks on the moor and in the dining room of the farm house where the two statesmen sat in the evenings by the light of oil lamps. Mr. MacDonald admitted their talks covered international financial questions.

The Government's determination to balance the budget and to take steps to re-create national confidence is reflected in the announcement that a special meeting of the Cabinet Economy Committee will to-day discuss the whole financial situation.

The Government, however, is likely to propose that an "All Party" conference should discuss the proposals of the Government economy committee.

The Conservatives, while anxious to support Government legislation towards effecting economies, express the opinion that the responsibility of initiating such legislation lies solely with the Government. Consequently, it is uncertain whether they will agree to any kind of Three Party deliberations.

Reports of a Cabinet split on the matter are stoutly denied, but it is undoubtedly a fact that the Labour Government is facing a most severe crisis within its own ranks. Many of its supporters are advocating heavier taxation rather than cuts in social services.

Aug. 12.

The opinion is steadily gaining ground that the Government are determined, at all costs, to balance the nation's budget.

According to the report of the Economy Committee £120,000,000 has to be raised, or saved, in order that a clean balance sheet may be presented, and the question now agitating financial circles is whether expenditure on social services will be reduced or taxation levied on a still higher scale.

It is agreed that the publication of the report had the unfortunate effect of creating a wrong impression abroad, though the need for stringent economies is not denied.

It is known that many members of the Government are firmly opposed to any reduction in social services. On the other hand, businessmen throughout the country urge that industry cannot bear any fresh burdens and their opinions cannot be altogether ignored. This is the difficult situation which the Government has to face. There are pitfalls whichever party they choose to take, and in many quarters their defeat, followed by the dissolution of parliament, is forecast.

Having hurried back to London from interrupted holidays, five members of the Government constituting the Cabinet economy com-

mittee met at Downing-street this afternoon to take up the task of "cutting their coat according to their cloth" on a national scale.

The last to reach London was the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, who, having to travel from the heart of Wales, was unable to arrive before late in the afternoon. As soon as he appeared the committee got down to work. Their deliberations will probably continue until next week, and when they have decided on their programme the Government will probably invite the Liberals and Conservatives to join a "three-party" conference to consider it.

It is not without significance that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the leader of the Conservatives in the absence of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who is in France, has decided to return to London immediately from Scotland.

According to a prominent city banker quoted by the London "Evening News," banks received inquiries regarding the financial situation from all parts of the world. The financial position of Britain, he said, was sound, but it was necessary to make it safe beyond all possible misapprehension and for this purpose drastic economies were necessary.

Aug. 13.

The next budget has already been tentatively balanced in City circles by the severe pruning of social and defence services. Socialists, however, quickly retort with "no cuts but more taxes."

The sporting element even is introduced to rescue sterling, for it is seriously suggested in serious quarters that a State lottery loan, with yearly or half-yearly draws for bonuses, might prove more profitable than a conversion scheme.

It is the general view that the Government can hardly launch a scheme of voluntary conversion without a cut-and-dried programme of economy and that compulsory conversion, apart from damaging Britain's reputation for maintaining the sanctity of contracts, would be manifestly unfair.

The banks and big insurance companies, who have promised the Government hearty co-operation, can safely be trusted to insist upon the sanctity of contracts, and their influence can be gauged from the fact that their holding in Government securities approximate £500,000,000.

The contemplated conversion scheme relates to the 5 per cent. war loan redeemable at par at the Government's option in 1929, but the fact that over £2,000,000,000 of this loan is outstanding makes the conversion a formidable proposition.

Moreover the interest on the loan is in a privileged position, not having income tax deducted at the source. Hence the loan has proved very attractive to overseas investors.

Conversion of this sum to a new loan bearing interest more in consonance with modern money rates would, it is estimated, save the Exchequer £20,000,000 annually.

Aug. 13.

It is understood by Reuters from an authoritative source that the Cabinet economy committee has definitely decided the budget must be balanced and that the fundamental principle to be applied in this respect is equal sacrifice and effort on the part of all sections of the population.

Various classes of expenditure have been scrutinised from the point of view of effecting the economies necessary, and a decision has been reached with regard to the road to be followed. The Treasury is now examining the detailed proposals for submission to the committee on Monday.

Well-informed quarters assert that the committee came to the conclusion that the financial position of Great Britain was in every way sound, and that the recent fluctuations in sterling exchange were connection with the general state of superficial and had not the least the country's finances. The present position is regarded as one of emergency, requiring emergency methods.

Government circles do not regard the visit of the Conservative

and Liberal leaders to Downing Street as meaning the establishment of a Three Party conference. It is reliably stated that the ultimate proposals will be submitted on the sole authority of the Government, but it is hoped to consult the Opposition leaders from time to time with a view to obtaining the greatest measure of agreement on the proposals put forward.

The opinion is also expressed that if the proposed broad lines of economy are followed out a voluntary conversion of war loan and other Government stocks will be easy.

It is authoritatively stated that the suggestion that, Mr. Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is considering a scheme of compulsory conversion is baseless.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, interviewed by Reuters, said that no concrete proposals had been submitted to Mr. Baldwin or to himself when they saw the Premier.

He described the situation as "very serious, but not irretrievable" and expressed the opinion that it was essential for the Government to show unmistakably that it was its intention to take, without delay, whatever steps might be necessary to balance the budget in order to convince foreign opinion that it was in earnest.

Mr. Baldwin is leaving for France this evening and Mr. Neville Chamberlain for Scotland, but both are ready to return to London immediately if necessary.

In a well-informed quarter it was stated that the Government may introduce a new Finance Bill to deal with the situation by providing for drastic economies, and that a short sitting of Parliament might be held in September to pass such a measure.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who on Monday night interrupted his holiday at Lissie mouth to visit London to discuss with his Cabinet colleagues the financial situation and other questions, was able to return to Scotland this evening in company with his daughter. Adverse weather prevented him from making the journey by air, as had been intended, and he left by night express.

During the day the Premier again devoted his attention to the budgetary position. He presided this morning at the resumed discussions of the special sub-committee of the Cabinet, which is considering the economies which must be effected to secure a balanced budget.

It may be taken for granted that although the Government will accept full and sole responsibility for the measures adopted in pursuance of their determination to produce a balanced budget, those measures will have the support in Parliament of both Opposition parties.

The chief items of national expenditure were examined anew to-day by the Cabinet committee, which, it is reported, has drafted in broad outline certain proposals which will be examined in detail by the Treasury. It is not supposed that these proposals, arise wholly, or even mainly, from the recommendations in the recent report of the Economy Commission. If these recommendations were adopted in their entirety they would well occupy the time of Parliament for two sessions.

The Prime Minister will return to London to attend the next meeting of the Cabinet committee on Monday afternoon, when a more precise examination of to-day's proposals will be undertaken. A further meeting will be held on Tuesday and a full Cabinet has been summoned for Wednesday.

Almost immediate legislation may be necessary to give effect to some of the Cabinet decisions, and it is recalled that the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons provided that if it appeared to the Speaker that public interest demanded a resumption before October he might fix the date for an earlier meeting.

Aug. 14.

A special Cabinet meeting has been convened for August 19 to consider the Cabinet Economy Committee's proposals.

"I am very much happier about the situation," said the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, when interviewed by Reuters on his arrival at Lissie mouth.

The Prime Minister, who appeared to be in good spirits, added "The country must not listen to panic-stricken talk. There is nothing wrong with the country. There are of course special difficulties which

have to be overcome and this means there will have to be reduced national expenditure, but the reductions will fall on all classes and not on one."

Aug. 15.

Members of the economy committee, on holiday in different parts of the country, are examining the Treasury memoranda and other departmental reports on the various proposals under consideration, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, in particular, is keeping in close touch with the Treasury from his home in Surrey.

The scheme approved by the Cabinet will probably be the subject of discussions with Mr. Neville Chamberlain, representing the Conservatives, and Sir Herbert Samuel, representing the Liberals, and if there is an indication that the Opposition parties are prepared to give the proposals general support Parliament will be summoned probably next month.

The attitude of the Liberal Party to the scheme under consideration by the Cabinet Economy Committee is unknown. In view of the fact that the appointment of the Economy Committee whose report has precipitated the budget crisis was made on a Liberal Party proposal, it is considered likely that the Party will be behind the suggestions put forward in that committee's report. The attitude of the Conservative Party may be gauged from the statement made by Mr. Neville Chamberlain on the occasion of Mr. Snowden's pronouncement on the financial stability of Great Britain. He then said that he was dissatisfied with the relation between expenditure and the Unemployment Insurance Fund in the Government's Finance Bill.

Whatever difficulties that may arise to prevent a Three-Party collaboration in effecting a unified plan for national economy are likely to come out of the method decided upon by the Government in carrying out or modifying the recommendations of the Economy Committee under the chairmanship of Sir George May. Other members of this committee were:—Mr. P. Ashley Cooper, Sir Mark Webster Jenkinson, Mr. Charles Latham, Lord Plender, Mr. Arthur Pugh, and Sir Thomas Royston. At the time the committee's terms of reference were made known, it was stated that the Government reserved to itself all political considerations and it is considered that this reservation might be applied to the recommendations of the committee concerned with reductions in appropriations for the social services, especially in view of the Left Wing of the Labour Party's declared opposition to these reductions.

Aug. 16.

"A sheer malicious invention" was the description applied by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, when interviewed by Reuters' correspondent at Lissie mouth to-day, to the report that a manifesto would be issued by Party leaders calling for voluntary cuts in salaries and wages.

Mr. MacDonald said no proposal had been made for temporary all-round cuts in wages and salaries. The whole thing was ridiculous. There was nothing, he added, which by any stretch of the imagination could be made a basis for such a discreditable statement. He declared that the country was as secure as the Bank of England.

A Parliamentary economy bloc composed of the best elements of all the three parties is predicted as the probable outcome of the conversations between the party leaders in regard to the financial crisis.—Reuters.

Aug. 17.

The drastic economy measures which are to be adopted by the British Government to meet the budget deficit of £120,000,000 were outlined to-day by the "Daily Mail."

Forecasting "equal sacrifice for all" the "Daily Mail" declares that the forthcoming economy programme includes the following:

- 1—A saving of £5,000,000 through the halting of luxurious road-making projects.
- 2—A reduction of £475,000 in the Government's grant to the British Broadcasting Company.
- 3—Reductions in the salaries of members of the Cabinet and of members of Parliament. The salaries of members of Parliament are to be reduced in the amount of £50 per year.
- 4—Enforcement of a fall in the price of living and a cut in civil service salaries.
- 5—A ten per cent. reduction in the salaries of teachers.
- 6—A tax of one per cent. on all fixed income bearing investments.
- 7—A reduction of one shilling

per head in the panel of doctors' capitation fee.

8—A reduction of two shillings a week in the unemployment benefits and increased contributions so that the scope of the fund may be extended.

The "Daily Mail" predicts that these economy measures will be approved by a Three Party Conference and by the Cabinet, and that in September the Parliament will be asked to pass the legislation necessary to make them effective.

Party leaders and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, are returning to London to devote the week to the task of meeting the financial crisis. All efforts are being concentrated on the problem of balancing the budget. The Cabinet economy committee is to meet again to-day and on Wednesday there will be a full Cabinet meeting to consider the situation.

Economy measures are being carefully examined by officials at the Treasury and numerous proposals are being submitted to Mr. Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for his opinion.

In an interview published by the "Daily Herald" to-day, Mr. Philip Snowden, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that an extremely serious situation is prevailing in Great Britain.

"Measures must and will be taken which are commensurate with the gravity of the financial crisis," Mr. Snowden told the "Daily Herald," which is the official organ of the Labour Party.

"But," Mr. Snowden continued, "let me immediately discountenance anything in the nature of a panic. Economies will be drastic but the emergency will be only temporary. Fundamentally our financial position is most sound. It is ridiculous to say that Great Britain is on the verge of bankruptcy. The present situation is due to the unfounded nervousness of foreign investors."—United Press.

Aug. 17.

"The economy big five" as they are now called—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. William Graham and Mr. J. H. Thomas—regathered in London this morning from the four corners of the Kingdom for their meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

There is considerable activity among political circles in anticipation of the expected decision of the Government, to summon Parliament after the meeting of the Cabinet on August 19 in order to pass legislation embodying the Government's proposals.

Various theories continue to be advanced regarding the Government's precise measures, but there seems general agreement that a special levy on all kinds of interest bearing securities is at least receiving serious consideration.—Reuters.

THE DISARMAMENT QUESTION

The Hague, Aug. 11.

A detailed statement of the Netherlands' armaments has been sent to the Secretariat of the League of Nations in response to its request and has simultaneously been published here by the newspapers this morning.

According to this statement, the Dutch army in Europe numbered 16,993 officers and men, while the colonial forces are returned with 39,083 for all ranks. Of the latter, 38,669 are stationed in the Netherlands East Indies, while 414 men and officers are garrisoned in the Netherlands' possessions in West India.

The air forces comprise 321 aeroplanes of all descriptions but with light scouting machines forming the bulk. Of these aeroplanes 116 have their base in the East Indies.

The navy has a total tonnage of 44,000 with a complement of 8,613 officers and men.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

London, Aug. 12.

The statement by the British Government, giving details of the personnel and material of the British naval, military and air forces has been received by the League of Nations Secretariat at Geneva. These details were asked for by the Council of the League, as a preliminary to the meeting next February of the world disarmament conference.

It is expected that the statement will be translated and copies ready for transmission to the Governments participating in the conference by Friday week, and that it will be published on following day. The document occupies 10 foolscap pages.—Wireless through Reuters.

EXPERTS' OFFER TO REICH

Six Months' Extension of Short-Term Credits Discussed

Basle, Aug. 9.

Ten internationally prominent bankers representing as many countries met here this forenoon in the Bank of International Settlements to constitute themselves as the International Bankers' Commission, appointed in accordance with the decisions of the London Seven Power Conference, to inquire into Germany's credit needs and to consider the possibility of converting a portion of the short term credits still in Germany into loans.

The first session of the Commission lasted three hours and began with the election as Chairman of Mr. Wiggins, President of the New York Chase National Bank, the world's largest bank, after which the German delegate, Herr Melchior, senior partner in the Hamburg banking firm bearing the same name, analysed Germany's financial situation and supplied the Commission with the data necessary for its preliminary discussion. — Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Berlin, Aug. 10.

President von Hindenburg to-day signed an emergency decree amending the Press Law, under which the Prussian Government last week forced newspapers to publish an anti-plebiscite manifesto. Henceforth any such publication can be enforced only if it has been sanctioned by the Government of the Reich, and then it must not exceed five hundred words. — Reuter.

London, Aug. 10.

A committee representing the British banks and acceptance houses, which is negotiating for the prolongation of the short term foreign credits to Germany, to-day issued a statement in which it was indicated that shortly a committee of international bankers will convene in conference to consider anew the German financial situation.

The proposed conference is to agree on a uniform procedure for maintaining the short term credits in Germany. — United Press.

Berlin, Aug. 10.

The cold-blooded shooting of two police officers last night, following as it does a long series of similar murders of innocent civilians or political opponents, has raised indignation against the Communists to fever-heat.

The Prussian authorities are reported to be considering out-lawing the Communist party in Germany. Already they have taken drastic action. The police have closed the Communist headquarters, and publication of the principal Communist newspaper "Rote Fahne" has been prohibited for a fortnight. This morning's edition of the paper was confiscated by the police because it printed in large type an account of a "murderous police attack on the Communists" and did not mention the murder of the police officers.

All meetings in the district where the Communist headquarters are situated have been prohibited. — Through Reuter.

Paris, Aug. 10.

The result of the Prussian plebiscite was greeted in France with no less satisfaction than in Germany.

M. Laval, the Premier, and M. Briand, the Foreign Minister, will now be able to pay their promised visit to Berlin before the end of the month, when the new French Ambassador, M. François Poncet, will be installed.

The agreement between the French and German banks can also be signed this week for the maintenance of existing short-term credits. — Through Reuter.

Berlin, Aug. 11.

Despite the large reward offered for information leading to the arrest of the murderers of the two police officers last Sunday, the assassins are not only still at large, but the police appears to be completely baffled, which is taken to support the theory that the shootings were the work of a terrorist band, exercising an iron discipline.

Official celebrations of Constitution Day began at noon to-day in the profusely decorated plenary hall of the Reichstag building in the presence of President von Hindenburg, members of the Federal and the Prussian Cabinets and the entire diplomatic corps.

The large hall was packed to the doors when the choir of the State Opera opened the programme with a Schubert song, after which the Minister of Finance, Dr. Dietrich, mounted the rostrum draped in the Republican colours. In a brief

speech Dr. Dietrich pleaded forcefully for unity and levelheadedness to overcome the crisis, while the Chancellor Dr. Brüning, after a short address, proposed three cheers for the republic.

After the ceremonies President von Hindenburg reviewed the guard of honour drawn up in front of the building, while the band played the national anthem and large crowds lining the Square of the Republic cheered the President.

Public Constitution Day celebrations culminated to-night in a huge torchlight parade, organised by the Republican Reichsbanner League. Over hundred thousand people participated in the procession winding their way through the chief thoroughfares and converging on the huge Square of the Republic in front of the Reichstag Building.

The demonstration, however, was marred by Communist attempts to break up several demonstrations, attempts which invariably turned into pitched battles, with the Reichsbanner men using their torches as effective weapons. The police also had to interfere repeatedly, charging the infuriated Communists with their batons. In one instance there was an exchange of shots between police and Communists, in which, however, as far as it is known, there were no casualties. — Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Aug. 11.

Fighting between police and Communists started afresh to-night.

The Communists opened fire on the police from a house and the police returned the fire, seriously wounding one Communist. — Through Reuter.

Cologne, Aug. 11.

There were shooting affrays in the streets lasting over two hours on the occasion of the torchlight procession arranged by the Republican organization for Constitution Day.

Many shots were fired at the police, who replied by firing without warning wherever a crowd had collected.

Numerous casualties are reported and many arrests were made. Cafes and theatres were closed. — Reuter.

Berlin, Aug. 12.

There is considerable tension here to-night. Extra forces of police are being drafted into the city to prevent a renewal of last night's rioting. Police on lorries are patrolling the disturbed areas.

Communists fired on the police in Berlin, Magdeburg, Lüneberg, and Itzehoe, and altogether 12 persons were wounded and sixty were arrested.

House to house searches at Aachen and the neighbouring towns have revealed the existence of a new militant body called the "Red Snipers Association," which is directed against National Socialists and the police. Fifty persons, including a Communist Reichstag deputy and two town councillors, all of whom are said to belong to this new organization, have been arrested. — Reuter.

Aug. 12.

In their effort to curb radicalism of all hues, the Prussian authorities to-day issued a proclamation declaring that henceforth the activities of all extremist organisations will be closely watched and that any infringement of the laws and regulations will be punished without mercy.

Simultaneously with the publication of this proclamation police raided the local headquarters of radical organisations in two cities, Magdeburg and Aachen. In the former, the National Socialist headquarters were searched in connection with a recent brawl between National Socialists and members of the Republican Reichsbanner League. Here a large quantity of arms were seized and 48 arrests made. — Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

London, Aug. 12.

A message from Basle states that preliminary conversations have taken place between bankers' representatives and the committee of experts set up by the Bank of International Settlements, with a view to the signature on Friday of the protocol which will stabilise for three months a short term credit to Germany of about £125,000,000. — Wireless through Reuter.

Berlin, Aug. 12.

The project of the United States to grant long term credits to finance

German imports of United States cotton and wheat to-day was generally considered to be dead, or at least maimed beyond all hope of being revived.

The belief that the project is dead follows last week's action of the Federal Farm Aid Board in rejecting the German offer to buy on a three years' credit 600,000 bales of American cotton and to take an option on an additional 200,000 bales.

It is also pointed that the German offer to buy American wheat received a cool reception in Washington.

It is learned here that President Hoover has advised former Senator Frederic M. Sackett, the United States Ambassador to Berlin, to abandon negotiations for cotton and wheat sales to Germany rather than to indulge in price haggling. — United Press.

Aug. 13.

President von Hindenburg left the capital to-day for his annual vacation in the Bavarian Alps. He was accompanied by his son, Colonel von Hindenburg, and one secretary.

The fact that the President has decided to leave the capital is taken as an indication of the official belief that for the time being at any rate the Reich is no longer in an acute danger.

The campaign against the extremists on both sides continues with undiminished vigour throughout the Reich. In Finsterbergen, Thuringia, the police yesterday raided the so-called School for Communist Functionaries, a sort of revolutionary academy, and arrested over a dozen lecturers on the science of class struggle and thirty of their students.

In Recklinghausen in the Rhineland a Communist meeting attended by over 800 was closed and all those present declared in custody until their identity had been established. Over a hundred who could give satisfactory no account of themselves were marched to the police station.

In the capital the situation in the Buelowplatz district, the scene of the brutal murder of the two police officers, continues tense, though no actual fighting has so far taken place. Seven more Communists, have been taken into custody here on charges of being concerned in the murder, the total number of suspects now being nineteen. — Trans Ocean Kuo Min.

Paris, Aug. 13.

M. Pierre Laval, the Premier in the French Government, announced to-day that he has completed plans to proceed to Berlin and return the recent visits to Paris of Dr. Heinrich Brüning, the German Chancellor, and Dr. Julius Curtius, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Laval said that he will proceed to Berlin before the end of August. In all probability he will be accompanied by M. Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, and M. Pierre Flaudin, the French Finance Minister.

The visit of M. Laval to Berlin will mark the first occasion of its kind in many years. When Dr. Brüning went to Paris last month it was the first time since the historic visits of Prince Bismarck that a German Chancellor in office had been to France.

Shortly after M. Laval visits Berlin Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, will proceed to Germany to return the recent visit of Dr. Brüning to Rome. — United Press.

Basle, Aug. 14.

Germany's short term debts reach the stupendous total of £350,000,000 according to information in the hands of the international bankers who are meeting here to investigate the financial position of Germany. — Reuter.

Berlin, Aug. 14.

Unless a solution is found in the eleventh hour, the situation in Germany will be aggravated by a wage dispute of rare magnitude, as a result of the flat refusal of the employees and various municipal workers unions to accept a wage cut.

This cut is intended to bring wages down to corresponding levels of the civil service and railway workers scales; it was mooted already before the present crisis became acute, but was held in abeyance until the more pressing questions were disposed of. Now, however, the Federal Government insists upon the application of the new terms as part of its general scheme of ruthless economy and has instructed the municipalities to enforce the new scales under one of the recent emergency decrees providing for such an exigency.

The union leaders, on the other hand, threaten a strike and as about 60 per cent. of the approximately eight hundred thousand men involved are engaged in vital enterprises such as power stations, gas and water works, street cleaning etc., an awkward situation would necessarily arise if the threat were made good. Such a calamity would, moreover, also add to the political difficulties of the Government, as the Social democrats are bound to support the strike, while the Government stands pledged to oppose it with all means, including the mobilisation of the so-called technical reserve. — Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Paris, Aug. 14.

M. Laval, the Prime Minister, and M. Briand, the Foreign Minister, will be unable to proceed to Berlin on August 26 and 27, the date suggested in the German Government's official invitation, owing to the state of M. Briand's health.

In a communication to the German Ambassador, Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, M. Laval said that the famous specialist, Professor Vague, had forbidden M. Briand to travel to Berlin this month. Consequently the visit must be postponed until after the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in September.

M. Laval telephoned to Dr. Brüning, the German Chancellor, this evening expressing regret that the state of health of M. Briand would not allow of their visit to Berlin on the original date. The French Premier added that he was very desirous of resuming as soon as possible the conversations started in Paris last month. — Reuter.

Basle, Aug. 15.

The international bankers, who are meeting here to investigate the financial position of Germany, continued their conversations to-day for the prolongation of short-term credits to Germany.

It is stated that the creditor Powers are disposed to prolong short-term credits for six months on condition that this is acceptable to the central banks interested, and to the Bank for International Settlements. The creditor Powers are also willing to prolong for six months the hundred million dollar credit which has already been extended for three months by the Bank for International Settlements.

Difficulty has been raised by the German request for a relaxation of the conditions imposed by her creditors. — Reuter.

Berlin, Aug. 15.

Optimists who fondly believed that the Reich had safely negotiated the worst of the financial crisis received a rude shock when the newspapers to-day published long despatches from their London correspondents with reports of an interview which the Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, had granted to a special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" who had come to Germany to study conditions on the spot and solicit the opinion of prominent public men.

In this interview Dr. Brüning took a gloomy view of the future, insisting that the menace of Communism was growing by leaps and bounds and that Germany and indeed all Europe was facing the worst winter in history since 1833. The number of workless in Germany would probably pass the seven million mark long before Christmas, Dr. Brüning declared, adding that "we are at a complete loss to know how the Reich and the Federal States will be able to carry the burden imposed upon them by that number of unemployed who must be fed, unless worse is to happen."

"Moreover," the Chancellor continued "there is this to think about: the financial insecurity arising from this staggering burden on the Reich's exchequer will not be without influence on other countries, disturbing if not upsetting the financial equilibrium which will again react on Germany as a fresh moment of disturbance. It is all a vicious chain and a very vicious one at that, and the only possible way to break it, is concerted action by all nations working in close and loyal collaboration."

In this connection Dr. Brüning lifted the veil from his conversations with the British and Italian statesmen, hinting that amongst the remedies proposed by him was the fixing of equal prices for equal goods in order to check the cut-throat competition which is ruining Europe. As, however, he had not yet ventilated these proposals with the French statesmen, he was not at liberty to disclose their exact nature.

The basic condition of all collaboration, however, was the res-

toration of political confidence. Without that nothing whatever could be achieved and the countries of Europe would remain at cross purposes. After dealing with the Treaty of Versailles which he insisted was in the last analysis responsible for all the ills from which Europe is suffering, Dr. Brüning briefly referred to Franco-German relations which, he declared, showed distinct signs of improvement. "I have tried," he added, "to convince France of Germany's genuine desire for peace, and now I can only say again: do not talk about war! do not even think about it or its possibility for the future for that thought alone must inevitably have a paralysing effect on all attempts to save Europe from the shambles of the last war."

The Chancellor's statements for once have evoked an almost un-mixed friendly echo in the press, not excluding the Nationalists papers. The latter dwell especially on the Chancellor's contention that the Versailles Treaty is at the bottom of everything and demand that those strong words be followed by vigorous action. — Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

HUNGARIAN EMERGENCY DECREE

Budapest, Aug. 10.

Hungary is outdoing Germany in the severity of her emergency decrees, the latest of which absolutely forbids money being sent out of the country in any form except with the permission of the National Bank.

Detectives are supervising the frontier to prevent any infraction of the decree. — Reuter.

Aug. 12.

The rigorous measures of the Government have failed to check the financial panic which, without any apparent reason, is spreading through the country and especially the rural districts. There is a growing tendency to refuse paper money and to hoard silver coins and all banks are being besieged by crowds trying to change notes into hard money.

Only limited amounts of silver money, however, are being given out by the banks and it is expected that the authorities will take draconic steps to stop the practice. — Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Paris, Aug. 14.

A contract for an international loan of \$5,000,000 to Hungary was signed to-day at the Hungarian Legation here.

The loan will take the form of an issue of Hungarian Treasury bonds, repayable in one year.

The international group underwriting the loan is composed of French, Swiss, Dutch, Italian and Hungarian banks. France is subscribing the largest share. — Reuter.

LEAGUE MISSION TO CHINA

Geneva, Aug. 11.

At the request of the Chinese Government, the International Labour Office has despatched a mission to China consisting of Mr. Pone, chief of a section of its diplomatic division, and Dame Adelaide Anderson, formerly principal lady inspector of factories in Great Britain.

The purpose of the mission is to assist the Chinese Government to organise a factory inspection service.

The mission will arrive in Nanking early in September and will stay in China for about two months. — Reuter.

Aug. 14.

Captain P. Walter, private secretary to the General Secretary of the League of Nations, Sir Eric Drummond, left to-day for Shanghai to prepare for the arrival of various League experts who will shortly follow an invitation of the Chinese Government to Nanking.

The mission which is to leave Geneva on September 2, will include the Polish health expert, Dr. S. Rajchmann; the director of the Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, G. Bonnet, a Frenchman; two experts delegated by the International Labour Bureau, the Frenchman M. Pone and Dame Adelaide Anderson. They will probably travel all over China, as far as conditions permit, remaining in all for at least three months. — Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

CONFERENCE TO BE BOYCOTTED

Indian Congress Not to Join London Parleys: Dispute Over Tax Collection

Allahabad, Aug. 10.

India is daily threatening to split into two hostile political camps as the prospect of an agreement between Hindus and Moslems over their Round-Table Conference programme becomes more remote. Serious warning that failure of the Government to meet preliminary satisfaction of the Moslems' demands may result in the Moslems boycotting the Round-Table Conference is contained in the resolution passed by the conference of Mohammedan religious leaders.

The resolution, which was passed unanimously, urges Moslem delegates to the Round-Table Conference to boycott the Federal Structure sub-committee (which meets in London as a preliminary to the full conference) unless agreement is reached almost immediately between Hindus and Moslems.

The resolution also urges the boycott of the conference itself unless the Federal committee concedes the transference of power from the British Parliament to the Provinces, rather than to the Central Government.—Through Reuter.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Following discontent among the Moslems owing to fears that their demands will not be met, another serious threat to the success of the forthcoming Round Table Conference in London on Indian constitutional reforms has arisen.

The latest trouble is due to differences between Mr. Gandhi and the Government of Bombay on the subject of the collection of land revenue in Gujarat and alleged breaches of the pact reached in March between Lord Irwin, the ex-Viceroy, and Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi is due to leave for London next Saturday, to-day he sent a wire to the Viceroy saying that "it would be very difficult for him to sail."

If Mr. Gandhi declines to leave, other leading Congress delegates will probably follow his example and also decline to go to London.

Piqued by the fact that only one of their three representatives has been chosen to participate in the Round-Table Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce has decided to boycott the conference.

Aug. 11.

Mr. Gandhi's attendance at the London Round-Table Conference has once more been rendered doubtful in consequence of a letter addressed to the Viceroy by the Nationalist leader. In this letter Mr. Gandhi criticises the Indian Government for its alleged breach of the Delhi Convention which, he insists, creates a new situation, making his journey to London impossible.

In conclusion the Swajist leader declares that his final decision whether or not to go to London rests with the Viceroy. If the latter should revoke the decision of the collecting authorities to employ force in collecting the land taxes in Gujarat, Mr. Gandhi announces, he is still ready to go. If, however, the Viceroy should uphold the local authorities, he would be compelled to remain in India.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

The Indian poetess, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Pandit Malaviya, who is also identified with the Congress movement, have cancelled their passages to England.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 13.

Although the decision of the Congress will be received with regret by those, both in England and in India, who have endeavoured to secure the co-operation of the Congress party in the resumed discussions of the Round-Table conference, that conference will proceed with its work according to plan.

It will be recalled that the co-operation of the Congress in the Round-Table conference was one of the primary objects of the agreement arrived at between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi on March 5 this year. The authorities in India have carried out the terms of the agreement both in letter and in spirit, and everything possible, consistent with the responsibility of the authorities for the operation of ordinary law, has been done to smooth away difficulties.—Wireless through Reuter.

Simla, Aug. 14.

Authoritative circles consider that the negotiations to enable the Congress party to participate in the Round-Tables conference are in no way closed. It is understood that

eleventh hour efforts are being made to press the Congress executive to revise its decision to boycott the conference.

Telegrams in this connection have been sent from Simla to Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jayakar by Sir Tej Sapru. Although the appointment of the tribunal demanded by Gandhi is impossible both the Viceroy and Sir Ernest Hotson (acting Governor of Bombay) are well disposed to an examination of the alleged serious breaches of the Delhi pact.—Reuter.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

There is a more hopeful atmosphere here to-day. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar have resumed their role of peace-makers.

Authoritative circles are of the opinion that negotiations with a view to enabling the Congress to participate in the Round-Table Conference are in no way closed. This view is strengthened by the continuous stream of important visitors, including prominent delegates to the Round-Table Conference, to Mr. Gandhi, and by the action of the Working Committee of the Congress in delegating sole authority to Vallabhai Patel, in order to facilitate quick action at the last moment if necessary.

This action of the Working Committee means that in an emergency Vallabhai Patel will be a virtual dictator. This decision is embraced in the following resolution passed by the Working Committee:

"In the event of an emergency arising so as to leave no time for the calling of the Working Committee, President Vallabhai Patel is authorised to act in the name of the Working Committee."

The Committee also desired to make it clear that the decision not to participate in the Round-Table Conference should not be construed as ending the Delhi settlement. They therefore advise all Congress organisations and all Congressmen to continue to comply, until otherwise instructed, with the terms of the Delhi settlement as far as it is applicable to the Congress.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi is definitely out of the Conference. In an interview before leaving for Ahmedabad, Mr. Gandhi said Congress would make every effort not to revive the civil disobedience movement until the Round-Table Conference had finished its deliberations. However, he added, much would depend on the attitude of the Government. The renewal of the fight was certain if the Conference did not grant the Nationalist demands, and this time the struggle would be more intensive and extensive.—Reuter.

Simla, Aug. 15.

Correspondence, running into thousands of words, between Mr. Gandhi and the Viceroy and Government officials, has now been published.

In this correspondence Mr. Gandhi alleges breaches of the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement, particularly in regard to the coercive collection of rents. These charges the Viceroy and the Government officials emphatically deny.

Mr. Gandhi sees in the replies to his complaints "a complete indication that he must not sail for London."

The Government's attitude in the matter was that it was impossible to agree to an arrangement involving the suspension of ordinary law or the regular machinery of administration.—Reuter.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

"God willing I will bring back peace and freedom," declared the Moslem delegate Shaikat Ali, before he left for London to-day in the Mooltan with 26 other delegates who included the Maharajah of Bikanir, and Sir Tej Sapru.—Reuter.

Ahmedabad, Aug. 15.

Mr. Gandhi interviewed by Reuter to-day said the situation was not affected by his interviews with Sir Tej Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. Asked if there was any hope of his going to London if no arbitration board was appointed but if the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay assured him they would examine the serious cases if a breach of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, Mr. Gandhi said such hope was unwarranted.—Reuter.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

"Will Gandhi go to London?" This is the question still on everyone's lips.

While earlier in the day the situation showed no sign of changing and Mr. Gandhi's secretary had even gone as far as to tell an interviewer at Ahmedabad that "Mr. Gandhi will remain here until the Government imprisons him," a more favourable turn has now been given to the situation by new proposals which it is understood Mr. Gandhi has put forward.

According to these proposals, which have been communicated to the Viceroy, Mr. Gandhi will agree to attend the Round-Table Conference, provided the Government is prepared to institute an inquiry through an impartial Government official, such as a High Court Judge in whom the public has confidence, into breaches of the Irwin-Gandhi settlement which are alleged to have occurred in the Gujarat district. It is also requested that definite assurance may be forthcoming that no coercive measures will be taken in future and that no breach of the Delhi pact will be committed.

If these proposals are accepted Mr. Gandhi is prepared to waive his demand for the appointment of an arbitration board.

Twenty-seven of the delegates to the Round-Table Conference sailed for England to-day.—Through Reuter.

London, Aug. 15.

Referring to the correspondence between Mr. Gandhi and the Viceroy and other Government officials, the "Manchester Guardian" says, "The only thing that emerges with complete clearness is that nothing has happened which really ought to prevent Congress from sending representatives to the Round-Table Conference."

The disappointment generally felt at Mr. Gandhi's decision not to go to London was expressed by the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, in his telegram to Mr. Gandhi on August 13. Lord Willingdon said, "I could have hoped that you would not allow disputes over present details to prevent your serving India by participating in the momentous discussion of the future constitution, which may determine the destiny of India beyond your time and mine."

Before leaving Bombay last night Mr. Gandhi wrote a personal letter to the Viceroy explaining the implications of the resolution regarding the withdrawal of the Congress from the Round-Table Conference. He made it clear that Congress would continue to honour the Delhi pact.—Wireless through Reuter.

Cawnpore, Aug. 15.

The police have frustrated what is believed to be a revolutionary plot timed to culminate with the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Cawnpore on August 17.

Acting on suspicion the police to-day stopped a motor-car on a bridge outside the city and found that it contained bombs and other explosives.

The police have also arrested a notorious revolutionary, Avasthy, and three of his confederates. Sensational developments are expected.—Reuter.

Rangoon, Aug. 10.

Now that the rebellion in Burma has virtually ended the Government is tempering its punishment with leniency.

The sentences passed on 13 of the 18 prisoners who were condemned to death for participation in the Pyawp rebellion have been commuted to imprisonment for life. Another prisoner, who was sentenced to death, has been released on furnishing security for his future behaviour and 40 out of 44 prisoners who were sentenced to transportation have been released under similar guarantees.—Through Reuter.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Three persons have been killed and 17 injured and 400 Hindu houses burned in a communal riot at Dera Ismail Khan. The trouble arose over a fight between a Muslim shopkeeper and a Hindu customer over prices. Supporters of both Communities joined in the battle. Order is not yet restored and troops are being despatched from Lahore.

There was considerable looting in the town before the houses were set on fire.—Reuter.

Ahmedabad, Aug. 17.

"What is going to happen will be known within a few days," declared Mr. Gandhi at prayer time yesterday evening.

He added "We believe the truce still continues, but if the Government declares the truce ended we are ready for it. If, however, the Government declares the truce to be continued both we and the Government will have to carry it out."—Through Reuter.

DEBT HOLIDAY IN FORCE

London, Aug. 11.

The protocol making effective President Hoover's Plan for a one year's moratorium from all war debts payments was signed in London at 5.15 p.m.

The Foreign Office, officially announced that the signing of the protocol occurred in the Locarno Room of the Foreign Office after brief speeches had been made by the various Ambassadors and financial experts.

After the protocols, making the Hoover Plan effective had been signed, the members of the Experts' Committee in statements to the United Press indicated that they are quite satisfied with their work. However, they expressed the wish that the Hoover Plan might have been put into effect sooner.

"The Committee of Experts should have been convened immediately after President Hoover's famous announcement of his war debts moratorium proposal," the experts said in their statement.

After the ceremonies in the Locarno Room the Foreign Office published two protocols pertaining to Germany and Czechoslovakia, respectively. The first provides that Germany's suspended annuities will be repayable in ten equal annuities of 117,831,000 Reichsmarks each at interest of three per cent.

It was stated significantly "that the repayment of annuities will be absolute obligations involving no option of postponement."

A statement accompanying the protocols said that the "German Government has pointed out, in accepting this proposal, that they have not intended to express any opinion of Germany's future capacity for payment." The statement said that payments required for the service of the Dawes and Young Plan loans will continue to be effective and that likewise they are absolute obligations.

The German protocol provides that Germany will pay her unconditional annuity to the Bank of International Settlements which will immediately reloan the money to the German railways, except for the amount required for the service of the Young Plan Loan. It provides also for the continuation of deliveries in kind provided that they do not involve a charge to a creditor state nor to the German budget during the current year. "No injury to German economy should be involved during the same period," the statement says.

The German protocol is signed by Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom and its dominions, India, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The accompanying statement said that formal steps to arrange the suspension of interallied war debts payments in accordance with the Hoover Plan are being arranged directly between the creditor and debtor Governments.

The German protocol provides that in exchange for a Bank of International Settlements loan the German railways will issue bonds which will be distributed to the unconditional annuities creditors.

The bonds will be amortized in ten equal annuities beginning with July 15, 1933. They will bear interest at three per cent. They are likewise absolute obligations.

The protocol becomes effective retroactively to July 1 when ratifications of it are deposited in Paris.

Prior to the announcement of the actual signing of the protocols the Foreign Office issued a communique saying that the Conference of Experts appointed by the Governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Germany, Italy and Japan which, during the last three weeks has been sitting in London, held its final sitting at the Treasury this morning and reached a complete agreement regarding the detailed measures required to make effective President Hoover's war debts holiday proposal. Arrangements then were made for the formal signing of the protocol this afternoon.—United Press.

JACK DIAMOND SENTENCED

New York, Aug. 12.

The notorious gangster, Jack Diamond, was to-day sentenced to four years' imprisonment and fined \$11,000 for violating the prohibition law.

Bail has been fixed at \$15,000 pending the hearing of an appeal.—Reuter.

BOMBED EXPRESS MYSTERY

Berlin, Aug. 10.

The huge reward of 100,000 Marks (\$25,000) has been posted jointly by the Federal Authorities and the German Railway Administration for information leading to the apprehension of the wreckers of the Basle-Berlin Express near Juteborg.

Despite the feverish activities of over hundred detectives, no tangible clues regarding the authors of the outrage have so far been discovered, though there seems to be little doubt that it was the work of political fanatics.

Both the National Socialist and the Communist headquarters issued statements repudiating the outrage and insisting that their followers would never stoop to such methods.

Aug. 11.

Substantial progress has been made by the police in tracing the perpetrators of the bombing outrage against the Basle-Berlin express at Juteborg. A piece of wrapping paper found near the scene of the disaster has proved a most valuable clue, enabling the police to obtain a detailed description of at least one of the wreckers.

This scrap of paper was found to have emanated from the shop for electrical appliances in a Berlin suburb, and the owner of the shop, when interviewed by detectives, identified the length of electric wire used in fusing the bomb as having been purchased from his shop. He furthermore stated that on the day before the outrage a man, apparently a foreigner, bought the piece of wire which was wrapped up in the paper found near the tracks at Juteborg. He also gave a good description of the customer whom he remembered distinctly on account of his broken accent, adding that the man had described himself as an Irishman.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Aug. 12.

The arrest to-day followed information given by the proprietor of a shop who identified some wire found near the scene of the outrage as having been purchased from him by the man who said he was an ex-officer. Although the appearance of the arrested man did not agree with the shopkeeper's description, the police detained the suspect because "his private affairs did not appear to be clear."

However, the man later proved his innocence and was released.—Reuter.

Aug. 14.

The Berlin-Basle express which was derailed last Sunday by train wreckers was again the object of a mysterious attack to-day. Several shots were fired at the train as it passed through a forest shortly before Erfurt from where strong police detachments with scores of police dogs were sent out immediately to scour the neighbourhood.

Near the scene of the new outrage footprints were found, and the dogs immediately took up the scent which was lost, however, in a fog. That and the fact that the shots were fired from a Mauser rifle is all that has so far been ascertained and there appears to be little hope that the police will succeed in tracing the gunmen whose motives remain as obscure as those of the men who wrecked the same train last Sunday.

A fresh railway outrage was reported late to-night from Hamburg where a barricade was found to have been erected on the track of the regular freight between Hamburg and Altona. As the train, however was travelling at a slow speed, the driver was able to pull up in time, and serious damage was prevented. Three men were seen running away as the train came to a stop, but could not be overtaken. As in the case of the Erfurt outrage, a large reward has also been posted for information leading to the arrest of the Hamburg would-be wreckers.—Trans-Ocean-Kuo Min.

RUMANIAN BANKS FORM GUARANTEE GROUP

Bucharest, Aug. 15.

In order to meet the serious difficulties in which many of the soundest banks have recently found themselves the principal banks of Rumania have formed a Guarantee Banking Syndicate to act as a bank of acceptance with funds of a milliard lei in securities contributed by the banks concerned. Securities will be discounted by the national bank as necessary and the State will guarantee liquidation.—Reuter.

AIR LINES ACROSS ARCTIC

Search for Missing Aviator Abandoned: Lindberghs in Kamchatka

Copenhagen, Aug. 9.

Anxiety is felt regarding the safety of Mr. Parker Cramer, who was due here at noon from Lerwick in the Shetland Islands.

Mr. Cramer left the Faroes en route for Copenhagen via Bergen on August 8, but returned to Lerwick owing to stormy weather. He left Lerwick again this morning but has not yet arrived and there is no news of him.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Aug. 12.

Most elaborate searches have failed to discover Mr. Parker Cramer.

The President of the Trans-American air line corporation has now announced the selection of an American airman named Preston to renew the attempt on a America-European flight via Greenland and Denmark.

Mr. Parker Cramer reached Iceland safely on his attempt to find an aerial route to Europe via Greenland and then flew to the Faroes.

He started for Denmark but bad weather forced him to fly to Lerwick in the Shetlands. Later he took off again but nothing has been heard of him since.—Reuter.

Aug. 12.

Search for the missing American airman, Parker Cramer, was abandoned to-day, it being now definitely believed that he perished in the terrific storm which raged along the Norwegian coast Sunday afternoon. Even if he had been picked up by a passing vessel or a fishing smack, news should have reached the authorities by this time.

Mr. Cramer had been last heard from Sunday forenoon, when his automatic wireless signals ceased suddenly, the pilot being apparently forced down by some mishap. Since Monday the North Sea has been scoured by Danish and Norwegian seaplanes, while all ships in the vicinity have been told to keep a sharp lookout.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Oslo, Aug. 14.

A Norwegian fishing boat early this morning reported that late on Sunday its officers sighted from its decks a body drifting west between 20 and 30 miles north-west of the Shetland Islands. The body is believed to have been that of Mr. Cramer, but weather conditions were so adverse that recovery of it was impossible.—United Press.

A German Attempt

Copenhagen, Aug. 9.

Stimulated apparently by the flight of the American aviator Mr. Parker Cramer, the German airman Herr van Gronau arrived to-day quite unexpectedly at Reykjavik in a Dornier Wahl seaplane. He will take off to-morrow for Greenland and after his arrival in Iceland to-day stated that from Greenland he will continue to Newfoundland and thence to New York, his aim being to establish the most reliable route for a regular air service for mail and passengers between Europe and the American continent.

Von Gronau, last year, was the first pilot to fly over the northern route, meeting with an enthusiastic reception at New York on his arrival there after a smooth passage. Then, as now the German airman had started on his flight without any previous announcement, having informed only the German and Danish authorities of his plan. The Danish Government, it is understood, has also given permission for the present flight.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Reykjavik, Aug. 13.

Gronau took off to-day for Scoresby Sound, Greenland, where he has advance depots. Gronau arrived here on August 9.

Aug. 14.

Gronau arrived at Scoresby Sound to-day, and is now proceeding to the Danish Colony of Godthaab on the West Coast of Greenland, where he will make his base for his stay of two or three weeks.

During this period Gronau will make flights with the assistance of the German meteorologist Dr. Braumer.

The Danish flyer, Petersen, is seeking landing places on the West Coast of Greenland.—Reuter.

Lindberghs at Kamchatka

Point Barrow, Aug. 10.

With weather conditions suddenly more favourable than they have

been for several days, Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh resumed their summer vacation flight from New York to Japan and China at 8:53 o'clock to-night, Pacific Standard time, when they hopped off from Point Barrow for Nome in their Pontoon-equipped Lockheed-Sirius monoplane.

Upon their arrival at Nome Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh will make the final preparations for the flight to Asia. Since they hopped off from New York a fortnight ago they have stopped at Washington, North Beach, North Haven, Ottawa, Moose Factory, Churchill, Baker Lake, Aklavik and Point Barrow. The only delays have been occasioned by adverse flying conditions in the Far North.—United Press.

Nome, Aug. 11.

Completing a flight from Point Barrow which was interrupted when they were forced down because of fog in Good Hope Bay on the north side of the Seward peninsula, Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived here to-day in their monoplane.

It was 10:39 o'clock this morning, Nome time, when the aviators, who are making a summer vacation flight from New York to Japan and China, reached Nome.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh said that they experienced no inconvenience while they waited at Good Hope Bay for the fog to lift. At no time were they in any danger.

Aug. 14.

Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh left the North American continent behind them at noon to-day, Pacific standard time, when, in their pontoon-equipped Lockheed-Sirius monoplane, they hopped off from Nome for Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka.

When the Lindberghs began their flight across the Bering Sea for the shores of Asia, weather conditions were generally good. Visibility was excellent. At the departure Colonel Lindbergh was bucking a four miles head wind but it was not expected to greatly hamper the progress of his flight.

When he started for Nome, Colonel Lindbergh was hopeful that he and his wife would be able to reach Petropavlovsk without an intermediary stop. However, because of the late start and because of some uncertainty as to the weather conditions which would be encountered on the Asiatic side of the sea it may be necessary for the distinguished aviators to alight at Karaginsky, where they will spend the night in such an event. Karaginsky is a sheltered island off the northern coast of the Kamchatka peninsula.

Their plane was functioning perfectly when the Lindberghs left Nome to-day and they made a beautiful take off. Nome gave the distinguished fliers an enthusiastic farewell.

Since starting their flight to Japan and China a fortnight ago it has been revealed that Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh are engaged in charting an airmail route from America to the Orient. Further, Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh are considering the possibility of continuing their flight around the world from Shanghai. From China they may fly to India and Europe and thence back to America by way of the Azores Islands. There is considerable interest in the possibility that the Lindberghs will make their goodwill vacation tour encircling the world.—United Press.

Washington, Aug. 14.

The United States Naval Radio Communications Service announced to-night that Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, completing a flight across the Bering Sea from Nome, Alaska, landed at Karaginsky Island, off the coast of Kamchatka, at 10:49 o'clock to-night, Pacific Standard Time.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh are expected to spend the night at Karaginsky Island and then fly on to Kamchatka to-morrow.

The flight from Nome to Karaginsky was without incident. Weather conditions were excellent and visibility was good although at times the American aerial voyagers cruised over broken banks of fog.—United Press.

Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka,

Aug. 16.

Completing a flight from Karaginsky Island which began at 10:45 o'clock this morning, Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh landed at Petropavlovsk at three o'clock this afternoon, Tokyo time.

Throughout their flight to-day Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh were in constant radio communication with the United States Navy Radio Station on St. Paul's Island. Mrs. Lindbergh, who is the wireless operator for the expedition, was also in communication with the Japanese Government radio station at Ochiishi, Hokkaido.

On their flight to-day Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh enjoyed favourable weather between Karaginsky Island and Petropavlovsk. They were received enthusiastically here by crowds which had waited several hours for them.

Their plane, in which they once established an American transcontinental flight record, is functioning perfectly.—United Press.

French Fliers Try Again

Tokyo, Aug. 12.

The French aviators Le Brix and Dorec are to make another attempt at a non-stop flight from Paris to Tokyo.

Their first attempt failed when they were forced down in Siberia. Their plane was smashed but the engine was not damaged and was taken to France.

They have filed an application with the Aviation Bureau for permission to fly over, and land in, Japanese territory, stating that in all probability they will start their flight during the latter part of this month.—Reuter.

Paris, Aug. 13.

Captain W. Authier and two companions announced to-day that they are planning to make an aeroplane flight from Paris to Tokyo.

The flight will be made in stages of 1,000 kilometres each. A Farman plane equipped with a motor developing 190 horse power will be used.

The date for the start of the flight has not yet been fixed because the Soviet Government is raising objections to the plans of the French aviators to land in Russia. Negotiations designed to eliminate the Soviet objections are now in progress.—United Press.

More Attempts on Pacific

Winnipeg, Aug. 10.

Captain Slaughter, the well known aviator, announced here to-day that he has completed his arrangements for an attempt to fly from Omaha, Nebraska, to Tokyo. Captain Slaughter started to-day for Omaha.—United Press.

Seattle, Aug. 10.

Mrs. Juanita Burns of Los Angeles to-day telegraphed to the Washington State Aeronautical Association announcing that within six weeks she intends to take off on an attempt to make a non-stop flight from Seattle to Tokyo.

Mrs. Burns will compete for the \$25,000 prize offered by the Tokyo "Asahi" for the first non-stop flight between Japan and America.—United Press.

Los Angeles, Aug. 12.

Lieutenant Roy Ammel, well known aviator, to-day reiterated his intentions of making a nonstop refuelling flight between Los Angeles and Tokyo. Ammel, however, said he will not be able to make the flight until April of next year. Taking off from Los Angeles Ammel intends to fly to Tokyo. He will not land there but will, after taking on fuel, begin the return to Los Angeles.—United Press.

Omaha, Aug. 14.

Mr. G. Bellanca, noted aeroplane manufacturer, to-day offered to Captain Slaughter the Bellanca monoplane, the "Roma," for his proposed non-stop flight from Omaha to Tokyo. The "offer" stated that Captain Slaughter could use the "Roma" for a consideration of \$50,000, one half of which would be paid before departure and the remainder in the event of a successful and safe arrival at Tokyo.

The Roma was built several years ago for a proposed flight from New York to Rome which Pilot Roger G. Williams was to have made. Pilot Williams never got beyond Old Orchard Beach, Maine, with the plane. Two years ago two Argentine fliers were planning to fly from New York to Buenos Aires and thence to Seville, Spain, in the "Roma" but they rejected the craft as unsatisfactory for a transoceanic flight.—United Press.

Women Cast Eye on Atlantic

New York, Aug. 10.

It was revealed here to-day that Miss Elinor Smith, one of America's most noted aviatrixes who recently established new altitude records for women, has been preparing secretly to attempt a non-stop flight from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, to Paris.

With Miss Smith several other aviatrixes are preparing to make nonstop flights across the Atlantic ocean. Miss Laura Ingalls is completing her plans and Miss Ruth Nichols, recovered from recent injuries, is also anxious to reattempt her trans-Atlantic flight which was interrupted last month when her plane cracked up at St. Johns, Newfoundland, after a successful flight from New York.

Mrs. Geraldine Lofredo, wife of a photographer of Buffalo, New York, has obtained the use of the monoplane Liberty, in which Messrs. Helgar Hoiris and Otto Hillig recently flew from America to Copenhagen, and she will attempt a non-stop flight to Rome.—United Press.

American Airmen Fined

Tokyo, Aug. 11.

The Procurator's Office after considering the evidence in the Pangborn and Herndon case has decided to order the confinement of the two aviators and the prohibition of the use of their aeroplane pending a final settlement of the case.

Aug. 12.

It is understood that the order by the Japanese authorities for the confinement of the American aviators, Pangborn and Herndon, does not mean anything in the nature of imprisonment.

It simply entails a restriction upon their movements pending the final settlement of their case.

Washington, Aug. 13.

Mr. William Castle, Acting Secretary of State, has denied officially that the American fliers Pangborn and Herndon have been acting behalf of the United States Government.

As soon as their trouble with the Japanese authorities is settled, Pangborn and Herndon intend to make a non-stop flight from Tokyo to Seattle. Their machine is at present being fitted with tankage for a further 800 gallons of fuel, bringing the total capacity up to 900 gallons. They are confident that flying through high latitudes they can complete the flight to Seattle in 43 hours.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Aug. 15.

For their unintentional violation of the aviation laws of the Empire of Japan Messrs. Hugh Herndon and Clyde Pangborn were each fined Yen 2,000 to-day. In addition, each of the American aviators was fined Yen. 50 for flying over Japanese fortified zones. The photograph fumes which they exposed during their flight from Khabarovsk to Tokyo have been confiscated.

The round-the-world fliers will now probably return to the United States by steamship. Their single motored Bellanca monoplane, it is expected, will be dismantled and shipped to America.

The decision to fine Messrs. Pangborn and Herndon was reached to-day after a week spent in examining the airmen. In their behalf Colonel William Cameron Forbes, the United States Ambassador to Japan, explained to the Imperial Government that ignorance and impetuosity were responsible for the difficulties in which the American fliers have found themselves involved ever since they landed at the Tachikawa Military Aerodrome, near Tokyo.

Aug. 17.

Messrs. Hugh Herndon and Clyde Pangborn, the American aviators who ran foul of the Japanese aviation laws while flying recently from Khabarovsk to the Tachikawa Aerodrome, near Tokyo, to-day were highly puzzled as to how they are going to pay fines of Yen. 2,050 each.

The fines were imposed by the Japanese authorities last week. And the airmen are without funds. They have repaired to Hakone, a hot springs summer resort, to cogitate on the problem of paying heavy fines from empty pockets.—United Press.

Goodwill Fliers in Paris

Paris, Aug. 10.

In their Japan-made monoplane, the Young Japan, Messrs. M. Kurimura and K. Kumagawa of the Hoseni University, Tokyo, arrived at Le Bourget Aerodrome, near Paris, at 3:52 o'clock this afternoon after a successful flight from London.

Messrs. Kumagawa and Kurimura hopped off from Tokyo on May 29. They flew across Korea, Manchuria, Siberia and Europe to Berlin. Then they flew to England, where they spent the past week. Their flight will take them next to Rome, their ultimate destination.—United Press.

Mails to South America

London, Aug. 11.

The German Dornier-Wahl flying boat left Southampton for Cadiz to-day to inaugurate a service be-

tween South America and Europe with the object of accelerating mail delivery.

Flying-boats will carry mails from Cadiz to liners at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, and from liners at Fernando Noronha to Rio de Janeiro.—Through Reuter.

A Helicopter Airship

Paris, Aug. 13.

Successful tests have been made with a curious craft, called a helicopter airship, designed by the well-known engineer, M. Oemichen, who has already achieved great success with heavier-than-air helicopters.

The helicopter's semi-rigid gas is above and the helicopter planes below. A more ambitious flight is now contemplated.—Through Reuter.

Wiley Post Injured

Old Orchard, Maine, Aug. 15.

While attempting a take-off from Old Orchard for Montreal, Canada, Captain Wiley Post of around-the-world flight fame suffered an accident here to-day.

Captain Post's aeroplane struck the top of a forceful wave. The plane's propeller was bent and the craft was otherwise damaged. Captain Post, however, escaped unhurt from the accident.—United Press.

Round Germany Race

Berlin, Aug. 15.

The air race around Germany for which over thirty planes started from Tempelhof Aerodrome this morning had to be stopped on account of the steadily worsening meteorological conditions. The fliers will assemble at Stuttgart aerodrome to wait for better weather before resuming the competition.

Aug. 16.

The air race around Germany which had been stopped by bad weather yesterday at Stuttgart was resumed and completed to-day. The German pilot Emil Dinort, flying a Klemm-Argus baby plane, emerged as victor from the contest, returning to Tempelhof Aerodrome long before the scheduled time, with the result that his arrival was noticed only by a few people.

The victor even had to wait for over half an hour for his congratulations by the Minister of Communications, Dr. von Guerdner, who had been informed that the winner could not possibly arrive before the fixed time. Second place was taken by the favourite, A. Post, flying a Junker plane, while Germany's most prominent woman flyer, Elli Beinhorn came third.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Russia Develops New Passenger Plane

Moscow, Aug. 16.

A new type of all-metal plane accommodating 32 passengers was tested here to-day with, it is declared, excellent results and will shortly be put on the Moscow-Vladivostok run.

The new machine, designed by Alexander Pypolev and built throughout in Russian factories is equipped with five motors, developing 480 H.P. each.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

New Flight Record Established

London, Aug. 16.

The 26-year-old Scottish airman, Mr. J. A. Mollison, who recently set up the new record of 8 days 21 hours and 25 minutes for a flight between Australia and England, established another record to-day when he flew from London to Glasgow in 3 hours and 20 minutes. He was given a rousing reception by his parents and friends of the Scottish Flying Club.

Later, Mr. Mollison took his mother for a flight. He was mobbed by a tremendous crowd on his departure.

Mr. Mollison intends to fly to Boat of Garten, Invernesshire, to visit his grandfather.

He proposes to attempt a record flight to Capetown in October, for which purpose a metal plane is now being prepared.—Reuter.

A daring single-handed hold-up is reported from Arles, in Southern France where the cashier of a coalmine who had withdrawn from a local bank 600,000 francs to meet his payroll and was accompanied by a detective was confronted by a lone bandit, as he entered the yard of the administration building. The robber shot without warning, killing the cashier and gravely wounding the detective before the latter could pull his own gun. The bandit then made a grab for the bag with the money and decamped, firing at the miners who had rushed to the scene of the outrage and of whom two were hit, after the other fell back,

REVOLT IN CUBA GROWS SERIOUS

Havana, Aug. 9.

As revolution on a serious scale loomed in Cuba to-day, General Gerardo Machado y Morales declared that a state of war exists in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio.

Under orders from General Machado Government troops and police marched on the town of Bayamo near Havana this morning. The advance was occasioned because members of the Nationalist party were reported to be gathering at Bayamo intending to march with rebel military forces on the Presidential Palace in Havana.

The troops loyal to President Machado captured 17 leaders of the Nationalist Party after they had stormed a barricaded house. Three men, supposed to be rebels were killed. Seven members of the political police force were wounded. Many arrests were made. —United Press.

New York, Aug. 9.

Messages from Havana state that the Government of Cuba has announced that it has just suppressed the most serious revolutionary plot hatched in the island since 1917.

A strict censorship makes it most difficult to ascertain the present position in Cuba. Following the Government's announcement regarding a revolutionary plot, martial law has been declared in the province of Havana.

Those arrested include three brothers of ex-President Menocal. —Reuter.

Havana, Aug. 10.

Cuba's latest revolution reached serious proportions to-day as a censorship was established and as President Gerardo Machado y Morales suspended all Constitutional guarantees throughout the Republic for the third time this year.

Latest reports declare that troops and rebels are fighting near Guana Baccos, only 12 miles from the capital. Only a few casualties have been reported so far.

With the Nationalists loyal to former President Menocal attempting to overthrow General Machado's régime the disturbances have spread to Havana. Four persons have been wounded in riots. Tramways workers in Havana are still on strike. Strikers to-day hurled a bomb into a tram, causing considerable damage.

The Havana Police are busy rounding up and arresting suspected insurrectionists and the revolt adds to the crisis caused by recent labour disturbances.

Government officials are confident that the revolt will be put down speedily. But the unrest is serious. Only a week ago there was a 24 hours general strike throughout Cuba as a gesture of sympathy for the striking tramway workers in Havana. The Nationalists contend that General Machado is holding office illegally and that the amendment increasing his term from six years to ten years is unconstitutional. —United Press.

Washington, Aug. 11.

Agents of the Cuban Nationalists in Washington to-day informed the United Press that the entire Cuban Navy has joined in the rebellion in Cuba against the régime of General Gerardo Machado y Morales.

However, sources friendly to President Machado's rule declared that the reports are untrue and that the Havana administration is receiving loyal support in its fight against the insurrectionists. —United Press.

Havana, Aug. 12.

Both the Government forces and the rebels claim victories in clashes in the interior. Particulars state that in an engagement in the province of Pinar del Rio General Francisco Peraza, the local rebel leader, and fourteen of his adherents were killed and nineteen wounded. On the contrary rebel reports say 300 rebels raided the city of Santa Clara, killed 30 Federalists and wounded 25 before retiring. —Reuter.

Aug. 12.

Scornfully ignoring the ultimatum of President Gerardo Machado y Morales that they surrender, rebellious Nationalists in Cuba continued to-day to press their efforts to achieve the overthrow of the administration.

Severe fighting now is in progress between loyal federal forces and Nationalist troops at Luyano, a suburb of Havana. The extent of

the casualties has not been determined.

Daily the struggle is increasing in seriousness. In Santa Clara, near Havana and throughout Pinar del Rio there is severe fighting. Yesterday General Machado called upon the rebels to surrender before midnight. Otherwise, he said, all Nationalist rebels taken as prisoners would be treated without mercy.

This ultimatum only caused the rebels to redouble their attacks on federal troops and the end of the latest revolution in Cuba is not in sight. —United Press.

Aug. 13.

Fever heat excitement prevails here. Alarmist rumours are arriving every hour from the interior, where it is reported, thousands of rebels are under arms.

A battle has been raging for eight hours near Cienfuegos, which is about 150 miles southeast of Havana. The result is not yet known, though distant rifle-fire can be heard in the capital, which is reminiscent of war time in London.

The rebel strength is unknown, but the Government claim to be able to put into the field 12,500 soldiers and 2,000 marines. They further claim they can double that strength, if necessary.

The bombs and ammunition used by the rebels are of European manufacture, and were landed at Cuba last week by gun-running vessels, which were subsequently seized. —Reuter.

Aug. 14.

The Cuban Government of President Gerardo Machado y Morales to-day believed that a death blow has been dealt to the cause of the Nationalist revolutionaries with the capture of former President Menocal, the leader of the insurrectionists.

Dr. Menocal was captured at Pinar del Rio. He is being brought to Havana as a prisoner of war. Colonel Carlos Mendieta, the second in command of the insurrectionists to Dr. Menocal, also has been taken captive by the loyal federal forces.

Dr. Menocal and Colonel Mendieta were captured very shortly after it had been announced at the rebel headquarters here that Dr. Menocal had issued an ultimatum calling upon General Machado to resign as President within 24 hours.

General Machado yesterday sought to pacify the rebels but he failed. Skirmishes between loyalists and insurrectionist troops were resumed. The rebels claimed to be scoring victories against the Government forces and to be within striking distance of Havana itself when there came the bad news of the capture of Dr. Menocal and Colonel Mendieta.

Fighting is continuing but official quarters believe that the rebels will agree to surrender their arms in return for lenient treatment of Dr. Menocal and other captive Nationalist leaders.

It is generally doubted that the revolt will continue for much longer in view of the capture of Dr. Menocal and Colonel Mendieta. The spread of the news of the Government successes is expected to shatter the morale of the insurrectionists.

Aug. 16.

Revolution continued to rage in Cuba to-day as the Nationalist insurgents defied the Government of President Gerardo Machado y Morales.

The Nationalists are continuing to fight despite the fact that their leader, former President Menocal, is a prisoner of war in the ancient Cabana Fortress in Havana. Incarcerated with Dr. Menocal is Colonel Carlos Mendieta, another outstanding leader of the Nationalists. Other rebel leaders are prisoners at Cabana Fortress.

With the capture of Dr. Menocal and Colonel Mendieta in Pinar del Rio last week the Government announced that the revolt had been crushed. But fighting continues between loyal federal forces and insurrectionist bands. The Nationalists are demanding the resignation of President Machado.

In Washington to-day, Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, the former Cuban Ambassador to the United States, told the United Press that the revolt in Cuba will continue despite the imprisonment of Dr. Menocal and Colonel Mendieta. Dr. Torriente is an outstanding opponent of General Machado, who must be overthrown, according to the former diplomat. He said the arrest of Dr. Menocal and Colonel Mendieta will spur the revolutionists on to new successes. —United Press.

SPAIN IN THROES OF UNREST

Madrid, Aug. 11.

After a period of comparative quiet, sporadic disorders are on the increase again throughout Spain.

Three persons were killed and scores wounded in a gunfight between Communists and Republicans in Bilbao, while at Barcelona several more were shot in a clash between police and striking metal workers. In Saragossa, the self-styled Unemployment Soviet has delivered an ultimatum to the authorities, threatening that unless aid is forthcoming for the unemployed within twentyfour hours they would take the law into their own hands and engage upon a "policy of reprisals." —Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Aug. 12.

Mailed fist tactics have been employed for dealing with strikes in Saragossa and other cities, where the unemployed and Syndicalists have been cowed by large displays of special police.

Following warnings police were stationed in the precincts of the larger industrial buildings and several of the strike leaders were arrested. The Communists headquarters have also been closed. —Through Reuter.

Aug. 12.

Over hundred Communist and Syndicalist leaders were arrested at Cordova following the discovery of a plot to establish a Red regime throughout Cordova province. The plotters planned to call a general strike both of the industrial and rural labour organisations and had, it is alleged, already secured a promise of co-operation from a score of local mayors. Under cover of this strike it was intended to form Soviets and organise Red Guards to engage the troops which it was expected the central authorities would dispatch in order to cope with the strike.

Detailed plans, including the draft of a manifesto to be issued for the troops, were found when the headquarters of the Syndicalists were raided to-day, and it is asserted in the official communiqué that with the foiling of the plot a serious danger to Republican Spain was averted.

Strikes are multiplying daily throughout the Republic, causing the authorities much anxiety, and are regarded by foreign observers as a portent of grave developments.

At Barcelona the forty-thousand striking metal workers have been joined by over 10,000 workers employed in the rubber and cork factories, and there have been numerous clashes between strikers and police. Even graver is the situation at Tarragona where the ultimatum of the workless, threatening violence unless relief was granted, has been rejected by the authorities, whereupon the unemployed formed special committees which in turn announced that tomorrow the factories and shops would be stormed. Troops are being rushed to Tarragona to nip the incipient rebellion in the bud.

Shipping at Malaga has been paralysed by the sudden strike of all dockers and other harbour workers. The strike is purely political, the strikers demanding the re-opening of the local Trade Union Building which was closed recently on the grounds that it was the centre of Communist propaganda.

Aug. 13.

Over 5,000 revolvers have been seized and confiscated in the province of Andalusia in the course of the raids which the local authorities, acting under instructions from the Provisional Government, are carrying through all over the country.

While Andalusia has so far yielded the bulk of illegal arms, large quantities were also discovered at other provinces. This is only one of the disquieting symptoms that the country is steadily swinging towards radicalism and anarchy.

Saragossa has now been occupied by the military, with the result that the general strike is spreading steadily to neighbouring villages and towns. Seville reports fresh rioting at Estapa in the course of which the Guardia Civil was compelled to fire, killing and wounding scores of demonstrators. Heavy casualties are also reported from Cordova and Malaga from where the strike movement is spreading to the rural districts, many large estates having been seized by revolting peasants.

So far the Government appears to be still able to cope with the situation, but there is growing nervousness at the capital, and it

is realised that unless drastic measures are adopted and martial law is proclaimed throughout the country, the Government may before long be swept away. —Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Aug. 15.

Bomb outrages in Madrid and Malaga and damaged telephone wires at Barcelona indicate that the Syndicalist telephone strikers are resuming their campaign of terrorism, as it is mainly the property of the American Telephone Company that is attacked.

Two men were arrested near the scene of the outrages in Madrid. Both were carrying revolvers. One of the men is the Secretary General of the local Syndicalist Federation. —Through Reuter.

Aug. 15.

Disorders throughout Spain continue with undiminished vigour and to-day reached a pitch when the socialist trade union leaders in the capital sent a deputation to the Minister of the Interior, Señor Maura, threatening to arm their followers for reprisals if the Government cannot afford them more effective protection from the attacks of the Communist and Syndicalist rioters.

The situation is especially serious at Saragossa, Cordova, Seville and throughout Andalusia province, where the peasants continue to seize and divide amongst themselves all large estates.

All the rioters appear to be fairly well armed despite the recent countrywide raids and confiscations of arms and ammunition which, according to "El Ovedo", netted over 27,000 revolvers, thousands of small-bore rifles, and large quantities of ammunition whose origin is still a mystery.

Aug. 15.

With the Provisional Government still being sorely beset by radical disorders, its only allusion to the Catalan State also came to a head to-day, when Colonel Macia, popular leader of the Catalan autonomists and premier of the Catalan State, called upon Premier Zamora and presented him with the Statutes of the Catalan Republic which had been approved in the recent referendum by an overwhelming majority of the Catalan electorate.

In presenting the document which will shortly be submitted to the Constituent Cortes, Colonel Macia carefully avoided any allusion to the divergence of opinion between the Catalan and the central authorities regarding the status of the Catalan State. He merely stressed the significance of the Catalan Charter for the unity of the Spanish Republic, saying that he was not calling upon Premier Zamora in the capacity of an ambassador and did not feel that he was standing on foreign soil, but that he spoke as one brother to another, insisting, however, that the voice of the Catalans must be heard and that their desires must not be denied.

Aug. 16.

Serious rioting has again been reported from Saragossa, Malaga and Seville and it is understood that the central authorities are contemplating the proclamation of martial law in all three cities. In Barcelona, also the situation appears to become increasingly serious, with the additional complication that the Catalan authorities insist that they are fully prepared to cope with any and every emergency, while the Provisional Government insists upon sending additional troops to the city.

To check the parcelling up of estates in Andalusia by revolting peasants, strong detachments of the Guardia Civil have been sent to the province where, apparently, the local authorities are either conniving in the land robbery or are afraid to offer any resistance. —Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

AMERICAN PRODUCTION DECLINES

Washington, Aug. 10.

A decline of 16.3 per cent. in the industrial production of the United States for the first half of 1931, as compared with the first half of 1930, is reported by the United States Department of Commerce.

There was more than a seasonal decline in general business during June, but the fall slackened in the first two weeks of July.

The principal bright spot was the textile industry, which improved compared with last year. Factory pay-rolls were 25 per cent. below the 1930 level. —Reuter.

ICE 8,000 FT. DEEP IN GREENLAND

Copenhagen, Aug. 13.

The thickness of the ice crust in the interior of Greenland is estimated at over 8,000 ft. in the report of the German Greenland expedition submitted to-day to the Royal Academy of Science. The thickness was ascertained by the explorers by means of dynamite soundings, a method greatly perfected by Professor Adolf Wegener, the head of the expedition who perished on Greenland's ice wastes.

Furthermore, the report states that Greenland is probably saucer-shaped, with the high hills along its coast, forming the rim and the interior having been pressed down by the enormous weight of the ice crust.

Another feature of the report is the observation that the big glaciers along the coast are slowly receding towards the deepest depression of the saucer and that in time to come land may emerge from underneath the ice crust. —Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

A PREVENTATIVE FOR MALARIA

London, Aug. 13.

Experiments in London have established the efficacy of plasmoquine as a preventive of malaria.

According to the "Lancet," eight men and one woman volunteered to run the risk which the experiments entailed. They were dosed with plasmoquine the day before malaria mosquitoes, which had been kept in jars, were allowed to bite their forearms through a piece of gauze. Some of these volunteers were bitten five times. After being bitten they were given another dose of plasmoquine.

Not one of them developed any symptoms of malaria, whereas a patient in hospital who was undergoing malaria therapy and who was bitten at the same time but not given plasmoquine, was in the throes of malaria two days later. —Reuter.

IMPORTANT CANCER DISCOVERY

London, Aug. 11.

The research institute of the famous London cancer hospital has made what is considered an advance of the first magnitude towards the knowledge of the causation of cancer—or rather the combination of factors that makes the incidence of cancer possible.

The research workers have discovered a chemically pure substance of known structure that produces cancer in a very large constant proportion of cases.

Meanwhile large-scale tests of the method of diagnosis recently published by the Dutch physician, Dr. Bendaens, are being carried on at the Cancer hospital research institute by the distinguished pathologist, Dr. Alfred Guji. —Through Reuter.

SENATOR PITTMAN RETURNS

New York, Aug. 11.

Senator Pittman landed here to-day after a three months' study of the silver question in the Orient. He intends to renew his campaign in favour of an international silver conference and said that he would take another resolution to the Senate to ask President Hoover to take the initiative in the matter. —Reuter.

Atlantic City, Aug. 11. It has been formally announced that an international conference on the silver question is under the sympathetic consideration of the American Federation of Labour. —Reuter.

SUBMARINE HERO ON MOVIES

London, Aug. 11.

At the request of the Admiralty no reference will be made to the submarine Poseidon in the talkie picture of a submarine disaster now being made at the Elstree studios. The original intention was to base the picture on the recent tragedy in China waters. The Admiralty is lending many facilities for the production of the picture.

Petty Officer Willis, the hero of the Poseidon disaster, is to help in the production of the picture. —Reuter.

SUBMARINE IN ARCTIC SEAS

Tromsø, Norway, Aug. 11.

Shortly after leaving here last night the submarine Nautilus developed engine trouble and is now adrift in the Arctic at the mercy of currents and tides.—Reuter.

Aug. 10.

On a cruise to his Arctic base at Spitzbergen Captain Sir Hubert Wilkins, proceeded from Tromsø into the Arctic seas at 6.25 o'clock to-night aboard his unique polar submarine, the Nautilus.

Captain Wilkins will spend the next few weeks in exploring the northern waters in the vicinity of Spitzbergen and he will test the Nautilus in preparation for an attempt to reach the North Pole by cruising under the ice next year. Between Bergen and Tromsø and after passing Malangen yesterday the electric rudder connections of the Nautilus were damaged. For two hours the submarine drifted but repairs were effected and the Nautilus resumed her course, reaching Tromsø without further incident.

The members of the crew of the Nautilus were in good health and spirits as they proceeded from Tromsø for Spitzbergen to-night.—United Press.

Oslo, Aug. 12.

Having completed repairs of her latest mishap, the submarine Nautilus has definitely left Tromsø for Spitzbergen. Newspapermen who went aboard the vessel while she drifted helplessly outside Tromsø Harbour were told by Sir Hubert Wilkins that there was "nothing much wrong" only a few valves and a couple of accumulators having given trouble again.

While the repairs were being made three tugs stood by, and the crews gave the submarine and its undaunted expedition a send-off when finally the vessels gained stowage again.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Spitzbergen, Aug. 15.

Aboard his polar submarine, the Nautilus, Captain Sir Hubert Wilkins, the Australian Arctic and Antarctic explorer, arrived at Spitzbergen at six o'clock to-night after a halting and none too successful voyage from Tromsø, Norway.

All aboard the Nautilus were in excellent health and spirits when they reached Spitzbergen. They are ready to follow their plucky leader despite the series of misfortunes which have robbed the unique cruise of the Nautilus of its glamour.—United Press.

Advent Bay, Spitzbergen, Aug. 16.

The polar submarine Nautilus, in command of Captain Sir Hubert Wilkins, famed Australian Arctic and Antarctic explorer, to-night was prepared to start at daybreak to-morrow on a cruise beneath the ice cap which surrounds the North Pole.

For the dash to the top of the world 75 barrels of fuel were placed aboard the Nautilus to-day. The vessel arrived at Advent Bay at six o'clock last night after a journey from Tromsø, Norway.

Before starting his cruise to as near the top of the world as he can get, Sir Hubert is carefully inspecting the machinery of the Nautilus, which broke down so many times on the trip from the United States.

Because so little remains of the Arctic summer there is doubt that this year Sir Hubert can achieve his goal and actually reach the North Pole in the Nautilus. But he will seek to determine the nature of the polar ice cap north of Spitzbergen.—United Press.

INVENTIVE GENIUS RECUPERATING

West Orange, Aug. 10.

Displaying a remarkable vitality for a man of 84 years of age Mr. Thomas A. Edison, internationally famed inventive wizard, to-day was recuperating satisfactorily from his recent illness.

Dr. Hubert Howe, who is still in daily attendance upon Mr. Edison, said that shortly his patient should be able to resume work in his laboratories. In a few weeks, when the hot summer weather has passed, Mr. Edison expects to resume his experiments. He is now able to receive and study reports from his laboratories.

Less than a fortnight ago, Mr. Edison was so seriously ill that specialists were summoned by aeroplane and the members of his family gathered at his bedside.—United Press.

SLUMP IN U. S. COTTON

Washington, Aug. 12.

The destruction of one-third of the present cotton crop has been suggested by the Federal Farm Board to the Governors of 14 cotton producing states.

If the States concur the Government will withhold from the market for another year its present holdings of cotton.

The scheme would mean the reduction of the total supply of cotton by at least 4,000,000 bales and the withholding from this year's market of 3,000,000 more bales.

The scheme will become effective if ten of the largest producing States accept it.—Reuter.

Aug. 13.

Reaction to the Federal Farm Aid Board's plan to destroy one-third of America's 1931 cotton crop has been far from favourable.

Cotton brokers in New York and New Orleans, have received comment from throughout the nation on the plan announced in telegrams to the governors of 14 cotton producing states by Mr. James C. Stone, the chairman of the Farm Board. The comment, for the most part, characterizes the destruction project as "bunk".

Most experts believe that the Government is bluffing.

It is suggested that the Government, or the Federal Farm Board, begin real efforts to stabilise cotton prices by destroying the 1,100,000 bales of cotton held by the Cotton Stabilisation Corporation which was bought in futile efforts to raise prices.

In proposing the destruction of one-third of the 1931 cotton crop Mr. Stone said that if the project is carried into force the Government will agree to withhold its cotton surplus from the market until at least July 31, 1932.

Many doubt that the farmers will be willing to plough under every third row of cotton plants on their plantations, as the Farm Board proposed.—United Press.

New York, Aug. 13.

Cotton traders here to-day ridiculed the proposal made by the Federal Farm Aid Board yesterday that one-third of the 1931 cotton crop in the United States be destroyed. The criticism was directed against the Farm Board's plan on the grounds that it represents an attempt to create artificial strength in the cotton markets, not only of America but of the world.

Mr. James C. Stone, the chairman of the Federal Farm Aid Board, yesterday telegraphed to the governors of 14 American cotton producing states proposing that between September 1 and September 15 every third row of cotton on American plantations be ploughed under. The plan was launched as the Government gave its first official recognition of the situation created by the greatly increased cotton crop estimate of 15,584,000 bales.

The plan to destroy one-third of the 1931 crop, it was held in Washington, would result in higher prices for the farmers and would save them the expense of picking and ginning what could but add to the already huge surplus. As yet replies have not been received in Washington from the governors of the cotton producing states.—United Press.

Washington, Aug. 14.

The proposal of the Farm Board to destroy one third of the cotton crop in America appears to be doomed in view of the disapproval informally expressed by seven of the fourteen governors of the cotton producing states.

Of the remainder, three are favourable to the scheme and four are non-committal.—Reuter.

New Orleans, Aug. 17.

Predicting a return to prosperity within a fortnight if immediate action taken, the State Governor, Mr. Huey P. Long, has invited other Governors, Senators and members of Congress of the cotton growing States to meet on August 21 to discuss State legislation prohibiting cotton raising in 1932.—Reuter.

COLD WAVE SWEEPS EUROPE

Berlin, Aug. 12.

Since the beginning of this week the greater part of Europe is in the grip of a cold wave which is altogether unprecedented for this time of the year. Snow is falling in the Alps at an altitude of 3,000 feet, while in the lower regions the thermometer hovers around the freezing point. France, England and Scandinavia report abnormally low temperatures.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

FRANCO-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS

Paris, Aug. 11.

France to-day agreed to reopen negotiations with Italy for a Franco-Italian naval accord. It is understood that discussions designed to bring the accord into being will occur during the September meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

It is expected that M. Pierre Laval, the French Premier, will visit Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy in Rome during or immediately after the negotiations.

Hope is held that France and Italy will be able to enter into a naval accord before the world disarmament conference convenes next February under the auspices of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Ever since they disagreed during the London Naval Limitations Conference of 1930 France and Italy have been deadlocked on the matter of a naval accord. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, sought several months ago to negotiate a Franco-Italian agreement. An accord was actually drafted but the negotiations broke down when it came to the point of concluding an actual treaty.

It is freely stated here that American and British influences have been brought to bear on Rome to turn towards France. The United States and Great Britain wish to see France and Italy friends.

There are many delicate points to be settled but with a spirit of harmony reigning half the struggle is considered as already won. During recent visits to Paris M. de Beaumarchais, the French Ambassador to Rome, has reported to his Government that the negotiations are progressing favourably and it has been suggested that the naval accord cleared out of the way, steps should be taken to bring the French and Italian Foreign Ministers together, perhaps at Nice.

Such a gesture by both parties would give an important impetus towards liquidation of all the difficulties which have at times loomed dangerously between France and Italy since 1920.—United Press.

AGITATION AGAINST CHINESE

Mexico City, Aug. 15.

Mr. Sam Young, the Chinese Minister to Mexico, to-day conferred at length with President Pascual Ortiz Rubio regarding anti-Chinese sentiment in Mexico. Mr. Young emphatically protested against the campaigns in the states of Sinaloa and Sonora which are said to be designed to compel all Chinese to leave the country.

Local officials appear to be unable to check the growing anti-Chinese activities on the part of the Mexicans. Mr. Young told President Rubio. He explained that in two states at least 5,000 Chinese are in danger.

Meanwhile, an organized anti-Chinese committee reinforced by several Federal Deputies has announced that it intends to start an intensive campaign in all Mexican states against Chinese merchants and traders. Many Chinese are in a serious position. Even those who desire to leave Mexico do not have the funds to return to China and they cannot, because of the American laws, make arrangements to cross the border into the United States even temporarily.—United Press.

ACCIDENTS DECLINE IN BRITAIN

London, Aug. 14.

The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories records a decrease in the number of accidents, fatal and non-fatal.

The report refers to the development of industries in and around Greater London, in spite of the general depression. New works are being built, which will provide not only facilities for production of a high order, but for health, safety and the welfare of the workers.

The reason why London has suffered less severely from the depression than other areas, it is suggested, is because of the greater variety of its manufactures. But throughout Great Britain there are many instances of large expenditure in building better factories, in laying down modern machinery, and in changing methods so as to increase efficiency and achieve economy in production by labour saving devices, fuel economy and the use of new materials.—Wireless through Reuter.

DAUGHTER OF MATA HARI

Paris, Aug. 16.

The recent arrest of a young woman calling herself Olga Ostraganoff on a charge of espionage for an unnamed power, has had a sensational sequel, recalling the affair of Mata Hari, the mysterious woman who was shot in 1917 as a German spy.

Olga Ostraganoff, who stoutly protests her innocence, now claims to be a daughter of Mata Hari and in proof of her contention has sent to the Minister of Justice what purports to be the last letter from her mother, insisting that the charges brought against her were false and enjoining upon her daughter not to rest before clearing her memory.

In trying to fulfill this mission, Olga Ostraganoff now asserts, she ventured into the haunts of international spies in the hope of gleaned these essential information, becoming embroiled with the agents of a certain power who, however, she declares, learned nothing from her, because there was nothing to learn, she knowing nothing whatever about France's military or other secrets.—Trans-Ocean-Kuo Min.

OCEAN TO GIVE ITS RICHES

Brest, Aug. 15.

It would appear that the long continued attempts to salvage the gold from the liner Egypt are at last to be crowned with success.

Gold bullion to the value of \$1,000,000 is at stake. This was the amount contained in the strong-room of the Egypt when the liner was wrecked in 1922 and it has been at the bottom of the sea ever since.

Recently 15 bombs were exploded by the divers from the salvage ship Artiglio on the deck of the Egypt in an endeavour to reach the strong-room, and it seems that these efforts have been successful for the announcement is now made that Lloyds have insured the transit of the gold to England and that a warship is to be provided for an escort.—Reuter.

VACCINE RUSHED BY AIR

Teheran, Aug. 17.

Carrying 50,000 phials of vaccine for inoculations in southern ports, doctors left here by air to-day to fight the spread of cholera on the Persian Gulf.

Precautionary measures against the spread of the epidemic from Basra, where scores have died of the disease, have already been taken by the closing of roads on the Iraq frontier.

Travellers wishing to enter Persia must pass a quarantine station at Mohammerah. Infection was carried to Basra by two coolies from the Gulf.—Through Reuter.

PRESIDENT'S PLANS DEMANDED

Washington, Aug. 16.

The Democratic National Committee to-day demanded of President Hoover that he make known to the country the exact details of his plan to deal with the distress which is certain to arise next winter as a result of unemployment.

It is virtually certain that next winter there will be at least 7,000,000 persons without employment in the United States. President Hoover for weeks has been conferring with the heads of relief agencies and last week it was announced at the White House that a survey of 227 cities shows that private charitable organizations will be able to provide adequate unemployment relief.

The action of the Democrats in challenging President Hoover to be specific and not deal in generalities recalls that next year there will be a Presidential election. It is expected that the Democrats will go into the campaign ready to capitalize on the depression. They will ask the people for a vote of no-confidence in the Hoover Administration.

Republican leaders are hoping that business will turn the corner to normal times and prosperity long before the election campaign is in full swing.—United Press.

MORE TROUBLE FOR RUSSIA

Moscow, Aug. 14.

Economic relations between Soviet Russia and the Argentine will be broken off in consequence of the raid on the Arcos offices in Rio de Janeiro, according to press reports.

It is understood that the Argentine Government has flatly refused to apologise for the raid and make restitution for all damage caused thereby, and that as the result of this intransigent attitude the Council of Commissioners decided to withdraw all Soviet representatives in the Argentine and wind up all pending deals.

The press continues to denounce the Argentine Government as "henchmen of American imperialism," the "Pravda" carrying a cartoon depicting the raiders as money wearing American uniforms.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

OIL AMALGAMATION

Bucharest, Aug. 14.

The report that the Royal Dutch and the Standard Oil Companies are merging their Rumanian subsidiaries the Astra-Romana and the Romano-Americana is untrue, according to a statement made to-day by a high official of one of the Companies.

This official, interviewed by Reuter, said the two companies were only joining forces for economic reasons in the new rich Boldesti field, near Ploesti.

He added: "Further co-operation may follow in other fields, where duplication and competition are unnecessary."—Reuter.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

A London Letter

METHODIST CONFERENCE

Foreign and Home Affairs Discussed: China's Needs Outlined

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, July 21.

China occupied a prominent place in the National Conference of the United Methodist Church at Redruth this week. Foreign and Home Missions largely held the attention of the Conference. Considering the world wide depression, financial returns were deemed satisfactory although the importance of missionary work both home and abroad was emphasised on all sides and appeal made to the Churches to maintain, if not increase, their contributions.

The positon in China was debated at length and workers from foreign fields were welcomed and new appointments approved.

Cordial welcomes were extended to the following missionaries recently returned from their stations:—Revs. F. J. Dymond and K. W. May, from Yunnan; Rev. W. R. Stobie, from Wenchow; Rev. W. P. Bates, from Ningpo; Rev. D. Howard Smith, from North China; and Rev. A. C. Lamb, from Sierra Leone.

The statement of accounts showed an ordinary income of £31,929 14s., an increase of £1,042 17s. 8d.; and expenditure £30,733 8s. 1d., a decrease of £2,146 3s. 4d. The actual income, therefore, exceeded the ordinary expenditure by £1,196 5s. 11d., and the deficit was thus reduced from £6,187 9s. 11d. to £4,991 4d. The income from circuits was £309 less than the previous year, the increase in the total being due chiefly to the splendid results gained by the chairman's list and the Women's Missionary Auxiliary meeting at the Sheffield Conference.

With some hospitals and some districts seriously understaffed, and with the full effects of developments in Africa not yet reflected in expenditure, it was obvious how very necessary it was for those Churches which could possibly do so to increase still further their missionary income.

Following new appointments were approved: Rev. J. E. Sandbach and Miss D. Milburn, to Yunnan; and Miss K. Barnes to East Africa. The Conference prayerfully dedicated these missionaries to their chosen work, and assured them of constant sympathy and support.

It was reported that authority had been given for the erection of the "Martyr Memorial Hospital" at Wuting and the doctor's house. Grants were made from the £30,000 fund of £2,160 for the hospital, £740 for the equipment, and £700 for the doctor's house. The two mission houses at Wuting were to be adapted for the accommodation of two families and two single missionaries at a cost of £400, granted from the £30,000 fund.

A grant of £300 had been made to provide suitable premises for women's work and Bible schools at Wuting and £100 for the erection of a building at Tongshan for the training of voluntary workers.

Mr. Joseph Ward was reappointed treasurer of the Foreign Mission Funds, Rev. C. Steadford secretary, and Mr. M. W. Chapman auditor.

Submitting the report, Rev. C. Steadford said they might regard their missionary work either as the greatest burden they had to carry or as the greatest glory of their Church, or, maybe, both, just as the mother found her children to be both a source of greatest anxiety and also her chief glory.

And the Church was able to regulate in a way its missionary work. They had to call for heavy contributions towards this department of their work. It might seem at times that they made too great demands.

By reducing their work, or by doing nothing at all, they could have far less burden to carry, or they might think so; whereas in reality, he ventured to think, the more of this kind of work they undertook the greater strength they had given them to bear it.

"Think of China," he said, "where their latest missions were situated, and of the tremendous movement taking place there."

It was the mightiest revelation in history, and if they examined closely the character of that revolution they would find it was largely a result of an attempt to give some application of the Christian ideals and principles to the national life.

Surely it was a most significant fact that the name most familiar to the Chinese to-day and most revered by them was a man who embraced the Christian faith and died in that faith?

Although they had knowledge that there were mixed up with this movement all kinds of interests that could not be regarded as Christian, the mightiest elements in that great movement were the desire to realise better state for humanity a higher condition for the people, and a nobler sense of the greatness of the dignity of life.

The returned missionaries then assembled on the platform, and were welcomed by Rev. C. Steadford.

"We have here a veteran of our mission field in Rev. F. J. Dymond," he said. "He and I played together as boys. He went to the mission field, and now he is crowned with 44 years of service there."

The President shook hands with the missionaries, and tendered to them thanks for the services they had so splendidly rendered.

No one deserved a more grateful welcome than Frank Dymond, to whom they said, "After long voyaging, and years and years of strenuous work, we love you with all our hearts."

Rev. F. J. Dymond, replying, said it was a great joy to him to be home again. One thing he had learned in China was the wonderful effect of the companionship of Jesus Christ. He was the greatest force for strength and inspiration one could imagine.

"If China needs anything to-day it is Jesus Christ, and somehow China is getting Him. Men are rising in new strength and carrying their old baggage home, because they have found the strength which Christ imparts."

Speaking of the financial statement, Mr. J. Ward (hon. treasurer) said that when they considered the appalling distress in many of the industrial areas of the country he thought they had great cause for thankfulness that the contributions to the Foreign Mission Fund had been so splendid.

Mr. Steadford explained that the decrease in expenditure was due to the fall in the price of silver in China. At present the exchange was rising, and he was afraid they could not hope for the same result next year.

Proceeding to deal with the needs for growing work, the Secretary said there never was a time in the history of the Christian Church when the conditions were so favourable as they were to-day for the advancement of the Kingdom of God in non-Christian lands.

It had rather proceeded on lines that were anticipated before the overthrow of the old dynasty, and Sun Yat-sen must have been something of a prophet when he said it would be followed by a long period of reconstruction, and when the interests of the people would have to be guided by a convention of the national interests.

That time was now beginning, and was preparatory to a movement for establishing a democratic form of government and to fit the people for great progress. That movement, affecting 400 millions of people, and the most tremendous that the world had ever seen, was being enacted, and this year the second National Convention was taking place at Nanking, and was reckoned to inaugurate the period of reconstruction.

Another movement was that connected with the National Christian Council—a most extraordinary council which gathered up all the Christian forces in China—and that council had committed itself to a movement which seemed to double

the membership of the Christian Church.

There was a campaign of vigorous evangelism being carried on by their missions. In Wenchow the young men were holding cottage meetings. It was like the old days of Methodism. These young men had banded themselves together for the advancement of the Kingdom of God in China. And so from East to West and North to South of that great land they had a wide evangelism which was going to have tremendous effects in the days to come.

This was not the only thing they had to consider. They had to consider the uprising in China. They had Methodist union before them in England.

It had been anticipated in China, and there had been a conference of Methodist missions in China already held in Hankow.

It was a great delight to find that their Methodism was almost identical, that there was very little modification needed in order to bring them all into line, and they had offered a suggestion for the better training of their ministry in China. They did not want just to hold their own. They wanted to go ahead. Rev. W. A. Grist, London (Wesleyan staff), said the Missionary Society was not something tacked on to the Church or one department. It was the whole Church. That was the conception they wanted to have. Their problem was deeper than a financial problem, it was a spiritual problem.

One of the crying needs, especially to their own mission, had been to have some college or school for the training of their Chinese ministers. Now they would be concentrating upon one great college, co-operating the districts and giving the necessary training to those Chinese missionaries.

Some were afraid because of the great troubles in China, especially in regard to education, that their work had come to an end; that Christian education had come to an end in the schools. It was outside the curriculum. They would all have to register their schools, but they would maintain the Christian schools. There was no compulsion now for students to attend. They came of their own free will.

Rev. R. Pyke (Plymouth) said he supposed that at no time in memory had the Churches been called upon more closely to consider their financial position than in the past year.

The financial rigour had been greater than at any other period during his ministerial life. The Churches had had to turn here and there to meet expenses, but it was never suggested that they should cut down the missionary income in their own circuit.

At present they were asking whether they could afford to carry on upon present lines; whether they might not have to curtail expenditure in drastic fashion to meet the situation; but no one said, "Cut down our missionary contributions"; on the contrary, the appeal seemed to be more persistent.

Dr. Robson (late of China) asked, "Are we to take it for granted that we fall into line and register our schools and colleges in that country?" In this transition period the Christian leaders of China were obliged to give points one to another in the face of Soviet influence, backed by the influence of atheism.

Rev. W. P. Bates, from Ningpo, said the question of registration had exercised the missionaries in China, both evangelistic and educational, very considerably. Being personally in charge of a school he was extremely hesitant and, he confessed, very fearful.

The Chinese themselves wanted registration. They were more politically advanced in many cases than the missionaries themselves, because young China was longing for the establishment of national independence, which included bringing the schools under the national scheme of education.

They were faced with the consideration as to whether they were going to continue their schools in a spirit of what the Chinese regarded as distrust, or were going to put power into their hands, believing it was perfectly safe and wise to do so. Unless they could get to that point he thought their work would be in vain. They were not going to have manhood in China unless they gave the responsibilities of manhood.

Replying to the discussion, Mr. Steadford assured the Conference that it was only after long consideration that the committee gave permission to their schools in China to register.

Canadian Letter

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

Report by Sir Henry Thornton: Crop Situation: Shades of the Past

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Powell River, B.C., July 18.

The House is still in session at Ottawa, but very little has been accomplished during the past two weeks; the budget is still under discussion, and there is no doubt that it will be adopted very much in its original form. A few revisions have been made under pressure from the parties interested.

In the case of the most discussed item, the tariff of fifteen cents a pound on foreign periodicals, Premier Bennett is playing a game with the American publishers; he is not putting the new tariff into effect until August 15, in the hope that a number of the publishers will decide to take arrangements for issuing Canadian editions of their magazines in the meantime.

Rumours are already current that a firm in Montreal has been offered the contract of printing one of the American magazines that is widely read in Canada, and there may be several more to follow.

The report made by Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, to the Railway Committee of the House of Commons contained a number of suggestions that were rather startling. In addition to proposing a thorough examination of the existing means of transportation in Canada by land, water, and air, he stated that he thought the time had come for the winding up of the affairs of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

His idea is that all the vessels owned by the Government should be sold for what they will bring in, even though this will entail a great loss to the country.

Now, it is generally recognised that the C.G.M.M. has been running at a loss for years—in fact ever since the boats were acquired—but there are a good many who feel that the trade routes that have been opened up by the service are of more value to the country than the actual sum of money needed to meet the deficits.

Should the boats all be sold in the near future, the Canadian products that have been carried by them will have to be taken to their destinations in foreign bottoms; this, many feel would be a step backward. Another suggestion of Sir Henry's was that the British Columbia services of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Steamships should be amalgamated. In view of the fact that the C.P.S. has built up most of this business, and, particularly on the Vancouver-Victoria-Seattle run, provided an entirely adequate schedule before the Canadian National bought a small fleet of palatial boats and started to compete, the idea of joining up the services seems manifestly unfair to them.

The crop situation on the prairies has improved very slightly. It is now estimated that the wheat yield per acre for all Canada will be about 56 per cent. of the average; this compares with a figure of 92 per cent. at the same time last year. A survey of the conditions shows that in all the years back to 1908 there is nothing that can quite match the present situation in the three prairie provinces. True, in the year 1910 there was a serious drought, but even then the prospects at the same time of year were much better.

An unhappy feature of the whole matter is that in southern Saskatchewan there is an absolute failure in a region which has come to be looked on as one of the very best for regular crops. A recent eyewitness of the scene of comparative desolation pictures it thus:—"What I am here describing is in general the Regina-Moose Jaw-Weyburn area, a Sahara within the drought area as a whole."

It was the banner section of the banner agricultural province of the Dominion. Within that district there have been produced year after year for thirty years big crops of wheat and all other grains. It was the sure-crop area. It was a vast garden of waving grain and green prairie. This year it is an abomination of desolation—waste space, barren of vegetation, with the soil drifting higher and thicker, as the wind blows.

Nationally there is a compensating feature. The crops from Manitoba eastward to Prince Edward Island are excellent; in fact, in

many parts they have seldom been better. And, as the East always harvests a wide assortment of crops, there should not be any great shortage of farm products. The Government has already taken cognizance of the difficulties of the western wheat-growers, and will provide such aid as is required during the coming fall and winter.

Shades of the Indian warriors of long ago, and of the first French settlers in Lower Canada might well have been seen in Lafontaine Park, in the heart of Montreal, when tribute was paid to the memory of the gallant youth who, in the year 1660, gathered sixteen stalwart followers about him and turned back the forces of the Iroquois Indians. The occasion was the unveiling of a cenotaph to the memory of Dollard des Ormeaux under the auspices of the Catholic Association of French Canadian Youth, and a large crowd gathered to witness the ceremony.

The speaker of the day was Mayor Camille Houde, and in a few words he recalled to his hearers the exploit which all had come to commemorate. In the throng around the cenotaph were many school lads, and to them the Mayor appealed particularly.

He told the story of how in 1660 the little settlement of Montreal, then but 18 years old, was terrified to learn of the approach of a band of ruthless Indians; the adult warriors were away on another expedition of revenge, and the situation was desperate. Dollard des Ormeaux, though still in his teens, determined to face the perils; he called on his comrades to take courage, and together they manned a small fort some distance away from the town. With great bravery they withstood the attack of the Redskins, although several of them including their leader were killed in the struggle.

Just at this juncture in the colorful historical event pouring rain came down on the crowd; but almost all waited to great with the applause the appearance through the trees of a courier, de bois impersonating Dollard des Ormeaux.

On a brief holiday trip your correspondent had occasion to visit one of the largest lumber mills on the Pacific Coast, and at the risk of describing some very well-known scenes, will give a few impressions of the tour. The mill was that at Barnet, a small settlement on Burrard Inlet about nine miles out of the city of Vancouver; it is admirably situated from the point of view of transportation facilities, as the cut lumber can be shipped either by ocean-going vessels which put in at the wharf, or by the railway which passes directly beside the mill.

The lumber cut at this mill was mainly Douglas fir, Sitka spruce and western hemlock; all of these trees grow to a tremendous height, and their girth is often in excess of six feet at the base of the tree. The result is that the logs, which are towed to the mill-pond in large booms by steam tugs, require large-scale machinery in order that they may be handled economically.

First, slabs are cut off by whirling bandsaws, and in many cases the log is immediately reduced to a dimension timber for export as such. The side pieces are cut off proceed to a re-saw which cuts them up into much smaller planks; edgers take off the bark, and then the conglomeration of all sizes and thicknesses proceeds to the butters.

Directing the operation of the butting saws is a man who must know his lumber thoroughly and also be quick to act; he has at his command saws spaced two feet apart which he can lower so as to cut a rotten length off an otherwise good piece, or to simply straighten the butt of a piece. All this he must repeat many times a minute, for the planks are slipping by with relentless speed.

From this point on the procedure is more methodical, but slower. On the sorting table thick and thin are separated, culls are put aside, and the good lumber is stacked into small piles which, in turn, are picked up by a special type of tractor and taken out to the yard for piling. From the sorted and graded piles the shipping to buyers all over the world goes on for British Columbia lumber is, for many uses, unexcelled.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE FOREIGN-STYLE HOTEL

BY KUNIKOS

From the outside it looks like the entrance to a temple whose very gods have gone out of commission. Stones misshapen to resemble lions with mouths agape stand as guardians to its doorway; above the horned arches is an inscription bestowing benediction upon the world at large; while within a cavernous chamber sit coolly clad clerks, whose business appears to be the sale of tea done up in small packages of yellow paper, with red labels describing its virtues. The traveller may check his progress to refresh his mind before crossing the threshold. The card in his hand, however, reassures him. It says quite plainly: "Foreign-style hotel. Barber shop. Movie pictures." So this must be the hotel itself, disguised as a small grocery store supposedly in order to deceive the customer who wishes to find a purely Chinese inn. For a foreign-style hotel in the interior is an exclusive institution. It is doubly exclusive if it has "movie pictures," even though they may be in the embryo stage. That is to say, there are no "movie pictures," except in the optimistic mind of the manager. For him the "movie pictures" are already on view, since he has decided to instal the necessary apparatus some time or other. It is comforting, moreover, to think that "movie pictures" are not essential to comfort, however foreign-style you may be. And so, having satisfied yourself that the combination of cinematographic entertainment and the provision of the staff of life has got no further than the stage of rickety mat-shed, you seek your room. Here you hope for foreign-style comfort.

Your room is on the first floor. At first you may be surprised at the evidences that it has been used from time to time as a banquetting chamber. There are tables, a cruet or so, several bottles of Worcester sauce, and innumerable cuspidors. There is also a bed. It is large and curtained somewhat grimly. It bears traces of having been used for the smoking of opium. Its aroma is anything but foreign-style. But it is a bed and is cleaner than most. If you have travelled, however, you will not be worried by little things like these. Nor will you take any notice of the interested group of servants and coolies who stand at your door and look stolidly at everything you do, as if they expected you to lock yourself away in your suit case at any moment. Behind the first line of spectators you will catch glimpses of your fellow guests in the hostelry. They are too polite to come and stand at your door and stare at you openly. Besides, you might go and stand at their doors and stare at them in the same way, which they would not like. So they pass and fro along the verandah craning their necks to see over the crowd whenever they do so. Let the crowd utter any ejaculations of surprise or pleasure at what you do, and you will see a veritable stampede of fellow-guests outside your windows—not looking in, of course, but merely turning their heads towards your room as they hurry by on urgent business elsewhere. They do not intend to miss anything if they can help it.

The spice of adventure which is always present during a Chinese meal is absent in a foreign-style one as served up in the hotel. For extra decoration for the table in your room, the servants produce an aged bottle of tomato ketchup. The menu is simplicity itself. There soup—chicken or beef. If you want fish, it is there, fried.

The meat course is invariably jam and eggs or beef stake. Beef stake, done in foreign-style, is pounded with heavy mammers until it is knocked almost to shreds and all its moisture has disappeared elsewhere, probably into the soup. There may be coffee afterwards. If so, it is often better to ask for tea. It may not be foreign-style, but it is more palatable. At any rate, you know what you are drinking.

The absence of accommodation for the servants cannot long escape notice. There seem to be any number of domestics, most of whom depend for their food upon what is left by guests like yourself, and for their sleeping places on any odd corner in which they can stretch themselves for a few minutes. They possess, like all their countrymen, a remarkable knack of being able to sleep at all times of the day and in any position whatever. They also possess no respect at all for the arrangements for comfort of the guests. Let them see a deck chair placed for an especially wealthy or honoured visitor, and they will appropriate it in the most brazen fashion, completely overlooking their domestic status and the intentions of mine host. Not that mine host seems to mind this. He appears to regard himself as the benevolent uncle of his retainers rather than as their employer. You will learn how deep is his affection for the domestics when he attempts to add ten per cent. to your bill as "wine money" for the staff. And this in spite of your having already tipped those servants who have come your way in a manner which is more flattering to your generosity than your common sense. In this method of extortion mine host of course has the full support of the domestics. Those who have already partaken of your largesse have no objection to partaking a little more. And those who have not shared in the loot naturally do not wish to allow so soft a customer as a foreigner to escape without dipping their fingers as deeply as may be into his pockets. Hence your protests are futile. Persisted in, they may cause unthinkable inconvenience and you may be forced to shoulder your baggage elsewhere yourself. The only discernible motive for this kind of thing is the belief that all foreigners are in China for the purpose of robbing the country, and that, therefore, it is legitimate in a foreign-style hostelry to rob the foreigner as much as possible. This treatment will make him feel at home.

The most lightly expressed wish to cleanse yourself will stir the staff of the hotel to its very depths. For this is just what they have been expecting. Foreigners are notoriously cleanly, and that is one reason why the domestics are paid on a higher scale in foreign-style establishments than in purely native. Upon your intimating that you would like a bath, a great bustle commences. The manager may drop in. You want a bath? Well, you shall have one. What time do you want the bath? Immediately! Then that will be difficult. The last foreigner who was in the hotel had asked for just the same thing. That was three years ago, but he had had his bath. Such things can not be calculated upon in the ordinary run of service, but the hotel is so equipped that even so extraordinary a demand will not disorganise its system for more than a few hours. The manager may then remark upon the coincidence of your wanting a bath. Two requests within so short a period as three years and a few months! It is more than a coincidence. You can tell from his expression and his ruminat-

STUDY OF THE FACTORY ACT

(This is the last of a series of three articles which have analysed the conclusions drawn by Dr. Chen Ta from his recent factual study of the Factory Act. He has based his determinations upon figures from 228 factories, Chinese and foreign. His work, which is scholarly and fundamental, is most timely. The full report will be published shortly).

III

During the course of his study Dr. Chen met with the opinion, expressed by employers, that the scope of the Chinese Factory Act—as distinct from the actual content of any one of its clauses—was too comprehensive. That is to say, while they admitted the validity of regulation with regard to the actual physical conditions of employment, such as lighting, ventilation, sanitary provisions, accident prevention, etc., they felt that matters essentially a question of relationship between workers and their employers should be excluded from such an Act. To this Dr. Chen replies that industrial legislation in Western countries is a concept which has ruled for a century, gathering new ideas to itself as time progressed. Factory Acts of last century, for example, took no cognisance of the question of the responsibility of industry for compensation for accident arising out of employment, which is universally admitted to-day. Accordingly "Workmen's Compensation" Act have been dealt with as separate acts, and have not been introduced as amendments or additions to the Factory Acts already in the complex situation ruling in Western industrial regulation, heavily loaded with detailed clauses. India's first effective Factory Act dates from 1891: her amendments have come in 1911 and 1922. But in 1925 a separate Compensation Act was passed.

Japan's Factory Act, however, being a matter of more recent creation, is much more inclusive than many of the Western acts in the scope which it covers. For example, in the Japanese Act of 1911, the main act provides for the recognition of the principle of compensation for both accident and sickness:

ing eye, that he is wondering if he has not come across a scientific fact which might take rank with the first discovery that silkworms spun cocoons, and whether from it may not deduce a regular habit of life which is one of the symptoms of all foreigners. However, after an argument with several of the servants, a few visits from a sweating coolie who carries buckets of hot water, the passing from hand to hand of innumerable coppers, and the eventual production of a medium-sized towel instead of the ordinary face cloth, you sooner or later have your bath. No matter that every crack and cranny of the room provides an eager spectator with the opportunity to examine every act of your ablutions, or that the room boy bursts in upon you periodically. There is always the hope that the spectators may one day be inspired to follow your example, while you must make allowances for the room boy, because he only comes in to show the spectators that he has an official connection with the rites in progress. He earns reflected glory, somewhat akin to the admiration won by the lion tamer who enters the den of the king of beasts.

A few weeks in a foreign-style hotel make a big difference to a man. It may be that, in the comfort of his treaty port, he has many a time been inclined to use the suggestion book in his club as a means of castigating the catering committee. After living foreign-style he will be less apt to rush into the "bobbey book" without consideration. In his own home, he may have had complaints against the way his "boy" has dished up the food. When he gets back again he may marvel at the domestic's skill and cleanliness. But in spite of all he may have gone through, he should remain cheerful and optimistic. There was once a traveller who answered the question: "Well, what sort of a trip did you have?" with the reply: "Oh, not so bad, I stayed at a foreign-style hotel." And his interlocutor understood perfectly. There are worse things than foreign-style hotels in the interior, and one of them is a

and careful and detailed regulations for which the act gives authority were drawn by departmental machinery to cover the situation. In the same way, wages are not dealt with in the English Factory Act: but a separate Act provides for Trade Boards to deal with poorly paid trades. An old "Masters' and Servants' act" deals—not generously it is admitted,—with contracts of employment (which are often verbal), and for the breaking of these upon notice. The act of the Government of China, coming late into the field, might well be more inclusive in the number of matters dealt with in its final scope. So long as the more costly and fundamental clauses are applied gradually, Dr. Chen states the inclusive nature of the act should not be called in question.

An effort was made to discover what is the ruling practice in these respects; but accurate information was difficult to obtain. Many firms do not differentiate as to whether injury or sickness arises from employment or otherwise, but pay either wages or a sum of money for absence from illness. Others state that they "deal with a case on its merits." Others point out with validity that it is impossible to state when sickness arises from employment. The returns of Dr. Chen's study showed that, for sickness, 72 factories report they do not pay wages: 133 do. For injury, 63 do not: 127 do. 36 do not pay for medical care 151 do.

A further effort was made to discover the cost, in 1930, of these various items. But the majority of operations did not keep returns to show whether payments were for accident or for illness, and the costs could not therefore be segregated. The following significant figures, however, were supplied by one large manufacturing operation:

One large company in Shanghai pays compensation of \$1,500 for death arising from employment, and gives this sum, too, as retiring allowance.

In view of the common practice in China of paying for medical attention and for meeting wage payments

to be found at work: but a height standard of 4 feet 2 or 3 inches is now commonly used. One group of mills measured 1,000 children, correlating their heights with the ages they gave, in order to arrive at a valid standard. The coming, gradually it is true, of the system of central boiling into silk flatures will in time help to remove children from these operations: and this process may indeed be hastened, in Dr. Chen's opinion, by the parlous condition in which the silk industry finds itself, from which it can, perhaps, only emerge by more scientific methods, of which the installation of central boiling is one.

The Act provides for limitation of working of children to those of 14 years of age, those of 12 already in employment being allowed to remain in occupation. But neither in the act itself nor in the regulations is there any feasible criterion for age determination put forward. The word of the "legal representative," i.e. presumably the parent or guardian is to be taken into account. But this is calling evidence from an interested party: The child will always be that age which is the declared minimum, whatever that may be. Dr. Chen points out that there are several, all of them empirical, ways of determining age for employment: the word of the parent, the opinion of the employer; the judgment of a magistrate—as in Hongkong; or a height standard may be used. Of these ways, the latter is the most useful. But India has seen fit to seek to protect her youthful citizens by a more scientific method; Here, government "certifying surgeons" issue certificates. Dr. Chen feels that in China a height standard determined by scientific previous investigation, coupled with the certificate of a medical man would provide a real standard. He feels, however, from his conversations with young workers themselves and their parents, that the first step should be a standard which approximates to 12 years in age.

Closely related with the problem of the use of child labour is the question of their education. The Chinese act recognize this problem, by providing compulsorily for 10 hours per week of education for those under 16. Countries in the world have dealt variously with the question of the economic necessity

DISABILITIES AND DEATHS WITH AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION

May 1930-April 1931
(This figure does not include maternity bonus which amounted to \$36,284 in 1930)

Accidents		T. B.	Cholera, Dysentery and Typhoid		Other Causes		Average Age
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
2	1	63	10	24	4	53	16
						32	29
Males		Females		Compensation		Average per person	
\$18,976.13		\$1,609.00		\$20,585.08		\$134.00	\$52.00

Dr. Chen finds from his comparison of the requirements of the Chinese act with those of other oriental countries that the scale of compensation is not excessive.

	India	Japan	China
Compensation	In separate Act	In main act	In main act
Medical Expenses	Not specified	Required	Required
Sick pay given?	Not for specified industrial disease	Specified	Specified
Pay for injury?	If absent 10 days	Specified	Specified
Amount of wage	No information	60% for 180 days	2/3 wages for 6 months then 1/2
Temporary injury		40% for additional days	wages then 1/2 years wage
Permanent injury	Rupees 3,500	350 to 540 days	1-3 years wage
Death	Rupees 5,400	Not less than 350 days pay	2 years wage plus \$300
Funeral expenses	No information	Yen 30	\$50 plus loan of one month's wages

for injury, and sometimes for illness, it is thought that the provisions of the act may well be adhered to without undue cost to industry. In the matter of sickness payment, however, Dr. Chen believes that payments should only be made in respect of proved industrial disease, such as lead poisoning, pulmonary affections arising from rock working etc.

Considerable public interest has for long been displayed in the matter of the continued employment of children from tender age in mills and factories in China. What that age is Dr. Chen's recent study did not reveal: no accuracy could be expected in any replies which might be addressed, in the absence of proof of age. But a remarkable commentary upon the moral effect of public opinion, even in the absence of legislative authority governing a situation, is revealed by his study. Whereas ten years ago it was common to find young children, in almost every manufacturing occupation, as a result of the Child Labour Commission of the Shanghai Municipal Council and its proposed By-law, the work of these has been excluded from many of the most important operations. Virtually child labour has disappeared from foreign operations—at least in the accepted connotation of that word.

It is true that many, slight and apparently young children are still

which causes the employment of young people and the responsibility of society to see that their educational opportunity is not completely lost thereby. Indeed, if to anyone, society owes these young workers more than to others: for do they not contribute by their work to the wealth of the country? England and India states Dr. Chen, used the half time system—whereby children worked half a day and went to school for the rest of the day: or worked on alternate days. In India children, i.e. those between 12 and 15, may not work for longer than six hours in any one day.

The Chinese act sets the limit at eight. But in India, the half-time system has proved extremely difficult of enforcement. No force of inspectors is sufficient to cope with the issuance of duplicate certificates to the same child, who then works one shift in the morning, one in the afternoon. In England the Truancy laws could be invoked to help to deal with this situation; but no compulsory education accompanies the India Act. Hence it is that Dr. Chen agrees with the Chinese act in not desiring a half time system; and ultimately he feels that the 8 hours work and 2 hours of education is the best method of introducing educational opportunities to China's young workers. He deprecates the use of the term "child workers," and maintains that those

over 12 should be known as "young persons"; the world thinks of child workers as those of eight and nine.

But for the moment, largely because of the mechanical difficulties involved Dr. Chen does not think it possible to differentiate between the length of the working day of children and adults. This he feels must wait till the preliminary experimental work has been done, and educational authorities are able to concern themselves with a plan for the educational work to be done through industry. Many employers state their willingness to pay costs of education—but they state—"What do we know of it? We are traders, not educationalists." But if there is to be any hope for China's democracy: if workers are to obtain some intelligent understanding of the national and economic situation, some educational facilities must come for them, in Dr. Chen's estimation. Employers deplore the unintelligent demands of labour; it is difficult to reason with an unlettered man.

Employers state that any differentiation in the length of the working day for young persons and adults—either by limitation to 8 hours, or in preventing the work of young persons after 7 p.m. would greatly dislocate existing working plans. Dr. Chen hopes that by employing a number of young persons representing an additional one-fifth in the future, it will be possible to allow for two hours of education: or each young worker: but the actual length of time which young persons will spend by day will equal that of adults, namely 12 hours—8 for work; 2 for meal; 2 for education: at night, while night work lasts, it will continue to be ten hours of actual work upon Dr. Chen's standard. But he regards it as necessary to postpone any application of his clause for at least two years, pending exhaustive enquiry. Meanwhile, as the Child Labour Commission suggested, there may be some experimental work, in which mill owners and educational authorities may take part.

Employers very generally feel that the Factory Councils as outlined by the Act are unwelcome. In some cases the reason given is that in small operations it is impossible to find a number of representatives for management sufficient to meet the requirements. Foremen say, by Labour Union Laws, be members of unions: in any case it is difficult to ensure that they represent the point of view of management. Other employers state that neither in experience nor in education are the workers able to meet management upon any valid basis of equality. On the other hand prominent Chinese employers state that they believe some machinery is essential. Channel for real discussion, obtain in the West, must be opened. Otherwise relationship between employers and workers are left to the intervention of outside groups who have no real interest in the situation. Dr. Chen denies the efficacy of the "Number" system to which so many still cling. In the same way it is impossible to know whether foreign representative management, it is impossible for them adequately to represent men, from whom their interests are to a certain extent divorced.

Dr. Chen feels that some machinery for discussion should be provided; but as yet he believes that the time is not ripe for the introduction of anything suggesting controls. There are clauses in the act which would seem to place a certain measure to authority in the hands of the Council: for this situation Dr. Chen thinks, workers in China are not yet ready.

Dr. Chen's criticism of the Chinese act is that in neither the main body of the act nor in the regulations are there defined standards of sanitation and safety such that they could be administered with any equity and effectiveness. These he regards as some of the most essential features of a Factory Act. In his study of the ruling situation he finds, his report states, conditions of sanitation such that no words can adequately describe them. Employers relate a disheartening result from efforts to instal modern flush toilet systems, which are almost invariably abused, resulting in great cost. Yet the continued existence of the old style method, in both Chinese and some foreign factories, is a grave menace. Wherever sewerage facilities exist in the neighbourhood, he feels that authority should be exercised for enforcement of sanitation and the Factory Act should be a further

DEATH OF A DUMBELL

Grappling Hooks Fit a Coolie with Marriage Clothes

By Mary W. Lee
SPECIAL TO THE N.C.S.N.

Kwe Sung carolled merrily as he cleaned the knives, but his song awakened no echo in my heart; quite the contrary, for Kwe Sung was truly a problem. We had just started housekeeping and Kwe Sung had been recommended to us as a boy of the highest character, who while he had never worked for foreigners, would quickly learn because of his willing spirit and his desperate need of a steady job. For it appeared that Kwe Sung was a destitute orphan, and the hope of having and holding a good job was a guarantee of his giving satisfaction.

Everything proved true with the trifling exception of his being absolutely unable to learn anything whatever. He was a boy of the highest character, he did have a willing spirit, he was a destitute orphan. But there the list of his qualifications came to an abrupt and final end.

Kwe Sung could not be called exactly an idiot, but certainly there was no completely descriptive word yet invented to describe his total inability to learn the first thing about foreign ways. Meanwhile he was wreathed in smiles from morning till night and blundered about doing everything the wrong way, humming or singing gaily and maddeningly, while we contemplated him with feelings akin to despair. How could we ever bring ourselves to dismiss one so poor, so deserving, so devoted, and so happy.

The intolerably hot summer dragged on, without bringing us any nearer to a solution, until one especially hot night we sat in our small garden hoping for a breath of air to relieve the unbearable oppression and being in that indefinitely gloomy mood which the "yellow mould" alone can produce, we brooded gloomily over the problem of Kwe Sung. We reviewed the familiar ground, and came to the usual conclusion that we would have to put up with him. The object of our conversation appeared from the kitchen bearing two bottles of water which with his usual clumsiness he put down the well, this being in the long ago days before ice was to be had in the interior of China. He bade us a blithe good night and trotted off toward the gate.

In about half an hour the cook came tearing in pale with terror, announcing that Kwe Sung was dead! What a sudden revulsion in our feelings! Forgotten were all his stupidities, and while we listened to the breathless recital of the cook we were dashing toward the gate intent on but one thing—the hope that this incredible thing was not true.

The cook's tale was quickly told. It appeared that the servants had decided to go swimming in an effort to escape from the unspeakable heat and oppression; but when Kwe Sung admitted that he couldn't swim they had refused to let him go. After swimming about for a while they emerged from the canal a little higher up than they had gone in and there behind a house which had screened him from their sight they found a small bundle which proved to be Kwe Sung's clothes. They had run up and down the canal bank calling him and then had come to tell us that he couldn't be found.

My husband pulled off his shoes and jumped into the canal, where he found that at the point at which

Kwe Sung's clothes had been found, a flight of steps running down to the canal ended abruptly below the surface of the water and there was a sheer drop of many feet. Evidently the boy had stepped off of these steps straight to the bottom of the canal. Swimming and diving were of no avail, but hastily summoned grappling hooks soon produced the body of our poor stupid boy, and most of the rest of the night was spent in an effort, doomed of course from the beginning to failure, to revive him.

As he had no relatives but one sister far away the funeral arrangements fell on us; and great was our consternation to find that if we wanted to do the thing properly (and our adviser was flatteringly certain that we did) we must provide the clothing of a bridegroom, because Kwe Sung tho' of a marriageable age was unmarried, and this was his only chance to wear wedding garments.

Quite crushed with pity and also with remorse, because now it seemed to us that we had never appreciated the sterling qualities of our departed boy, obscured as they were in the fogs of stupidity, we consented with alacrity to every thing that was suggested. We had at least the satisfaction of seeing every thing done in a manner that would have forced approval of ever Dickens' immortal "Mr. Mould."

The coffin was sealed with imposing red seals, half of which were torn off and sent to the sole surviving member of his family and half of which were left on the coffin so that should she ever pay a sisterly visit to his last resting place she would be able to identify it.

And so considerably poorer as well as sadder for our brief but tragic acquaintance with Kwe Sung, we settled down to a life simplified as well as saddened by his demise. But that night the cook came in and said he found that his feelings would not allow him to occupy the room he and the boy had shared. Sternly suppressing my sympathy for his point of view, I fastened my attention to the question of his apprehension that Kwe Sung might return.

I flattered myself that I waxed quite eloquent, pointing out to him the extreme impossibility of his return, and that even granting that unlikely event, one who was so good-natured in life could not possibly have other than an amiable ghost. The cook professed himself convinced and gingerly betook himself to his apartment.

It was not long before I was aroused by the sound of swiftly flying feet. I ran to the window and saw a figure scudding by in the darkness with superhuman speed. I called, but the dim figure tore past too fast to heed or even to hear my call. In the morning I innocently asked the cook how he had slept. With a sheepish grin he replied that he had "seen any thing" but that he had been overcome during the night with an urgent desire for the society of the aged gateman, and had betaken himself to his quarters for the remainder of the night.

Sixty Years Ago

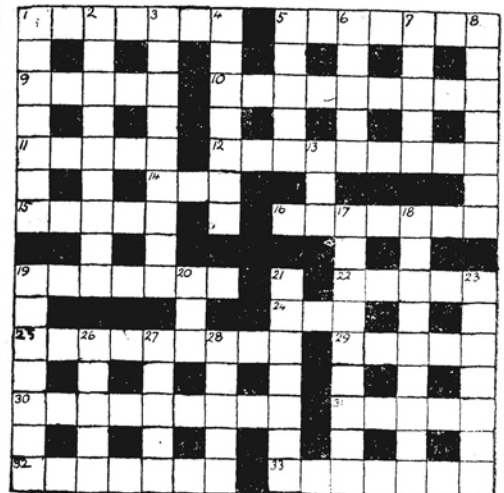
FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF AUGUST 18, 1871.

We have to acknowledge a volume of Silk Tables, compiled by Mr. A. H. Maertens—showing the cost of silk per pound avoirdupois and kilo, as purchased in Japan and laid down in London and Lyons, calculated with various rates of charges and at different rates of exchange per Mexican dollar. Mr. Maertens published a similar set of tables last year for Shanghai, and the favour with which these were received has induced him to compile the present volume for Japan. The tables seem to be exhaustive, and will no doubt be as well appreciated as was the former volume.

The latest news from Cabul is that the Commander-in-chief, Feramorz Khan, has been murdered in his tent, and that Aslam Khan and his son are sent to Cabul under escort as suspected of being guilty of the murder, or instigating it. Lord Mayo has written to the Ameer, advising him to come to terms with his son Yakob, and the advice is said to have been acted on with a view to the attainment of satisfactory settlement. The Ameer at once invited Yakob to Cabul, and the latter is gone there.

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the Daily Telegraph)

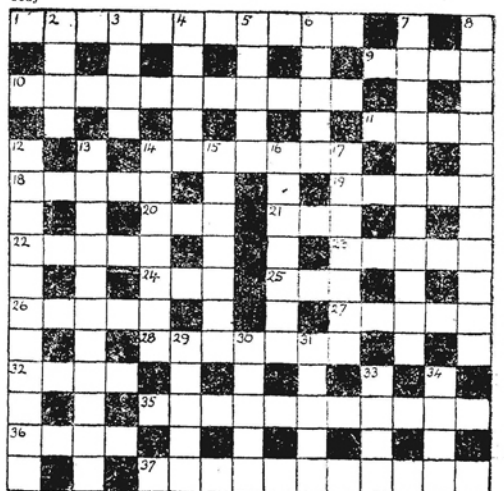


ACROSS

- 1 If there were an h in this English town things could be made in it
- 5 "As a tail" (anag.)
- 9 "Through one slit he saw himself in a long glass, Ethel" (hidden)
- 10 "Character" may be a misleading clue
- 11 "He is trying other means to train some toulcan to talk" (hidden)
- 12 One of the Lakes
- 14 Includes this 33
- 15 Part of the body
- 16 Disease
- 19 The supposition shows that there is mineral in them
- 22 Rig. of a rousing nature
- 24 Tree
- 25 "O last to do" (anag.)
- 29 British musical composer
- 30 Fruit that gives a delicious liquid
- 31 French resort
- 32 "Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown And put a barren—in my gripe" ("Macbeth")
- 33 Baby in his early efforts at walking

DOWN

- 1 Struggle
- 2 What one hopes one's opponent's arguments in debate will prove to be
- 3 This blossom is scarcely suitable for a button-hole
- 4 Crime that is often heard by its end
- 5 Epithet for what we dislike
- 6 This prepos. itself beheaded
- 7 Put men in this to make a dwelling-place
- 8 Stated
- 13 A modest throw
- 17 Stubborn
- 18 Made from a long coat
- 19 A dread disease
- 20 A little beast often to be found in a cleft
- 21 Weapon, now only ceremonial
- 23 An artful sharer
- 26 French river
- 27 "I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips straining upon the—" ("Henry V.")
- 28 Feminine name



ACROSS

- 1 This British sculptor seems to suggest an uncomfortable holding in the North
- 9 This ledge is often reached by experience
- 10 Foreign troops
- 11 There's nothing in the clue, you may say
- 14 Kind of china
- 15 Town of Belgium
- 16 Jean (and so's the clue, you may say)
- 20 A housemaid's aid
- 21 This hunting is a kind of preliminary to more serious
- 22 The voice of the bird
- 23 Fastener of a kind
- 24 "The fair, the chaste, and unexpressive—" ("As You Like It")
- 25 To be found in a man to cause lamentation
- 26 A protection for a 35 across
- 27 A little vessel
- 28 This may hide the clue for 24 across in the East
- 32 19th - century English painter whose chief works are in the Scottish National Gallery
- 35 This ship seems to show the deane much up set in the lack of rain
- 36 An implement to show the reversed comes this stolen property
- 37 Poor

DOWN

- 2 Part of a wheel
- 3 Mary often goes after this flower
- 4 Foreign soldier
- 5 Town of France
- 6 A branch of drama
- 7 Epithet for the man who cannot "hold down" his job
- 8 Number
- 12 Insect
- 13 Many think we get too much of this from Farliament
- 14 Well-known boxer
- 15 Definite and scarcely slow
- 16 Inveigh
- 17 Gaffer's club
- 18 Eager, to come into harmony
- 30 Is a distinct pull-in the Navy
- 31 Feminine name not "hold down"
- 32 "Let the Devil wear black; for I'll have a— of 'ables" ("Hamlet")
- 34 This sand is not this from Farliament takes some time to count

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

HURLINGHAM	CHEF	JACOBIN	HATBAND
OUNUQUER	IR	AZURE	ARC
CATAPALQUE	ASIA	CRANMER	ADDITION
KHAFESTU		IR	USRYVEU
PROSITLURID		NAIL	PERYENID
FSADAYEIRU		THES	RELIGUE
ACCORDION	DROLL	BLADWAY	NOTICED
IR	INTIGENE	BLADWAY	NOTICED
THUMB	TRAGEDIAN	CURLING	PAUNPAS
RAY	AKACCT	UNE	REMPAP
PRILL	INSIDERS	LINE	COGALACTO
UND	CEDOSD	REL	LOAN
LEEK	VAUDEVILL	ARUNDEL	TEEMING
LE	ATGRIW	SARGENT	ELTON
YORK	TELEGRAPHY	SHEAFER	CHARTER

THE BOOK PAGE

IRRESISTIBLE

OXFORD Versus CAMBRIDGE. A Record of Inter-University Contests from 1827-1930. Compiled and Arranged by H. M. Abrahams, Esq., LL.B., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge and J. Bruce-Kerr, Esq., Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Faber & Faber Ltd., London, 25/-

Who will read this book? First of all there are men of Oxford and Cambridge who find memories of athletic contests as vivid a part of their academic career as lectures and examinations. It may be suspected that many an Oxford and Cambridge don will set apart from his meagre resources a sufficient amount of money to put this book on his library shelf even if an austere treatise were absolutely essential for the despatch of his ordinary duties. Then there is a great body of men and women who believe in amateur sport and who know that between these pages are records of the achievements of 7,717 men who, individually and in the mass, have preserved the stronghold of amateurism gallantly throughout a century. To these classes this book is irresistible. If any member of them gets hold of it, he or she is sure to indulge the memory and the love of research even at the risk of neglecting pressing duties. The authors have displayed amazing industry in ferreting out the records of these inter-university contests. In respect of cricket alone it provides a running commentary on Wisden. It would be childish to insist that they should have added to their task, but looking through the names in this volume it is difficult to suppress the feeling that if it could have indicated the subsequent careers of some of the hurdlers, the chess players, the rowing Blues, the cricketers and so on, the student of psychology would have benefited greatly and the budding athlete might well be stimulated in his activities. Of course the ordinary reader can detect familiar figures when he comes across, for instance, the names of Alfred Lyttleton, who kept wicket for Cambridge in 1876 and 1877 and in the former year made 43 and 42 against Oxford. And then there is Lord Burghley—the young hurdler of the twentieth-century, but a Lord Burghley of John's who made 45 against Oxford, in 1847 and followed this up in the second innings with 17, the second highest score, Oxford being defeated by 138 runs. This Lord Burghley was not Sheridan's "noddler", but the father of the present Marquis of Exeter and therefore the grandfather of the hurdler. These are easy to detect, but it may be suspected that among the rowing Blues, for example, archdeacons and bishops, judges and makers of Empire, can be discovered by the judicious student. Those who are accustomed nowadays to believe that Cambridge victories are signs of the times should take note of the fact that of the 1,586 contests, Cambridge have actually won 829, Oxford have won 684, and 73 were drawn. The Cambridge superiority seems to be fairly evenly spread over the various forms of contest. Oxford are ahead on the Billiards and Rugby Football, emphatically on Lacrosse, Rackets, Steeplechasing, again emphatically, but otherwise the Light Blues have kept ahead in every field.

The cricketer finds a special appeal in these pages, because cricket scores, as readers of Wisden know, provide so many means of recalling achievements of the past. The Varsity match just over is likely to become historic by virtue of the records broken. It may be wondered, however, whether the teams will ever be found to have contained such glittering stars as, for example, those who played at Lords in 1894 when Oxford won by 5 wickets and in the Oxford team were R. C. N. Palaret, H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, H. K. Foster, C. B. Fry, G. B. Raikes, while the Cambridge side included J. Douglas, F. Mitchell, and P. H. Latham. Then, going further back, there was the Cambridge eleven of 1878 which trounced Oxford to the tune of 238. On that Cambridge side the first pair of batsmen were A. P. Lucas and the Hon. A. Lyttleton. The first wicket down was the Hon. A. Lyttleton. There followed A. G. Steel, Ivo Bligh, and A. F. J. Ford. With that the Oxford side was not entirely devoid of talent, for A. J. Webbe went in first and A. H. Evans and C. W. M. Kemp were also in the team.

The name in the index which has the greatest number of entries is, of course, that of C. B. Fry, but

there are others who run him close. The only Royal Blue is possessed by Cambridge, for whom the present Duke of Gloucester played polo in 1920 and was on the winning side. As for Association Football, who can resist gloating over the Oxford team of 1895 which contained G. B. Raikes, C. B. Fry, W. J. Oakley, E. C. Bliss, E. B. Alexander, T. Salmon, R. J. Salt, B. N. Bosworth-Smith, G. O. Smith, E. D. Compton, C. D. Hewitt, or the Cambridge team of 1904?

Modern sportsmen possibly forget that Oxford once used to ride bicycles against Cambridge. The contests came to an end after 1902, and they were spread over a period of nearly thirty years. Incidentally, many vicissitudes were experienced, as the methods of scoring varied constantly. The difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory system is shown by the extraordinary victory of Cambridge in 1900. The race was over ten miles. There were three events: 1 mile, 4 miles, and 10 miles. Oxford won the first two places in the 1 mile and the 4 mile races. The Cambridge solitary victory was in the 4 miles, and the winner's name should be noted because today he is Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett, K.C. But such was the system of scoring that Cambridge won the contest by 14½ points to 14. The explanation is that a fifth of a point was awarded to the leader at the conclusion of each lap, and so it must be assumed that the Oxford men held themselves in and made brilliant spurts all to no effect. Even more extraordinary were the results in the following year when L. W. B. Martin won all three events for Oxford and yet Cambridge were adjudged the winners of 3 events to nothing. It may be suspected that apart altogether from the discredit into which bicycling fell, this amazing vagary in the score contributed to the discontinuance of the contests.

As will be understood, the footnotes to some of the records are more interesting than the records themselves and add enormous value to an extraordinarily competent piece of work. Even attention to the lesser contests can be paid with advantage, if only to discover that B. J. T. Bosanquet played billiards for Oxford in 1898 and this point is added to the theory that it was in playing with the billiard ball that he discovered the secret which he exploited so brilliantly with his goosy bowling. And to come down to modern times, the Nawab of Pataudi, who was the hero of the last Varsity match, has been one of Oxford's representatives at billiards for the last two years. The most outstanding example today of versatility is, however, not Tisdall, the brilliant all-round athlete, but a gentleman with the curious name of Gandar-Dower, who is also at Cambridge. He has represented Cambridge at billiards, golf, real tennis and racquets.

Jiu-jitsu is a contest which was instituted in 1930 and Cambridge have only won one. But what are we to think of the game called Bandy? It appears after the Air Race record of which only one took place, when Cambridge won, and it appears without any explanation. At all two matches were played, 1895 and 1902, both on Blenheim Lake, and Oxford won the first by 6 goals to 1, and the second was a draw. The dictionary says: "Bandy is a kind of tennis or hockey." Why was it played on a lake, and was it a game or a nightmare? That is the enquiry which the ordinary reader would put. Perhaps there is some really sound explanation for it. Mention of it illustrates, at any rate, the faithful pertinacity with which the authors have dived into the records.—E.H.

BOOK NOTES

Mr. Douglas-Gordon, the author-naturalist has written a book on "Dartmoor in all its Moods," which was published by Mr. Murray last month. It is illustrated with photographs and reproductions of water colours by Lord Gorell.

Mr. P. C. Wren is editing the memoirs of an Englishwoman who succeeded in enlisting and serving in the Foreign Legion.

The Book Society have chosen "Humour and Fantasy," the omnibus volume by F. Anstey, published by Mr. Murray in July, as their Book of the Month.

"Jane Dashwood's" new novel is called "The Month of May," and was published by Mr. Murray last month. Her previous novel "Three Daughters" was chosen as a Book of the Month by the Book Society.

AN INDIAN EPIC

THE INDIAN MUTINY IN PERSPECTIVE.—By Lieut.-General Sir George MacMunn, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., Colonel Commandant, The Royal Artillery, Bell & Sons, Ltd., London 15/-

Sir George MacMunn has achieved that often attempted but not so often accomplished feat of filling a long felt want. The history of the Indian Mutiny has been written admirably by Malleon and also by Rice, but neither historian has supplied that detached review of those tragic events which would satisfy the modern reader. They have relied, and properly from their point of view, on the contemporary narratives which for obvious reasons were highly charged with personal predilections and prejudices. Sir George MacMunn with an intimate experience of the working of the Government of India machine and in particular of the Army machine in India, comes to the task with exceptional qualifications. He knows quite well that whatever changes have occurred in India it is possible to see a clear line of evolution through them all. Thus, Sir George finds that the criticisms directed against General Anderson at the time of the outbreak of the Mutiny were really unjustified if attention had been paid to the reorganisation carried out by the Government of India in regard to the disposition of their arsenals. There are other points, too, in which traditional criticisms of individuals and governments have to be revised in the light of the author's shrewd summing up of the geographical and administrative problems involved. Apart from that altogether, this 260 page record is well worth adding to the library shelf. The student or schoolboy who wants to read an expert account of a most historic episode in the annals of the British Army cannot do better than turn to this book. Sir George's proved literary ability, his keen eye for the dramatic, and at the same time his power of preserving the critical mind, makes it both an attractive and reliable narrative. Incidentally, it may be read with profit by those who wish to obtain an insight into some of the so-called difficulties now confronting British statesmen in India.

If Sir George shatters some of the ideals and disputes popular notions he should be congratulated rather than blamed. Nothing can detract from the heroism of Sir Henry Lawrence's death at Lucknow, but historians have grossly failed to recognise the plain fact that his incompetent handling of the troops, leading as it did to the disaster at Cinnhat, was the direct cause of the siege of Lucknow.

A figure in Mutiny history who comes in for deserved recognition is Tayler of Patna, who was so unjustly treated by a higher authority and whose conduct was worthy of the highest traditions of the service to which he belonged, and yet, owing to contemporary controversy, was very severely rewarded.

While giving the Mutiny heroes all praise, it may be said that Sir George has done a good deal towards sweeping away the cobwebs of some of the Victorian absurdities. To quote one or two examples: He instances that there is no need in these days to vindicate the brilliant rapid movements of Colonel James Neil, whose statue at Madras was recently the centre of a political controversy. Neil was the saviour of Allahabad, the disaster of which effectively prevented Cawnpore and Lucknow from avoiding the terrible calamities that overtook them. But Malleon seems to think that Neil's strength of character needs illustration, and this is how he does it. Let me repeat and Sir George's comment appear in the following quotation:

"It is amusing to the modern reader, to find the historians illustrating his marvellous strength of character and fearlessness in responsibility, by the story of his arrival at the railway station at the head of his men, who were a little delayed, and finding the train about to start and the station-master refusing to wait, Neil at once put a guard on the station-master and engine, with orders to see that the train did not start till his men were entrained. 'A man who could thus brave the civil power was not likely to quail before mutineers,' says Malleon. That Neil was a determined man we know, but this act which any modern subaltern would do in a crisis, is hardly a sufficient illustration to be quoted in all the histories."

But then, again, historians have made a good deal over the super-session of Havelock and Outram, also of Neil's super-session of Havelock. This, as Sir George points out, was simply due to the

fact that the officers alleged to be superseded were joined by their superiors in the field and therefore the latter naturally took alarm and, so far as the officers themselves were concerned, there was no sort of grievance. The point perhaps is a small one, but it is interesting as showing that Sir George is really filling a notable gap in the historical records of the Mutiny and providing a much needed corrective.

Then again, although the Punjab's staunchness was greatly to the credit of the officers in that Province and their action undoubtedly compared favourably with indecision elsewhere, it should be recognised that it was not difficult to get the Sikhs to march against their hereditary enemies who were holding Delhi.

Finally, with mention of Delhi, the historic explosion of the Magazine was a heroic feat in itself, but Sir George points out that it was, like so many feats of heroism, an empty achievement, as the munitions had been removed to a spot three miles away.—E.H.

DELICACY AND SPICE

PHYRNE.—By Maurice Dekobra. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London, 7/6

The name of the lady, whom Mr. Dekobra has adopted for his inspiration, and her adventures give a sufficient guide to the character of this collection of short stories. They may be described as giving the reader a menu of soufflés. Mr. Dekobra's ability to serve such a meal with delicacy and proper spices is well known. If that extinct race the Maiden Aunt were in existence, it might be said that this is essentially a book which should not be presented to her for a birthday present, although no doubt she would delight to buy it on the quiet and read it surreptitiously in her undisturbed moments. Nor is it a book for the Young Person of today supposed to be able to read anything. It is sufficient to say that there is not a moral or headache on a single page and that the laughter it evokes is almost entirely free from any irksome feeling of embarrassment. Perhaps there might be a reservation here and there, particularly where Mr. Dekobra thought it necessary to throw a spotlight on an unpleasant aspect of modern sadism. Generally, however, he decides to be utterly frivolous, consistently naughty, and yet charming. The story of how the flighty wife of a respected Government official disposed of her lover's passionate letters is ingenious and amusing.—E.H.

AN AUSTRALIAN DAILY

A CENTURY OF JOURNALISM 1831-1931. The Sydney Morning Herald and its Record of Australian Life. John Fairfax & Sons Ltd., Sydney.

The staff of the "Sydney Morning Herald" are to be congratulated on producing so monumental a record of a hundred years of the newspaper's existence. So monumental is it and so industrious have the compilers been in diving into the old files of their newspaper that it would be difficult to imagine any future historian attempting to discuss the rise and development of Australia without making a generous use of the wealth of material in this volume of 800 pages. Apart from the intrinsic value of the reading matter, it may be noted that the book itself is a model of production. It is beautifully illustrated with photographs which vividly show the transformation of the rugged natural charm of the Sydney of the early nineteenth-century to the magnificent town of today. It shows, too, how the requirements of the reader of a newspaper have so lavishly increased. The little sheet with which the "Sydney Morning Herald" began its career on April 18, 1831, contrasts fantastically with the "Sydney Morning Herald" of today. That first issue consisted of 4 pages, 17 inches in length and 10½ inches wide, 4 columns to the page. The present "Sydney Morning Herald" consists of at least 20 pages, 8 columns to the page. Which is what might be called full daily paper size.

"The Sydney Morning Herald" started as a weekly paper in a building which looks uncommonly like a tenement dwelling of rather archaic type, and it was printed on a Columbian press such as is used nowadays in some composing rooms for pulling the page galley-proofs of the paper. Simplicity marked the methods of those old presses,

but ornamentation was allowed to run riot round their frames. So the Columbian press is surrounded by an eagle and has surrounding scrolls and cabalistic signs worked on its iron frame.

But perhaps the most remarkable sign of the development of the newspaper from the modest weekly of 1831 to the big daily of 1931 is the photograph of the advertising, clerical, counting house, and circulation staffs. This one section of the newspaper's organisation comprises over a hundred men and women. The day can easily be imagined when this book will be greatly prized by Australians. It also has no little interest for newspaper men in other parts of the world. For it shows that out of the acorn of an almost single-handed British journalistic effort a mighty oak has sprung.

Incidentally, the book contains a most valuable exposition of the principles of modern journalism of the best type, and some of the chapters dealing with newspaper work can be warmly commended to members of the profession who desire to obtain in crystallised form some of the main principles which should guide them in their daily work. The warmest congratulations are due not only to the newspaper in having arrived at this hundredth milestone in its career but on its being able to produce such an overwhelming proof of the enterprise and ability governing its prosperous career.—E.H.

A FIRST NOVEL

A LITTLE LEARNING.—By J. Doreen Wallace. Ernest Benn, Ltd., London, 7/6

The book is advertised as dealing with the question: Is a university education a misfortune to one whose upbringing has been in a different atmosphere? Obviously, it may or may not be. The results are not always the same. And I think the author implied this in her title—a little learning is a dangerous, but not necessarily a disastrous, thing. To my mind, the characters are more interesting than the problem. Olive, the clever daughter (Olivia when she goes up to Oxford), denying her gipsy blood, reading Chaucer and Shakespeare at midnight to make up for not getting educated at home.

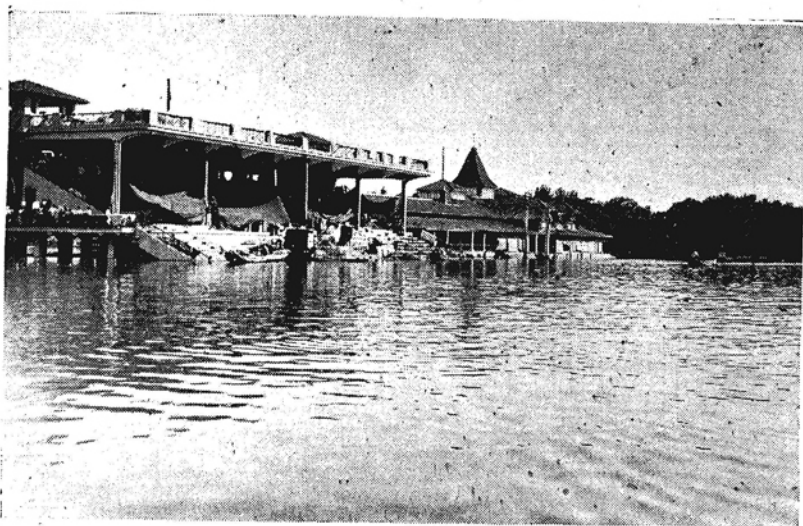
The mother, who came of labouring stock and had the gipsy strain, so proud of Olive's cleverness that she never expected her to soil her hands with work: "I made applejacks for tea, and I'll warrant you could manage a kipper first, if you've had naught but a sangwidge!" Lizzie, the sister, whispering, "Mother's pappered the bedroom for you. Say summat about it!" Canny Lizzie, who knew what she wanted and loved the new-born signs—no amount of learning could have spoiled her. Clem, the brother, black-browed, non-committal, not quite right in the head. Roger Dennison, the artist, with whom Olive falls desperately into an unrequited love—long, lean and fair, his worn face haunted her. "Uncle Hinnery," the gipsy relative, kicking his whole family out of the van: "Get out and don't you ever come back, any on yer. Get out, generation of vipers! Wake me w' yer clearing, and I'll kill the lot!" Cleon, the father, alone would make the book worth-while. Cleon, with his practical wisdom and his great heart: "You see, summat's allus got to die so that others can live. You know all about that. A hard doctrine. World ud be too full if all on us survived, rabbits and men and all!"

For a first novel then: characters that live; description good and not too much of it; bits of homely philosophy that show the author's insight into life in general and understanding of the Suffolk villagers in particular. Unique among modern novels, in that there is little sex—and no muck.—G.T.F.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,
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HANKOW RACE CLUB IN THE FLOODS



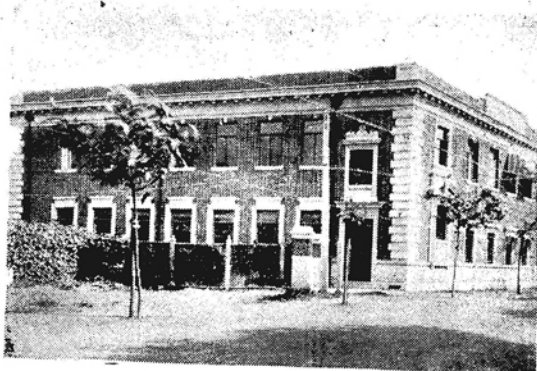
Some idea of the way in which Hankow is flooded can be obtained from these pictures of the Hankow Race Club, with water swirling a few inches away from the level of the verandahs. Usually at this time of year a delightful lawn slopes away from the building to a hedge which borders the raised race-track. Inside the track there are a polo ground and a small golf course. Everything is now under the swollen Yangtze and sampans glide over the place where "boys" were wont to flit from table to table.



AMY JOHNSON IN JAPAN

The famous British aviatrix, snapped during the enthusiastic welcome given her on arrival at Tokyo.

Shan Pao Photo.



NEW PICHON EXCHANGE

One of the automatic telephone exchanges opened last week, that at Route Pichon. Thoroughly modern in its construction, its simple appearance gives little hint of the complicated machinery inside, operating under air-controlled conditions which renders it immune from vagaries of weather.



SIAMESE ROYALTY IN CINEMA STUDIO

The King and Queen of Siam inspecting the mobile sound camera equipment when they visited one of New York's largest cinema studios as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Zukor. Mr. Zukor is shown at the right pointing out the various parts of the machine to Their Majesties.

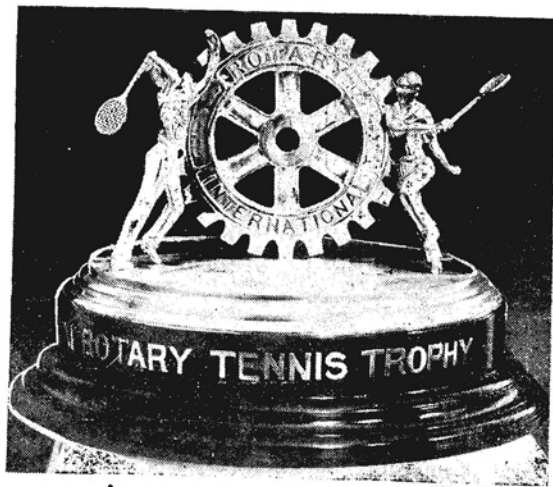


Photo by C. H. Wong.

AN INTERNATIONAL TENNIS TROPHY

The novel and very handsome trophy presented by the Shanghai Rotary Club to the China National Amateur Athletic Federation for an annual international lawn tennis competition. China won the championship last year, but unfortunately the trophy, which was provided by the East China Sporting Goods Company, was not ready then, and it was only handed over to the winners at a Rotary Club tiffin last week. It is one of the most valuable trophies ever offered for competition locally.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

OVER THE THE TEA CUP

Charm of the Country and the Need for Fresh Air: Shanghai A. D. C.'s Plans

There is a book. It is one of those nice, comfortable kind of books with large print and lots of pictures. It is entitled *Country Sense and Common Sense*. The first picture in it is a scene from an English country-side. It shows an almost incredibly green meadow, a silvery brook, and some large shady trees. Under the trees stand several horses grazing with a look of complete contentment on their faces. What is more, they are content. Of whatever vices or virtues they may be guilty, whatever indiscretions they may have committed in their youth, they still possess the two qualities essential to peace of mind and full-hearted contentment, country sense and common sense.

Country sense is, of course, a love of all things found in the country—a pot pourri of serene emotions created by the sound of the wind in the trees, the sparkling of dew on grass, the crystal glimmer of raindrops on a cob-web, and other



Country Sense

such emblems of Wordsworthian bliss. If accused of lacking this appreciation many become indignant. Whether the indignation is just matters little, its expression, at least, shows how highly is the country sense esteemed. The scene sketched in the above lines, though typical of England, can nevertheless find its match in almost every country in the world. Here we substitute creek for brook at the same time insisting that all creeks are not sluggish and evil-smelling. In many of them the clear water flows in the shadow of over-hanging willows between winding, grassy banks. They are not so abundant and easy to find as in other parts of the world but that should give them all the more value. Trees are plentiful enough, and there are any number of ponies to take the place of horses.

But all this, you are thinking, is beginning to sound a little irrelevant. After all, if circumstances compel one to live in a city like Shanghai, it is not going to profit one to stand in fields gazing at cob-



Substitute Creek for Brook

webs or to go into raptures over the sound of the wind in the trees. Appreciation of the dew on the grass is not going to get one down to the Bund any quicker in the morning, or make any noticeable exchange. Horses too are very fine animals, but the chief evidence of their existence in Shanghai is a line of ponies attached to traps, standing outside the Hongkong Bank. They generally look rather forlorn in spite of the jaunty angles of their hats, and... well, surely there could be no more depressing occupation in the world than gazing at a broker's pony—except, perhaps, being one.

Although the country conjures up such visions of delight, they are apparently taboo in Shanghai where

the making of a large fortune seems to be so much the more important obsession. Country sense is not going to help the judgment on investments, so away with it! But should this be Shanghai's outlook? Every word of these arguments bends under the weight of its own logic; but logic (fortunately) is rather more successful in its own little world of theories. Logic is merely the male's weak substitute for feminine instinct. No one ought to forget that that such as things as country life exists, and much less that it exists within easy reach and for everyone's enjoyment. The notion that Shanghai simply couldn't spare its urban prisoners to taste the freedom of the country is all too prevalent. They seem to think that the market would go to pieces, and that they would certainly be reduced to complete poverty if that didn't discuss the price of silver from morning until night.

Poor things, if they could but realise that a spell of country life would bring them peace of mind and contentment, would give them renewed energy to grapple with the market when they returned, and most important of all, would fill their minds as well as their lungs with a little much-needed fresh air.

However, it is their own funeral; if they prefer to seek romance in the sinking of a once gold—or per-



Playing to Packed Houses

haps, only gilt-moon in Shanghai, to the rising of a genuine silver moon in the country, they do so at their own cost. Meanwhile it might be as well as to confess that this outburst was prompted by the sentiments expressed by one of those gentlemen whose minds are at the moment filled with an odd mixture of moons and gold bars. They will probably become moonstruck if they stay much longer in Shanghai, and that, let it be said, would not be nearly so pleasant as being moonstruck on a starlit night in the country, with the dew falling on the grass, the sound of the wind in the trees, and perhaps someone to share one's emotions.

A Promising Programme

Plans for the forthcoming A.D.C. season promise a charmingly varied programme. In making its decisions regarding the plays selected and the approximate dates of production, the committee has tried to work with its competitors so that there will be no conflict.

The first show, which will be presented sometime in October will be either "A Murder Has Been Arranged" which was very popular in London last year, or "The Limping Man" by Wills Scott, in which Franklin Dyll played the lead last year in London. Both shows are detective dramas. "The Limping Man" is somewhat similar in dramatic technique and plot to "The Ringer." Mr. A. M. Cannon and his brother, Mr. John Cannon, will produce the play together. The cast has not yet been selected and it is difficult to say who will play the lead. Mr. Stranack, owing to pressing business duties, will not



THE WAY OF ALL FLESH

Every day vast quantities of food are brought into Shanghai. Like the giant of the fairy tale its capacity for food is enormous, and its appetite insatiable. The giant's diet consists of whole carcasses of oxen, sheep and pigs; huge baskets of fish, and tons of vegetables and fruit. No sooner has it consumed them than its mouth opens for more. Every day the people fill the giant with the choicest of their food, but they never satisfy its hunger.

Soon after daybreak, when most of us are asleep, Shanghai is fed. Should anyone want to see the feeding, they must rise early and make their way to a certain market in Hongkew. For that is the mouth of the giant.

At three or four in the morning the food begins to arrive. Wheelbarrows laden with vegetables squeal their way through the streets. Carts are packed with raw meat and featherless, naked birds; a few drops of blood upon the ground shows where they have unloaded their cargo. Huge nets are filled with fish gasping and struggling for life. Fruit—rosy-cheeked apples, pale yellow peaches, sprays of bananas, large ribbed melons—all arrive stacked in baskets. Each man goes to his appointed counter with his contribution to the gigan-

tic meal. There is a certain amount of shouting and jostling, but it is not disorderly. Every morning there is the same performance, and the market men know that they must get quickly to their places, lay out their wares, then wait for buyers to come. And come they will—in hundreds—for whatever else a city may manage to do without, it must have food. By six o'clock the great market place is a seething mass of humanity. Chinese, Japanese, Russians; and here and there a thrifty housewife. She fingers the fruit, weighs the chickens, looks suspiciously at an immense cabbage. . . . She's not going to be done in the eye, not she! Each buyer carries a basket, and there will be much bargaining and handling of food before the basket is filled.

Singing and Dancing

The second play to be produced about Christmas time, will be "The Windmill Man" by Frederick Bowyer. This fascinating fantasy is a pretty and charming type of play which has not yet been produced in Shanghai and should prove one of the most delightful entertainments of the theatrical season. Mr. Alec Davies is going to be in charge of the music, and Mrs. Carol Bateman will be in charge of the dancing. Mr. E. C. Instone is in charge of the production, while Mr. E. S. Wilkinson will supervise the entire play.

"The Improper Duchess" which has been playing to packed houses for the past twelve months, and is still playing with enormous success, in London, is the third item on the A.D.C. seasonal programme. Miss Yvonne Arnaud has had a great deal to do with the success of the play in London and the choice of a feminine lead for the same role in Shanghai will be one of the future problems of the committee. Mrs. L. Isenman will be in charge of production.

Gilbert and Sullivan

In all probability the last item on the A.D.C. theatrical menu will be the most delicious tid-bit of the lot, and certainly one of the most ambitious choices of any amateur dramatic club in Shanghai, for Gilbert and Sullivan demands considerable technique and talent. It is believed, however, that both can be obtained. "H. M. S. Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury" will be the two short plays to be produced. Mr. John Cannon will be in charge of the producing, while the music will be under the direction and supervision of Mr. Alec Davies.

Wanted!

Optimism is a quality largely enjoyed by youth. Frankness also is generally attributed to young people, and it is seldom that both of these happy states manage to survive fifty years of a well-lived life. But, fortunately, there are always exceptions, and the exception in this case needs no further explanation. The following notice appeared in the personal column of "The Leader," a newspaper printed in India.

"A Hindu gentleman about 50 years old, youthful, wifeless, childless, and having an income of over Rs. 1,000 per month; wants to correspond with a cultured lady with a view to Companionship and Marriage. What terms? Please write to Box No. 117, care of the "Leader," Allahabad."

The market place is divided. Fish in one department, meat in another; on the left tiers upon tiers of fruit, on the right vegetables and flowers. But there is no need for directions. No necessity even to see at all in order to know in which part of the market one happens to be. Each has its own particular smell. Each smell is stronger than the last, and all the smells unite in one great nauseating wave which hangs permanently in the morning air.

First come to vegetables. There is every variety from a green pea to a pumpkin. Strange, weedy looking herbs, dark red beets, searching with their spikes, looking like miniature mines; lumpy, misshapen objects that might be anything between a turnip and a



Naked and unadorned

cucumber, and a number of sour pickles. Over all pervades the acrid odour of a certain kind of Chinese cabbage. This cabbage is much sought after, and bundles of it hang from the counter. It is yellowish green in colour, and oozes with the evil-smelling liquid in which it has been soaked.

A hasty departure from the vegetables brings one to the butchery. Jagged lumps of raw meat hang on steel hooks. The blood drips slowly on to the counter below and intermingles with livers, hearts, kidneys, and other anatomical organs. Behind the counters stand the sellers. The women pass red meat through mincing machines. The men slash at carcasses with large carving knives. They cut and then drag the meat away from a set of ribs. It clings obstinately, then with one final tear the meat parts company with the ribs, and the skeleton is thrown on to the floor. The passers-by trip over it every now and again, until it is eventually kicked into a corner. At the edge of the counter are spread layers of greyish-black substance. The sur-



face is rough and mottled, it is tripe. Over all hangs the sickly smell of uncooked flesh.

Two steps away are the fowl. Rows and rows of pale yellow chickens hang from rails; their heads swing helplessly. They are naked and unadorned, but beyond feeling any shame. They look almost unnaturally fat; that is because they have been bled out with air as a further enticement to the buyer. Some of them are in the process of being disembowelled. Their entrails lie in picturesque attitudes on the counter. It is hardly necessary to add that this

department has also its own particular smell. Beneath the dead chickens are the live poultry, all huddled together in baskets. They are paralysed with fear and submit to constant handling unprotestingly. Some look well-fed and have red-gold feathers; others are thin, and scraggy pink joints stick out through their scanty plumage.

Last, but certainly not least, come the fish. The marble counters run with dirty water, and here and there small pieces of ice battle valiantly against the heat. There are flat, round plaice; Yellow fish with open, gaping bellies; bright pink prawns lumps of cod, white flesh bespeckled with red blood; large greenish-black crabs with evil-looking claws climbing over one another in baskets. In tubs filled with water a few live fish swim round in forlorn circles, but for the most part they are dead, and float belly upwards, white and swollen, on the surface of the water. The rancid smell of dried, salted fish mixes with the smell of stale water and sea-weed. But the worst is yet to come.

In a deep basket is a mass of frogs. They are big and mud-coloured, and their skin is mottled like a toad's. Some leap against the sides of the basket, others crawl



Become a richly flavoured Soup

over their fellow prisoners; they are all very repugnant. Next to this animated mass of toads is an enamel basin which shows the next stage of their career. It is filled with the bodies of frogs that have been skinned; the flesh is a delicate white faintly streaked with pink. Next to this is the last stage; here the bodies have been cut away and only the legs remain, long and joined, and ready for cooking. Someone comes to buy half a dozen frogs; he wants the live ones. The salesman picks up a piece of string, seizes a frog and ties the string tightly round its middle. Another struggling frog is placed on top of the first; all are tied tightly until their bodies bulge in all directions and their legs kick in frantic but unavailing protest. On a steaming marble slab are some grey jelly-like creatures. They are slimy and have feelers; they are a kind of octopus and a great delicacy. In other baskets are turtles, about the size of a dinner plate. They are covered with wet, black mud, their backs are not hard and shiny like that of a tortoise, but soft and yielding. From them protrude four large black feet and a long scraggy



With infinite relief

wet neck. Their heads are beaked like birds, and they have an indescribably evil expression on their faces.

After all this, it is with infinite relief that one catches sight of a flower stall. The perfume from the flowers is doubly sweet, and a few deep breaths succeed in driving away all other smells. It might also be as well to add that the impressions just described were gathered on a hot, sticky morning after a somewhat restless night. Nevertheless food in the raw is an unappetising sight at the best of times, and we should be thankful that it comes to our tables in a vastly different state. It is no longer naked, but dressed by the skilful hands of the cook. The raw meat becomes a luscious brown steak. The turtles are made into a richly flavoured soup, and even the frogs are transformed into a succulent dish of morsels of delicate white flesh. The sights and smells of the market are soon forgotten when one returns to a breakfast consisting of a light, fleecy omelette, and several rashers of richly fried bacon.—M.M.

WHIPPED CREAM

When whipped cream is the consistency of thick boiled custard, add a teaspoon of cold water and continue whipping. Repeat at intervals, and continue whipping until the cream has absorbed all the water it can without thinning. This doubles the quantity of cream and makes it light and deliciously cold.



Their Own Funeral

